

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 16, 2002/Asadha 25, 1924 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Uttar Pradesh is quite serious due to drought. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to drought in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make some observation.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: One hon. Member can tell me what he wants to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to make some submissions you can do so after the Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides the water and power crisis, Uttar Pradesh is facing severe drought situation due to which the Kharif crops, including maize and bajra and also the rice crop has been completely damaged and I am very sorry to say that the womenfolk to please the rain God

Indra are resorting to ploughing the fields clothless during nights as a ritual...*(Interruptions)* These are very serious and hazardous acts. Despite serious crisis of water, power and drought no action has been taken by the Government so far. ...*(Interruptions)* The farmer is being ruined by it. ...*(Interruptions)* Floods cause problems for few days but impact of drought persist for one-two years and it would also have an adverse effect on the forthcoming crop. ...*(Interruptions)* People are on the verge of starvation there. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence I would like that a discussion should be allowed on drought situation by suspending all other proceedings. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, the subject being raised by you is important but this subject can be taken up later on. Now, the Question Hour should be held.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am sorry. I will not be able to permit any other hon. Member to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to permit raising every issue later on but not now. You can raise your subject later on. I will permit you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko's arrest is an important issue; you can make your submissions after Question Hour.

Now, I have to make some observations. Please take your seats. I will request all of you to cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, I have told you that I would allow you later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of drought is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

11.05 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Conduct of Business of the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, after I took over as the Speaker, I have had an occasion to interact, during the inter-Session period, with a good number of political leaders, parliamentarians, media persons and many other dignitaries in public life about the functioning of Parliament. The impression I gathered was that efforts are required to be made to ensure the smooth and orderly conduct of the business of our supreme legislative institution. I also met some of you and discussed this matter. I must say, I had a very encouraging response in this regard. I think I should share my thoughts with all of you before we commence our formal business today.

As you are aware, we are presently celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Parliament. It is only appropriate that we re-dedicate ourselves to strengthen our parliamentary edifice. An important component of our endeavours in this direction should be to collectively ensure that the proceedings of the House are held in a smooth and orderly manner as per the rules and procedures we ourselves have framed in this regard.

During this year's Budget Session, out of 287 hours and 54 minutes of sitting time, 66 hours and 35 minutes of precious time was lost due to disturbances leading to adjournment of the House. This comes to losing out an alarming 23.12 per cent of the total time of the House.

As you would agree, frequent and forced adjournments, besides leading to wastage of the precious time of the House tend to lower the dignity of Parliament in the eyes of the public.

All of us have been concerned about the gravity of the situation. We have discussed these issues during the Special Session of Lok Sabha convened to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Independence in August, 1997 and in the All India Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips of parties on "Discipline

and Decorum in Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union Territories", held in New Delhi on 25 November, 2001.

In December 2001, a new Rule 374A was added to the Rule Book providing for automatic suspension of a Member who comes into the Well of the House and creates disturbance there.

In spite of these laudable initiatives things did not improve much, as is evident from the loss of sitting time due to disorderly scenes and forced adjournments.

I am of the considered view that while rules are there to enforce discipline and decorum, Members should themselves voluntarily exercise self-restraint and ensure smooth and orderly conduct of the business of the House. Equally important, of course, is the need to strictly observe and adhere to the rules which we ourselves have framed. And this includes Rule 374A for automatic suspension of Members who rush to the Well of the House and create grave disorder. You will agree that the Chair is duty bound to carry out the directions of the House as enshrined in the rules. I hope and trust that such unpleasant occasions would not arise and we would indeed be able to conduct our business as per rules. It would also be my earnest endeavour to see that sufficient opportunities are made available to Members for raising important issues in the House. I would also appeal to the Government to address sincerely and urgently the genuine grievances of the Members. These endeavours, to my mind, would be the best tribute which we could pay to the memory of our late Speaker, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi who ceaselessly worked throughout his tenure to facilitate orderly conduct of the business of the House.

The Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lay down certain norms of etiquette and behaviour to be observed by Members whilst the House is sitting. To cite a few, the Rules prohibit Members - from reading any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House; passing between the Chair and the Member who is speaking; leaving the House when the Speaker is addressing the House; sitting or standing with their back towards the Chair; approaching the Chair personally in the House and leaving the House immediately after delivering speech. The Rules also require Members to bow to the Chair while entering or leaving the House and also when taking or leaving seat; to always address the Chair and avoid talking or laughing in the lobby loud

enough to be heard in the House. These are small and simple but meaningful gestures of courtesy which the Members must observe with regard to one another and the Chair who has the duty to enforce them.

As I had observed in my valedictory remarks on the last day of the previous Session, there has been a declining trend in the number of Starred Questions which are orally answered on the floor of the House. The average of the nine Sessions of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha has just been 2.52 Starred Questions per day, even though, as many as 20 Starred Questions are listed for each sitting. There is an imperative need to gradually raise this average. My earnest effort would be, of course with your cooperation, to raise this average to 5 Starred Questions being answered each day, starting this Session.

I am also keen to facilitate a more purposeful 'Zero Hour' everyday. With this in view, I propose that only matters of emergent national and international importance be raised during the 'Zero Hour'. Matters relating to individual constituencies, however important those may be, could be raised by Members under Rule 377 by way of submissions. This, I strongly feel, could go a long way in a more positive and meaningful utilisation of the 'Zero Hour'.

Hon. Members, as the First Servant of this House—an honour which you have unanimously bestowed on me - it is my duty to ensure that the business of the House is transacted in accordance with the rules. I solicit the cooperation of all sections of the House to maintain the dignity, decorum and prestige of this supreme institution. Needless to say, Leaders, Chief Whips and Whips of Parties have a special role to play in this onerous task. Ultimately, it is left to each one of us, as servants of this great institution, to live up to the expectations of the people who have elected us to represent them. That would be the most befitting tribute to the millions, who make up this nation, in this Golden Jubilee Year of our Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir; code of conduct would be adhered to and discipline would also be maintained. ...*(Interruptions)* I had submitted earlier and am also reiterating today,

but sometimes the subject is such that we can't restrain ourselves....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Since I know your views now. Your subject can be taken into consideration.

[English]

DR. C. KRISHNAN (POLLACHI): Sir, POTA has been misutilised. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak after the Question Hour. The subject can not be taken up during Question Hour.

[English]

Now I go to Question Hour. Q. No. 21 - Shri K. Muraleedharan.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Muraleedharan, please ask your question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Buta Singh.

[Translation]

You know you are a senior Member. Muraleedharanji, you ask the Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, POTA has been misused. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You will not be allowed to raise this issue before Question Hour. Shri Muraleedharan, please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have already told you that after Question Hour, I am going to permit you to raise the issue of Shri Vaiko's arrest. Please sit down.

Please cooperate with the Chair. I am going to permit you after the Question Hour; not now. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Mr. Speaker Sir, the opposition had opposed POTO. We strongly condemn the way Shri Vaikoji was arrested. ...*(Interruptions)* Even if a bit of morality is left with this Government, it should resign on the issue of Shri Vaiko's arrest. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I request you all that I have not yet taken up the subject on Shri Vaiko.

....*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, it is a serious matter. POTO should be immediately withdrawn and Shri Vaiko be released immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Akhileshji, you know that I have got to take up this subject. You speak on this subject only when that is taken up.

[English]

I am sorry; I will not allow you to speak on the issue now. This is more than enough. There is limit to everything. Please sit down. I want to start with the Question Hour now. I will not allow anybody else to speak, except the questioner.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (PANDHARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, POTA should be withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Athawaleji, proceedings in the House are going on and it is not a public meeting. You sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: POTA should be withdrawn. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.16 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Disinvestment of PSUs

*21. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to disinvest certain Public Sector Undertakings in the year 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the details of the financial position of each of those public sector undertakings during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Disinvestment in Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Maruti Udyog Ltd., Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., ITDC (9 hotels) and Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. (1 hotel) has been completed during the current year so far. In the case of the following 31 PSUs, decision for disinvestment has been taken and disinvestment process is underway:

1. Air India Ltd. (AI) *
2. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
3. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
4. Bharat Petroleum Corporation. Ltd. (BPCL)
5. Braithwaite & Co.
6. Burn Standard & Co.
7. Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)
8. Engineering Project (India) Ltd. (EPIL)
9. Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)
10. Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)
11. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL)
12. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL)
13. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
14. Indian Airlines Ltd. (IA) *

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (MFL) | 25. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd |
| 16. MECON Ltd. | 26. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. (BHPV) |
| 17. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) | 27. NEPA Ltd. |
| 18. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) | 28. Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. (ICVL) |
| 19. National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) | 29. India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) (remaining hotels) |
| 20. National Instruments Ltd. | 30. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. (remaining hotels) |
| 21. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) | 31. Fertiliser and Chemical Travancore Ltd. (FACT) |
| 22. Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL) | * The process has not been started again after there was no response for the earlier sale. |
| 23. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC) | (c) A statement indicating the net profit made by these PSUs during the year 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is given in the Annexure. |
| 24. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL) | |

Annexure

Sl.No.	Name of PSUs	Net Profit/ loss (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		2000-2001	1999-2000	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Air India	(-) 4413	(-) 3763	(-) 17448
2.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	601	1432	1683
3.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	(-) 3769	(-) 3769	(-) 2458
4.	BPCL	82012	70164	70602
5.	Braithwaite & Co.	174	(-) 1413	41
6.	Burn Standard & Co.	(-) 4522	(-) 3541	28163
7.	Engineers India Ltd.	12386	12620	11806
8.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	1776	(-) 4813	(-) 3419
9.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(-) 7141	(-) 9931	(-) 13873
10.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	(-) 10580	(-) 14746	(-) 5120
11.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	(-) 3906	(-) 10502	(-) 2307
12.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	108801	105741	90126
13.	Hindustan Salt Ltd.	(-) 219	(-) 291	(-) 216
14.	Indian Airlines	(-) 15917	4527	1312
15.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	(-) 2976	2498	(-) 2574

1	2	3	4	5
16.	MECON Ltd.	(-) 5136	(-) 2027	(-) 1117
17.	MMTC	1239	1497	807
18.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	2731	3489	4115
19.	NALCO	65583	51153	24825
20.	National Instruments Ltd.	9	(-) 2703	(-) 2902
21.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	38256	16161	20133
22.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	664	(-) 1470	(-) 964
23.	STC Ltd.	2665	2292	1251
24.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	7	8	6
25.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd	(-) 6643	(-) 6062	(-) 6177
26.	Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	94	(-) 2036	94
27.	NEPA Ltd.	486	568	(-) 2260
28.	Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd.*	-	-	-
29.	ITDC	(-) 3547	(-) 2733	994
30.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	(-) 2508	(-) 160	68
31.	Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(-) 15195	(-) 3980	(-) 4826

* It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Instrumentation Limited, Kota and its separate balance sheet is not prepared.

Source: Public Enterprises Survey 2000-2001 (Vol.3)

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: In the reply the hon. Minister for Disinvestment has stated that there are 31 public sector underakings which are in the process of disinvestment. He mentioned at No.31, the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore (FACT) Ltd., Kochi. It belongs to the State of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Arun Shouriji, you give reply.

[English]

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: I have yet to ask my question.

Last week the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala held a meeting of the Members of Parliament from the State of Kerala and said that the Government of Kerala has sent their strong objection for disinvestment of

FACT. I would like to know from the Union Government whether they have received any objection letter from the Government of Kerala and what is their attitude regarding the disinvestment of FACT, Kochi in the State of Kerala.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The hon. Member is not correct; it is not 81 enterprises; it is 31 enterprises which are under disinvestment process.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: I mentioned 31 enterprises only.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: FACT is one of them. We are in continuous touch with the State Government also. The experience in the enterprise where disinvestment has happened has been that the apprehensions that were expressed at the time of disinvestment even by one or two State Governments have turned out to be completely unfounded. In the case of Kerala, certainly,

we will be in continuous touch with the State Government.

In this case, the hon. Member has asked as to what is the status of the disinvestment process. The approval for disinvestment of FACT was accorded on 31st May, 2002. The Inter-Ministerial Group to steer this has been constituted. Advertisements were issued on 20th June and the interested parties are to make presentations for the appointment of an Advisor on the 31st July.

Throughout this process, the enterprises, unions and the State Governments will also be consulted and you will see that in the case of FACT or in the case of Paradip Phosphates or any other company, we will make the State Government proud of the turn around that happens in these enterprises. In the case of FACT, the Member would be interested to know that the accumulated losses now exceeds Rs. 250 crore. Last year alone, the loss was Rs.152 crore. It is this kind of a company which we hope to turn around so that it benefits the people of the State as well as the states Government through the exchequer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You all know the procedure. Let the supplementary be put.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: I want to know whether the Government has fixed uniform norms about fixing up the value of the unit and criteria for qualifying and disqualifying the buyers.

I also want to know whether the Standing Committee of Finance has given any suggestions regarding disinvestment. I want a categorical reply from the Government on these points.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: As you know very well, for the fixation of reserve price, an elaborate procedure has been set up. The reserve price is calculated by all the four internationally accepted methods. This is done on the basis of valuers and advisors, as you know very well, who have been selected after a competitive process through a thorough search.

Secondly, this entire procedure is explained in a substantial book which was distributed to every Member of Parliament and which is also on the website of the Ministry.

The other point which the hon. Member raised was on the qualifications or disqualifications of the bidders. Standardised guidelines have been instituted

and they have been approved by the Cabinet. Those guidelines are also on the website and in response to earlier questions in this very House, those guidelines have been distributed to all Members.

Regarding the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee greatest attention is naturally paid to them, and the Government when it finally comes to consider the proposal which have emanated from all consultations, will certainly keep them in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main objective of the disinvestment policy of the Government is to get rid of the loss incurring public sector undertakings but exactly the opposite is taking place. A company like BALCO.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the question directly relevant to the subject.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking pointed question on this subject. The total worth of the assets of BALCO company was Rs. 5000 crore and it had land measuring 2720 acres which was sold for Rs. 521 crore only. Besides, the Government have also disinvested the profit earning companies like Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Maruti Udyog Ltd. and IBP etc. Through you, I would like to know from the Government as to how many of the PSU's have been disinvested, from amongst the 27 PSU's which were enlisted by the Government to be disinvested to mobilise Rs.12000 crore? Further, how many of those undertakings were earning profits and how many of those were incurring losses. This business is going on to meet the revenue deficit. I am of the view that hon. Minister is a journalist and a mediaman and he has no experience to strike deals. I would like to know from the Government as to what policy is proposed to be adopted to save a common man's interest in view of the disinvestment and privatisation drive by the Government to meet the target to mobilise Rs.12000 crore?

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Important questions have been asked and insinuations have been made. Of the goal of Rs. 12,000 crore, the short answer is that, this year so far, we have raised around Rs. 3190 crore in regard to these companies.

Sir, as far as the companies are concerned, on the one side we are told that you are not attaining the

target and on the other side we are told that we are trying to disinvest haphazardly and too quickly. So the point is that the average net contribution by dividends of these companies of which the Members spoke so highly, in the last eight years was minus Rs. 74 crore per year. Now, we have raised from these companies over Rs. 11,000 crore. If you just put that Rs. 11,000 crore in fixed deposits, you will get more than Rs. 1200 crore per year in perpetuity. ...*(Interruptions)* Apart from the fact of the turn around of these enterprises, there is one more thing. Hon. Member mentioned about BALCO. We remember in this very House what an agitated debate there was on BALCO. Now, the very persons who had opposed it have signed a Memorandum with the new bidder for a Rs. 5,000 crore expansion of the BALCO plant. You can imagine how many jobs it will create in the downstream units. In the case of BALCO's employees itself, the basic pay has been revised upward by twenty per cent and *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 5,000 has been made to each of the employees, in spite of the loss of Rs. 200 crore because of that ill-motivated strike. Now, the very Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is being misled. ...*(Interruptions)* Half-an-hour discussion should be held on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask question later on. If reply of the Minister is wrong, you may ask the question later on.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Maruti was mentioned. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are well aware of it. Sir, on Maruti you are so well aware as it was because of your Herculean efforts that a Company, which we all thought to be a five-star Company and a great jewel as was just now mentioned, which made a loss of Rs. 200 crore approximately last year, was turned around. It was because of the Minister's personal intervention that it was turned around in the last quarter and then we could proceed with the negotiations. This is the real condition.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask hon. Minister whether the Government keep in view the security of workers, their benefits and their future before it resort to the process of disinvestment.

Whether disinvestment of Modern Foods and other companies led to benefit or loss to the workers? Further, I would also like to know whether 20 per cent open offer of equity of IBP and IPCL to small investors led to loss or profit to the workers. As far as I know, the Government adopted the policy of indirect disinvestment through Mutual Funds as UTI during 1991-1995 which led to a loss of Rs.4800 crores to the small investors. Would he like to give a clarification in this regard in the House?

Sir, I would also like to know that when the Government resort to removing monopolistic condition and invite open competition then what is the use of disinvesting loss making units? What is the policy and the opinion of the Government in this regard?

[English]

What is the rate of investment in the loss-making units of Government?

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The hon. Member has asked four-five questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You may reply one of his questions and there is no need of replying all the questions.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: As you order.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: First he should tell about small investors.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: As he has always been concerned about employees and small investors, so first I would reply this question. It is an important point since it has been raised several times in the House. I told him that the basic pay of employees in BALCO has been increased by 20 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Employees are harassed.

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: He has asked about Modern Foods. The wages of workers in Modern Foods have been increased by Rs.1600 per mensum.

Referring to his third point, a unit of Paradeep Phosphate, wherein accumulated loss is about. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Hon. Minister, you do not have exact information about Paradeep Phosphate.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: So far as my knowledge about Paradeep Phosphates is concerned.

[English]

I submit it subject to correction.

[Translation]

But what I have been told. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this issue.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Let me reply, then hon. Speaker may decide whatever he likes. Wage agreement in Paradeep Phosphate had not been revised since 1997. Now, it has been revised within 30 days and agreement for payment of arrears will be entered into.

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Arrears have not been paid. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Let my question be replied.

[English]

Let him complete his reply. I want a reply about the small investors' view point, workers' view point.

[Translation]

I want to know how much loss small investors have suffered.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: In Paradip Phosphates, the wage has increased per employee per month by Rs.2789. The wage has gone up from Rs. 9360. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He has not directed you to reply to that question only. We want to hear the reply about the other question also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I am replying to that also. The wage has gone up from Rs.9360 per employee per month to Rs.12,419 per month per employee.

On small investors, I would submit, I agree it is a very important matter because it is by our effort that the SEBI rule was amended saying that the successful bidder whether a public sector or private entity will have to make an open offer of 20 per cent at the bid price itself.

[Translation]

He may remember that a lengthy debate was held on IPCL. Six months back IPCL's share was quoted at Rs. 40 and now the bid price is Rs. 231.

[English]

Every investor in IPCL will have to be given by Reliance Rs. 231 per share and there will be an increase by that. ...*(Interruptions)*

On the arrears, we have provided that the arrears agreement in PPL will be finalised within 90 days of the handing over of management and the bidders are bound to do that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why should it be finalised within 90 days? Why not immediately?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: It is because the Government has not done it for the last four years. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question and Half-an-Hour discussion should be held on this issue. The reply of hon. Minister is not satisfactory. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arun Shourie, you need not give the answer to him. He is sitting and asking the question. Why do you want to give a reply to him?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The important point is that actually the market capitalisation of public sector stocks since January, because of the disinvestment process, has gone up by Rs.75,000 crore. This is a benefit of Rs.50,000 crore to Government and to financial institutions like the UTI which was in great trouble. It is also a direct benefit to the small investors who have put their money in shares. ...*(Interruptions)* I am giving the figures of increase in wages of workers.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister is a well-educated person. When no gentleman accepted Disinvestment Ministry, it was handed over to him. He has been compelled to plead for the Government and had to accept disinvestment. I want to ask the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Whether the Government are aware that there is a bungling in valuation of the price of shares of public sector undertakings. MNCs even resort to back door methods. Undertakings are rendered in deplorable condition and then they buy them at throw away price. It has become a talk of the town throughout the country that invaluable Government assets of crores of rupees are being sold so cheap. What sort of preventive measures the Government contemplate to take in this regard so that the bungling in sale of Government assets can be checked. What is the Governments' action plan to ensure transparency in disinvestment so that people in the country and outside may know that bungling of crores of rupees in disinvestment is not taking place anymore. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to give an information.

MR. SPEAKER: As per the rules, no information can be given during Question-Hour.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, the hon. Member has actually made just insinuations and not any statement of fact. The valuation, as you know, is done by following all the valuation methods that have been recommended and they are disclosed every time in this House. Each time, I always disclose the valuation arrived at by each method, and when the reserve price is fixed no bidder knows it. That is why in cases we have been able to extract values from bidders almost twice the reserve price that was fixed by the international advisors.

[Translation]

It does not mean selling country's property. He was talking that he has no information of Paradeep Phosphate.

[English]

Whether production of Paradeep Phosphate has not tripled in two months? In Modern Foods, the sales in this quarter are 96 per cent more than the same quarter during last year. In IPCL, they have announced an expansion amounting to Rs. 1,000 crore.

[Translation]

And to whom this property has gone. It has gone to your entrepreneurs, your people; the small investors. And their money is being returned. So what is the harm in it.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, FACT is the largest public enterprise in Kerala and it has got two divisions, namely, Kochi Division and Udyogmandal Division. About 5,000 workers are directly involved in these two divisions of FACT and about 10,000 workers are indirectly involved. The unfortunate thing is, there was a court verdict to close the existing Ammonia Plant and start a new one. The FACT was making profit for the last 16 years, but after the establishment of the new Ammonia Plant, it has been in loss. This is the fact. The Udyogmandal and Ambalamedu divisions of FACT are worth crores of rupees, but the Government is going to sell them at a throw-away price. So, is there any rethinking in this matter?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I have already answered this question. On all these things, why is it that for years on end the companies are not being turned around by these very managements in those States?

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is factually not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you go ahead with your answer.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, as I mentioned, in the case of FACT, in a single year the losses are to the tune of Rs. 152 crore. The accumulated losses have now exceeded Rs. 250 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 22. Shri Prabhunath Singh.

SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Sir, the Minister's answer is not satisfactory. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, there cannot be any discussion during Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am telling you.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, the Minister's answer is not satisfactory. There should be a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I know that the question is very important. I know it took more than half-an-hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to accept your suggestion for a Half-an-Hour Discussion, but this is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you want to raise a discussion under any rule, I am prepared to accept it. But during the Question Hour, I want to complete at least four to five questions. Therefore, please cooperate. Otherwise, the next question will not come. Shri Prabhunath Singh is also standing for asking a question.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will you allow Half-an-Hour Discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to allow a discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are ways and means to raise a question. But this is not the way in which you are trying to raise it.

...*(Interruptions)*

Utilization of funds under Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana

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*22. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the employment generated under Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) since its inception;

(b) the details of complaints, if any, of diversion of funds meant for Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against such States;

(d) the funds allocated/released for 2002-2003;

(e) whether the Supreme Court has taken a strong note of diversion of funds earmarked for Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and given directions to the Government not to make any further grants under the programme till the utilization certificates of the earlier grants are submitted by the State Governments; and

(f) if so, the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken on the directions of the Supreme Court ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September, 2001. The Scheme having commenced towards the middle of the year 2001-02, the ongoing Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) were continued as part of the Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in that year with additional allocation of funds, over and above the provisions under the two Schemes, alongwith fresh allocation of foodgrains. The two Schemes stand fully merged with the SGRY in the current financial year.

2. During 2001-02, an amount of Rs. 3789.60 crores was released to States/UTs under the SGRY (Stream-I & Stream-II), alongwith 34.52 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. During 2002-03, an amount of Rs. 1405.77 crores has been released to States/UTs under the SGRY (Stream-I & Stream-II), as First Instalment, alongwith 14.42 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. As per the Progress Reports received from the States/UTs, 4337.62 lakh mandays of employment (provisional) were generated during the year, 2001-02.

3. While no specific references in respect of diversion of funds meant for the SGRY have so far been received, those in regard to deficiencies in implementation of the Programme have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for immediate corrective action.

4. In the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 196 of 2001 filed by the People's Union of Civil Liberties Vs. Union of India and others wherein all 'States/UTs are listed as Respondents, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in para (e) of Order dated 8th May, 2002 indicated that "the Central Government shall make financial releases under the different employment generation schemes to each State on schedule, provided that the State Governments fulfil the condition as prescribed by the SGRY. The State Governments are directed to fulfil these conditions and implement the SGRY expeditiously. The State Government will furnish utilization certificates and it is only on the furnishing of the same that further amounts shall be released. The funds provided shall only be utilized in respect of SGRY programme."

5. The directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been communicated to all the States/UTs for compliance and are being incorporated in the SGRY Guidelines. The First Instalment under the SGRY in the current year has been released to those Districts which have fulfilled the requisite conditions.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has started a new 'Samridhi Rojgar Yojana' by merging the scheme namely Employment Assurance Scheme and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana. He proposes to create more and more employment opportunities and ensure the development of the villages. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much year wise funds are proposed to be allocated to the states and the districts and the number of instalments in which it is proposed to be released? Further, what is the criteria proposed to be adopted in providing instalment and making allocation of funds to the states and districts? Is it the population or the backwardness, its criteria. I would like to know the details in this regard.

I would also like to know as to how much of the proposed funds have so far been released under this scheme since its inception in 2002-2001 and if the proposed amount has not been released, then what are the reasons therefor?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, the outlay of this

scheme is 10 thousand crore rupees. The objective of this scheme is to provide employment in the rural areas, the Government of India propose to provide 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains worth 5 thousand crore rupees to the states free of cost on the instalment basis. There is one more provision under the scheme. The states will have to contribute only 25 percent of the remaining 5 thousand crore rupees i.e. they have to contribute to the tune of 1250 crore rupees only in this scheme of 10 thousand crore rupees. The criteria of allocation under the scheme to be made by the center to the states is the percentage poverty of the state when the allocation is made from the state to districts then the backwardness of the particular district and the SC/ST population of it are made the criteria for allocation. This scheme was announced by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2001 and it was implemented on 21 September, 2001. A total allocation of Rs. 3789 crore rupees was made by the Government in 2001-2002. Two such schemes were already under implementation which were merged. The total available funds with states were 5855 crore rupees as on year 2001-2002. As for the information we have received regarding utilisation of those funds Rs. 3601 crore have been utilised. However the complete information has not been received in respect of all the states and it is still being received.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in para 3 of his reply, the hon. Minister has said that no specific information in regard to the diversion of funds of Sampoorna Rozgar Yojana has been received but on the other hand in the end of para 5 he has said that the first instalment of funds under the Sampoorna Rogar Yojana have been released for those districts which have met the requisite conditions. I would like to know the names of those districts which have fulfilled the conditions in to as well as those which have not and as the funds have not been allocated to those districts the people living in those districts have remained benefit the employment and the benefits thereof. I would like to know whether the Central Government have made an arrangement for monitoring so that development of every district of a state could be accelerated by providing them adequate funds.

Secondly, when it has been admitted by the hon. Minister that the funds are allocated state wise then why the funds were released directly to the districts as your reply mentions at a place that the Government have released the funds to the districts. Have the states lifted the foodgrains in proportion to the allocation

made for them. If not, what are the names of the states and the districts which have not lifted the foodgrains and also how many persons have been deprived of the employment opportunity due to it?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far this point about diversion is concerned, no complaint of foodgrain diversion has been received so far as this scheme was started only last year. The complaints have been received from a few states only like Assam, Manipur and Bihar.

The complaint received from Assam is that the construction in the state are being undertaken through Contractor Committee and they have been informed that there is no provision for Contractor Committee. The complaint received from Manipur is about the three MLA's involved in corruption and the district collector has initiated action against them by lodging an FIR. The complaint of irregularity has been received from Bihar. The state Government have been intimated in this regard and they are examining those complaints.

As regards your query about foodgrains is concerned, I would like to say that a total of 3.51 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was allocated out of which 18.82 lakh tonnes has been lifted. There are a total of 574 districts in the country. First instalment not released under SGRY covers 46 districts. As per the provision for release of instalments to the districts, the first instalment is released but the second instalment is released only after the utilisation certificate of the first instalment showing 60 per cent or more utilisation of funds received under the first one is received from those districts. The second instalment is not released until that report is released. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was that whether the centre has evolved as monitoring mechanism for those districts which have not lifted the foodgrains so that the funds could be utilised on time. ...*(Interruptions)* I did not get the reply of the question I had asked. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I have the complete list with me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: I will send to hon. Member the complete list having the names of those districts which have not sent the complete information due to which the second instalment was not released to them.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the

hon. Minister has not given a clear reply to the questions asked. The Government have also not taken effective initiative to provide employment to the people in rural areas. As far employment is concerned, hon. Prime Minister has said from the ramparts of the Red Fort in 1998 that we will give employment to 10 crore people within ten years. ...*(Interruptions)* It was also mentioned in the President's Address that 1 crore people would be given employment every year but the budget by the hon. Finance Minister does not mention about giving employment to a single person. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Government is not at all serious about the unemployment issue. Hon. Minister has told that an employment of 4332.62 lakhs mandays have been created during the year 2001-2002. However this is a negligible figure in India having population more than 100 crore. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has prepared any data to know as to how many people are unemployed in rural areas. The employment created by the Government is negligible in proportion to the total number of unemployed. I would further like to know the time to be taken for achieving the target of providing employment to the people in all rural areas as proposed in the scheme. Secondly, I would like to say that the state Governments are not serious in regard to the implementation of scheme. The same thing applies to the question that the second instalments would be released only when the utilization certificate of the first instalment is submitted.

If a Government is inactive, it does not mean that the beneficiaries should suffer due to it. We have been demanding constantly that a machinery should be set up which would look into funds given by the Central Government to State Government. The Government should review whether the funds given are being utilised properly or not. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know about the target envisaged for providing employment to people belonging to rural areas and the time by which this target is likely to be achieved. Have the Government proposed to develop a machinery which would do justice to the poor of the States where the State Government fails to send utility certificate with regard to funds given?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Sir, the Union Government are very serious about it. That's why a scheme worth Rs.10 thousand crore has been implemented. 43.37 crore man days have been created under the scheme.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Employment opportunities should be generated. The question is by what time the target would be achieved?

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Till now, the target is to create 100 crore man days. When the hon. Member has made a point; some rules will have to be framed.

When the Central Government provide funds to States, it is incumbent upon them to intimate the utilisation of funds and furnish certificate to that effect. However, States are not doing this, therefore, we hold regular talks with them in this regard. Monitoring and Vigilance Committee have been set up at the State level. Through these Committees we are monitoring proper utilization of funds given. This matter was brought before the apex court. The Supreme Court has given very clear directions that centre should allocate funds to States to create employment and State Governments should abide by the guidelines set in this regard. The Supreme Court has also stated that the next instalment of funds should not be released till the utilisation certificate is received from the concerned state. All these observation of Supreme Court are being included in our guidelines.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Why are we here if the Lok Sabha is to run as per Supreme Court direction. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, previously there were two schemes in the Ministry of Rural Development. The first one was the Employment Assurance Scheme and the second one was the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana. After merging of these two schemes, you have launched the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana. Previously, there was a role for the Members of Lok Sabha in the Employment Assurance Scheme. It was a demand-driven programme. Under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, you are distributing funds to the States basing on poverty. Previously, the Employment Assurance Scheme was the demand-driven programme. In our country, there are so many parts where there is no rainfall. There is a lot of unemployment in the rural areas. If they want more foodgrains or more money, they can draw; if they spend, they can draw. Under this new scheme, you have deprived this facility to the backward areas, drought-prone areas and desert areas. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana is not a demand-driven programme. The Government is thinking to convert it. Under this new scheme, would you allow it to be a demand-driven programme or not?

The Members of Parliament elected by the people had a role in the Employment Assurance Scheme.

After merging the scheme into the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, there is no role for the elected representatives. Now what are the guidelines issued by the Ministry to the State Governments and to the District Collectors? What are the ratios you are distributing among the local bodies? We want to know this from the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, two earlier schemes for generating employment opportunities in rural areas have been merged in this scheme. The hon. Member has asked about the role of Members of Parliament in this scheme. Several suggestions have been received in this regard. The issue has been discussed even before me. This scheme is allocation based. The States have not so far fully utilised the funds allocated to them under this scheme. As I have said earlier they have not drawn the money and lifted the foodgrain already sanctioned. 34 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were allocated out of which only 18 lakh tonnes have been lifted till now. Rs.5855 crore were sanctioned to them under this scheme but only Rs.3601 crore have been utilised till now. I agree that monitoring and vigilance should be done properly. The point that elected Members of Lok Sabha should contribute appropriately in the implementation of all schemes is under the consideration of the Ministry.

[English]

NHRC Report Gujarat

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*23. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission have submitted the final report on the Gujarat violence as reported in the 'Times of India' and the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 1, 2002;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard alongwith main observations and recommendations of the report;

(c) whether the Government have studied the report;

- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of NHRC;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (g) the fresh guidelines issued by the Union Government to the Government of Gujarat; and
- (h) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such violence may not recur in any part of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (h) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission have submitted their final proceedings dated 31st May, 2002 relating to the situation in Gujarat. A summary of the main observations and recommendations contained in these proceedings is given in the Annexure attached.

(c) to (f) The Government have studied the proceedings of the NHRC dated 31st May, 2002. Most of the recommendations pertain to the Government of Gujarat and a report is to be sent by that Government to the NHRC. The Central Government is concerned with two recommendations in the Report, namely, entrusting of certain critical cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation and Implementation of police reforms.

The legal position regarding entrusting of critical cases to the CBI has been explained to the Commission. Under the existing rules, the CBI can take up investigation of cases in a State only if the Government of that State makes such a request. The Government of Gujarat has not made any request for CBI investigation presumably because the critical cases mentioned by the NHRC are already being investigated by the investigating machinery of the State Government. The Central Government has been making every effort, consistent with the federal structure of the country to persuade the State Governments to implement the police reforms as recommended by the National Police Commission. The Ribeiro Committee Report on Police Reforms is at present before the Supreme Court and the orders of the Supreme Court on this issue will be implemented.

(g) and (h) Under the Constitution of India, it is

the primary responsibility of the State Governments to maintain Public Order and Peace. The Government of India shares intelligence and sends advisories/alert messages to the States/UTs from time to time and also makes available Central Para-Military Forces to them on specific request. A special force called the Rapid Action Force is deployed to deal exclusively with the communal tensions. Assistance is also provided to the State Governments for modernization of their policing infrastructure.

The activities of all organizations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are, under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, where necessary

Annexure

Main Observations of the NHRC:

(i) Failing to protect rights of life, liberty, equality and dignity

The Commission has observed and referred to its earlier proceedings of the 1st April 2002, regarding the question as to whether the State has discharged its primary and inescapable responsibility to protect the rights to life, liberty, equality and dignity of all those who constitute it. Given the history of communal violence in Gujarat, recalled in the report of the State Government itself, the Commission has raised the question whether the principle of "res ipsa loquitur", (the affairs speaking for itself) should not apply in this case in assessing the degree of State responsibility in the failure to protect the rights of the people of Gujarat. The Commission has further added that unless this was rebutted by the State Government, the adverse inference arising against it would render it accountable. The burden of proof was, therefore, on the State Government to rebut this presumption. The Commission has further observed that nothing in the reports received by it from the State Government or the measures reportedly taken by it rebuts this presumption. The Commission has further observed that assault on the dignity and worth of the human person, particularly of women and children, through acts of rape and other humiliating crimes of violence and cruelty further supports its observations. Thus the Commission observed that the facts, speak for themselves. The Commission has, therefore, reached the definite conclusion that the principle of 'res ipsa loquitur' applied in this case and there was a comprehensive failure on the part of the State Government to protect the constitutional rights of the people of Gujarat, starting

with the tragedy in Godhra on the 27th Feb. 2002 and continuing with the violence that ensued in the weeks that followed. The Commission has further referred to the appointment of a Security Advisor to the Chief Minister to deal with the situation and observed that this confirms that a failure had occurred earlier to bring under control the persisting violation of the rights to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the people of the State.

(II) Failure of Intelligence:

The Commission has further observed that there was a serious failure of intelligence and a failure to take timely and adequate anticipatory steps to prevent the initial tragedy in Godhra and subsequent violence. The Commission has further observed that it appears incomprehensible that a matter which has been the subject of repeated communication between the Gujarat Intelligence Bureau and the UP State Police as to the outgoing travel plans of the 'Kar Sevaks' should have been so abysmally lacking intelligence as to the return journeys. Given the volatile situation that was developing in Ayodhya at that time and the subsequent report in the press warning of the danger of inter-communal violence, it was imperative that the Gujarat Intelligence Bureau should have kept a close and continuing touch with their counter parts in UP and the Central Intelligence Bureau. The inability to establish a two way flow of intelligence clearly led to the tragic consequences.

(iii) Failure to take appropriate action:

The Commission has observed that the failure of intelligence, in its opinion, was accompanied by failure to take appropriate anticipatory and subsequent action to prevent the spread of continuation of violence. The Commission had also observed that it had pointed to "local factors and players" overwhelming the District officials in certain instances but not in others, and had asked the State Government as to who these players were, in the situations that had gone out of control. The reply of the State Government, according to the Commission, does not answer these questions. Instead, according to the Commission, the State Government refers to the "gravity" of the communal incidents which provoked the disturbances" and the role of the electronic media. The Commission has observed that while there can be no doubt whatsoever about the gravity of the Godhra tragedy, that itself should have demanded a higher degree of responsiveness from the State Government

to control the likely fallout, specially in the wake of the call for the Gujarat Bandh and the publicly announced support of the State Government to that call.

(iv) Failure to identify local factors and players:

The Commission has observed that the State Government is silent regarding the information sought on "local factors and players" and has instead stated that this matter is covered by the terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry, appointed by the State Government. The Commission has found this answer to be evasive and lacking in transparency.

(v) Pattern of Arrests:

The Commission has observed that it has made a careful analysis of the pattern of arrests indicated to it by the State Government in its report of 12th April 2002. The Commission has observed that a total number of 27,780 arrests had been made, involving both crimes and preventive detention. The Commission has further observed that the State Government has reported that of 11167 persons arrested in relation to various offences, 3269 belonged to the minority community and 7896 to the majority. As regards the 16615 preventive arrests, 13804 belonged to the majority community and 2811 to the minority community. This, however, does not indicate as to when and where the arrests were made, who were arrested and how long they were kept in custody and where those who were specifically named arrested. The Commission has further observed that as far as the report of its Spl. Representative in Gujarat almost 90 per cent of those arrested even in heinous offences like murder, arson etc. have managed to get bailed out, almost as soon as they were arrested. This is in sharp contrast to the assertion made by the State Government in its report of 12th April 2002 that bail applications of all accused persons are being strongly defended and rejected.

(vi) Uneven handling of major cases:

The Commission has observed that an analysis made by it of the State Government's reply of 12 April 2002, illustrates the uneven manner in which some of the major cases had been handled until that date. The Commission has observed that in the Godhra incident, where 59 persons were killed, 58 persons had been arrested and all were in custody. However, in Chamanpura case, where some 50 persons including a former Member of Parliament were killed, 18 persons had been arrested. As regards Naroda Patia, where some 150 persons

were reportedly killed, 22 had been arrested. In another case - Best Bakery case in Vadodara, where some 8 persons were killed, 12 accused persons were in judicial custody. However, no details have been given about the status of the 46 persons arrested in the Sadarpura case of Mehsana district where some 28 persons were reportedly killed.

(vii) Distorted FIRs:

The Commission has observed that there were numerous allegations made both in the media and to its team that FIRs in various instances were being distorted or poorly recorded, and that some senior political personalities were seeking to influence the working of police stations by their presence within them. The Commission has observed that the report of the State Government once-again fails to rebut the repeatedly made allegation that senior political personalities-who have been named - were seeking to influence the working of police stations by their presence within them. The Commission has further observed that, as per the report of its Spl. Representative in Gujarat, even when complaints of the aggrieved parties have been recorded, it has been alleged that the name of the offenders are not included. In almost all the cases, copies of the FIRs which the complainant is entitled to, has not been given. The Commission has further observed that the pervasive sense of insecurity prevailing in Gujarat, during the time of its team visit there, extended to all segments of society, including two Judges of the High Court of Gujarat, one sitting and the other retired, who were compelled to leave their homes because of the vitiated atmosphere. The Commission has observed that even as the State Government has stated that Police guards were made available for the protection of the Judges, the insecurity was such that it was not dispelled by the Police arrangements which were made. The Commission has further observed that if the response of the State Government to the security needs of two Justices of the High Court was so hopelessly inadequate, despite the time and opportunity that it had to prevent the harm that was done, it must be inferred that the response to the needs of others, who were far less prominent, was even worse. The Commission has again observed that the Gujarat Government has not responded to the Confidential Report transmitted to it. The Commission has urged the Gujarat State Government to come forward with a clear response, indicating in detail the steps it has taken in respect of the persons named in that report who allegedly violated human rights or interfered in the discharge of the

responsibilities of the State to protect such rights.

In the light of its above observations, the Commission has made the following recommendations:

I. Law & Order

(i) Involvement of CBI

The Commission has recalled its earlier recommendation that in view of the wide-spread allegations that FIRs had been poorly or wrongly recorded and that investigations had been influenced by extraneous considerations or players, the integrity of the process had to be resorted to. It had, therefore, recommended that certain critical cases, including the five it had specifically mentioned, be entrusted to the CBI. The Commission has noted the response of the State Government that on the ongoing investigation by the State Police and the fact that entrusting of these cases to the CBI at this stage would delay the investigation. The Commission has also noted the response of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, that under existing rules, the CBI can take up investigation of the cases only if the State Government makes such a request. Since in this case, the State Government has not made such a request, in view of the ongoing investigation by the State agencies, it is not possible for the Central Government to direct the CBI to take up the investigation of the cases mentioned by the NHRC. The Commission has observed that it has considered these replies, but would like to urge once-again that the critical cases mentioned by it, should be entrusted to the CBI and the Central Government should ensure that this is done, not least in view of the Rajya Sabha Resolution, referring to its responsibilities, under Article 355 of the Constitution.

(ii) Police Reforms:

The Commission has drawn attention to its earlier recommendation of the need to act decisively on the deeper question of Police Reforms, on which recommendations of the National Police Commission have been pending despite efforts to have them acted upon. The Commission has noted the history of the efforts made so far to bring about Police Reforms and of the fact that 'Police' is a State subject and that the Centre at best can lead and give guidance. The Commission has, therefore, urged both the Centre and State Governments once-again, taking the situation in Gujarat as a warning and catalyst, to act with determination to implement the various Police reforms recommended and referred

to above. The Commission has also urged that the matter of Police Reforms should receive due attention at the highest political level, at the Centre and in the States and that this issue be pursued in good faith and on a sustained basis with the greater interest of the country alone in mind.

(iii) Special Courts and Special Prosecutors:

The Commission has referred to its earlier recommendation in the proceedings dated the 1st April 2002, that Special Courts be established to try the most critical cases on a day-to-day basis, the Judges being hand-picked by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Gujarat, with Special Prosecutors being appointed as needed. The Commission has observed that the response of the State Government does not indicate whether it accepts the recommendations for Special Court of the kind proposed by the Commission, the purpose of which was to ensure speedy trial. The State Government has also not responded regarding appointment of Special Prosecutors. The State Government is, therefore, being requested to clarify the facts on the above.

(iv) Special Cells:

The Commission has recalled its earlier recommendation that Special Cells be constituted under the concerned District Magistrates to follow the progress of cases not entrusted to the CBI and that these should be monitored by the Additional Director General (Crime). The Commission has noted the response of the State Government which has accepted the role proposed for the Additional Director General (Crimes), but does not confirm if appropriate action has been taken. The State Government is also silent on the recommendation of the need for Special Cells as proposed. Hence the Commission has repeated its recommendations.

(v) Time-frames for Investigation:

The Commission had earlier recommended that specific time-frames to be fixed for thorough and expeditious completion of investigations. Though this recommendation appears to have been accepted by the State Government, no specific time-frames have been spelt out. The State Government has, therefore, been directed to clarify its decision on this matter.

(vi) Police Desks in Relief Camps:

The Commission had recommended that Police Desks should be set up in the Relief Camps to receive

complaints, record FIRs and forward them to the Police Stations having jurisdiction. The State Government had responded that instructions to this effect had been given, and that 3532 statements and 283 FIRs had been recorded in the relief camps. The Commission has further noted that as per the report received by its from its Special Representative, Police Desks have been set only in 9 out of a total 35 relief camps, in existence in Ahmedabad, and these Desks worked only for a few days and only for two hours on an average on those days. The Commission has, therefore, recommended full compliance of its recommendations in respect of the setting up of such Police Desks in the Relief Camps.

(vii) Survey of all Affected Persons:

The Commission has urged that a comprehensive survey is expeditiously completed to establish the facts concerning the number and names of those who have been killed, or who are missing, injured, rendered widows, orphans or destitute in the violence that has ensued. The response of the Gujarat State Government does not throw any light on what is being done to gather such data. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that the State Government expeditiously publish the data that is compiled, on a district-wise basis.

(viii) Analysis of material collected by NGOs and Others:

The Commission had recommended that material collected by NGOs, such as Citizen's Initiative, PUCL and others should be used. The response of the State Government indicates that such material, provided by different organizations, will be investigated and if found to be correct upon investigation, appropriately used in accordance with the law. The Commission has noted the response of the State Government and will be monitoring the action taken by the State Government in this regard.

(ix) Provocative Statements:

The Commission had drawn special attention to the provocative statements made by persons to the electronic or print media, especially the local media, and had urged that these be examined and acted upon, the burden of proof being shifted to such persons to explain or contradict their statements. The Commission has noted the reply of the State Government that such statements would be examined and acted upon appropriately. It does not indicate which statements are being

examined, nor does it provide the details of the action being taken under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and other relevant Acts against such individuals. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that it would like to receive all relevant details of the persons or organizations identified by the State Government in this connection and of the statements or actions for which they are being prosecuted. The Gujarat Government has been requested to submit a further detailed report on the above lines.

(x) Identification of delinquent Public Servants:

The Commission had expressly called for the identification of officers who had failed to discharged their statutory responsibilities appropriately and for proceedings to be instituted against them. The Commission had also recommended that those who have performed their duties well should be recommended. The Commission has noted the reply of the State Government that it would be guided by the findings of the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the State Government, and that some of the officers who have performed the duties well have already been rewarded appropriately. The Commission is of the view that action against delinquent public servants need not, in all instances, await the outcome of the Commission of Inquiry. The Commission, therefore, recommends that prompt action be taken against delinquent public servants and the progress in the action initiated be indicated to the Commission.

(xi) Proper Implementation of Existing Statutory Provisions, Circulars and Guidelines:

The Commission has observed that communal riots are not new to India and least of all so to Gujarat, as the response of the State Government themselves indicate. The Commission would, therefore, like to stress that there already exists in the country a comprehensive body of material in the form of statutory provisions, circulars, guidelines and the like, that has been meticulously elaborated over the years, that can and must be followed by those responsible for the maintenance of law and order and communal harmony in the country. The Commission has, therefore, assessed whether the Government of Gujarat has discharged its responsibility adequately in the face of the violence that convulsed the State for over two months, against this body of material. The Commission has, therefore, listed out the range of statutes, circulars and guidelines, germane to developments in Gujarat and illustrated some of them as being relevant in the assessment of the conduct of the State Government and of its officials. It has, in

particular, mentioned the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the National Security Act; guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, in 1997 and circulated to all the Chief Ministers on 22 October 1997, by the then Union Home Minister, calling for an urgent action on the basis of those guidelines, particularly, relating to promoting of communal harmony and the administrative measures required for dealing with serious communal disturbances. The Commission has also noted recommendations made by the National Police Commission, which had examined the recommendations of the various Commissions of Inquiry appointed earlier to look into major incidents of communal violence, the pattern emerging from these, and the recommendations of the National Police Commission, specifically in respect of communal situation. The Commission has, after referring to the above material, come to the conclusion that the Government of Gujarat has conspicuously failed to act in accordance with the long-standing provisions of these important instructions and that, measured against the standards set by them, the performance of the State appears to be severely wanting. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that there is need for careful introspection within the State Government in this respect; the shortcomings in its performance need to be analyzed, *inter alia*, in the light of the statutory provisions, circulars and guidelines referred to above, and a detailed report based on that analysis should be made available by the State Government to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and to the National Human Rights Commission for their consideration.

(xii) Camps:

The Commission had recommended that the Camps should be visited by senior political leaders and officers in a systematic way and NGOs should be involved in the process. The Commission has noted the reply of the State Government which has recounted the number of visits made, the medical, para-medical, sweepers, anganwadi and other staff appointed/deployed, and the medicines distributed. After taking note of the efforts the Commission has made the following recommendations:

- (a) There is a manifest need to improve sanitary conditions in the camps, and increase the provision of toilets and water supply.
- (b) Particular vigilance must be ensured to prevent the spread of epidemics, measles and other illnesses having already taken a toll.

- (c) While the response of the State Government indicates the quantity of food-grains, pulses, etc., supplied to the camps in 8 districts, it does not indicate the standards adopted in providing essential food-items. These standards must accord with the minimal nutritional levels set by WHO/UNICEF and the competent Ministries of the Government of India in situations such as this.
- (d) There is an immediate and most critical need to provide semi-permanent structures and better protection against the elements.
- (e) Camp-wise monitoring committees should be appointed to watch over each of the camps.
- (f) The role and functions of NGOs should be more clearly defined than has been the case till now.
- (g) The reports of the Secretary-level officers appointed to monitor work in the camps should be recorded on a prescribed form, and be available to the public as also to the Special Representative of the Commission in Gujarat.
- (h) An adequate number of trauma specialists should be sent to the camps and other distressed areas for the counseling and treatment of victims.
- (i) Procedures should be simplified for obtaining death certificates and ownership certificates, in order to expedite the giving of compensation. Time-frames should be set for the settlement of claims and the survey of townships and villages that have been affected.
- (j) Confidence building measures should be elaborated and made public, in order to facilitate the return of camp inmates and others who have fled to their homes and work.

The Commission recommends once again, in the circumstances, that no camp be closed without a clear recommendation from a Committee comprising the Collector, a representative of a reputed NGO, a representative of the camp, and the Special Representative of the Commission in Gujarat or a nominee of his.

II. Rehabilitation:

(i) The Commission has noted that the State Government, in its response of the 12 April 2002, has accepted its recommendation in principle that places of worship that have been destroyed be repaired expeditiously. However, little has been done to start

work as yet. The Commission recommended that full list of damaged and destroyed sites/monuments be published district-wise.

(ii) The Commission has taken note of the package of relief and rehabilitation measures announced by the State Government, including the contribution from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. It has also noted that disbursement of assistance is still under progress. The Commission is concerned that difficulties have arisen in obtaining death and ownership certificates and has referred to this matter earlier in these Proceedings. Delays have also occurred in assessing damages and paying compensation at an appropriate level. The Commission urged that procedures be streamlined and expedited to deal with the issues mentioned above.

(iii) The Commission has noted the measures being taken to resettle the victims. The response of the State Government of 12 April 2002, does not indicate whether it has acted upon the Commission's recommendation that HUDCO, HDFC and international funding agencies be approached to assist in the work for rehabilitation. The Commission would like a further response to this.

(iv) The Commission had recommended that the private sector, including the pharmaceutical industry should be requested to assist in the relief and rehabilitation process. The State Government has responded on 12 April 2002, that it has not experienced any shortage of drugs and medicines thus far.

(v) The Commission has also taken note of the response of the State Government in respect of the Commission's recommendation that NGOs and the Gujarat Disaster Management Authority be associated with the relief and rehabilitation work. The plight of women and children, particularly widows, victims of rape and orphans remains of particular concern to the Commission. The Commission intends to monitor this matter closely.

Concluding Observations:

The tragic events in Gujarat, starting with the Godhra incident and continuing with the violence that rocked the State for over two months, have greatly saddened the nation. There is no doubt, in the opinion of this Commission, that there was a comprehensive failure on the part of the State Government to control the persistent violation of the rights to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the people of the State. It is, of course, essential to heal the wounds and to look to a

future of peace and harmony. But the pursuit of these high objectives must be based on justice and the upholding of the values of the Constitution of the Republic and the laws of the land. That is why it remains of fundamental importance that the measures that required to be taken to bring the violators of human rights to book are indeed taken.

[Translator ']

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the violence that took place in Gandhi's Gujarat has shaken the entire State. It has been criticised in the country as well as abroad. It is a slur on the country in the name of religion. The communal forces were emboldened by the Government and other organisations. Violence continued for many days and thousands of people lost their lives. The country which is known for secularism, non-violence and communal harmony hangs its head in shame before the world. This is so important an issue that not only the National Human Rights Commission but also the National Commission for Minorities and National Commission for Women have criticized Narendra Modi's Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is going to end. Please ask your supplementary quickly.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is such an important issue which cannot be completed in two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your supplementary because time is about to be over.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Unfortunately, even the Ministers of Modi Government have also commented on the National Human Rights Commission report. They say that they do not have any faith in this Commission. Even the Deputy Prime Minister has exonerated the Modi Government of all the charges. I seek your protection. The National Human Rights Commission has observed in its report that the situation prevailing in Gujarat right from the Godhara incident and the subsequent violence that took place for more than two months, jolted the entire state and became a matter of concern for the entire country. The Commission is of the view that the State Government has failed completely to protect the rights to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the people of the State. My specific question was about the reaction of the Government on it. Unfortunately, the Government have not made any comments in this regard. It clearly shows that despite all this the present

Government are trying to save the Modi Government. What is the reaction of the Government on the remarks of the National Human Rights Commission?

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: The National Human Rights Commission have submitted their report. There were certain observations and recommendations. Most of the observations and recommendations pertained to the State Governments. There were only two things. They are handing over of the five critical cases to the CBI and implementation of the police reforms.

So far as the handing over of the cases to the CBI is concerned, the State Government has already stated that the investigation in respect of those cases is in progress. Therefore, the intervention of CBI does not arise. ... (Interruptions)

So far as the implementation of the police reforms is concerned, time and again, the Central Government is giving instructions to all the State Governments to implement the police reforms.

So far as Ribeiro Committee is concerned, the Supreme Court is seized of the matter. The matter is *sub-judice*. Rest of the things, what the hon. Member has stated, all have been already placed on the Table of the House. ... (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

*24. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from State Governments for financial assistance for modernisation of their police force during the last one year and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have failed to provide assistance to the State Governments as per their demand;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the final assistance sought for is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes Sir. The Government had received action plans from all the 28 States for release of Central assistance during 2001-02 under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces. The annual action plans for the year 2002-03 have been received from the State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Orissa, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The annual action plans for 2001-02, were duly considered by the Empowered Committee appointed for this purpose and approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs. State-wise details of funds released during 2001-02 are given at statement attached. The action plans for 2002-03 received from six States are under consideration.

(c) No, Sir. Full Central assistance has been released to States, as per the approved plans and in accordance with their normative entitlements.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Statement

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police force 2001-02

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Annual allocation (Rs. in crore)	Plan size including State share (Rs. crore)	Annual Plan for 2001-02 (Rs. in crore) (Central and State Share) submitted by the State Governments	Plan approved by Empowered Committee (Rs. in crore) (Central and State Share)	Actual funds released (Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82.00	164.0	169.62	154.405	77.2025
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	05.20	10.40	16.39	8.82917	04.414585
3.	Assam	38.70	77.40	77.40	77.18	38.59
4.	Bihar	54.00	108.00	119.0644	118.9934	54.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.00	38.00	63.4458	50.430508	21.97
6.	Goa	02.00	4.00	31.25	4.8536	02.00
7.	Gujarat	50.00	100.00	143.63	129.0473	50.00
8.	Haryana	22.10	44.20	54.30	51.3721	24.4605572
9.	Himachal Pradesh	06.70	13.40	13.40	12.7589	06.37945
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	28.50	57.00	66.45	66.269445	28.50
11.	Jharkhand	18.00	36.00	92.51	90.5463	28.935
12.	Karnataka	75.00	150.00	181.63	153.9597	76.97985

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	31.50	62.00	63.46	62.230375	31.115187
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53.00	106.00	122.67546	106.00091	53.000455
15.	Maharashtra	92.10	184.20	243.54	185.4773	92.10
16.	Mani, ur	10.50	21.00	10.50	9.90492	04.95246
17.	Meghalaya	5.50	11.00	12.7491742	11.5939867	05.1914584
18.	Mizoram	5.50	11.00	20.43	17.1523	05.50
19.	Nagaland	13.50	27.00	43.4623	26.8855	13.44275
20.	Orissa	30.50	61.00	71.13215	62.2377	30.50
21.	Punjab	32.10	74.24	64.20	64.1997948	32.0998974
22.	Rajasthan	61.10	122.20	155.69	132.3554	61.10
23.	Sikkim	03.20	6.40	5.7676	5.7447	2.87235
24.	Tamil Nadu	68.10	136.20	272.24	136.20	68.10
25.	Tripura	05.60	11.20	25.00	11.9673	05.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	123.52	247.04	255.51	232.099	116.0495
27.	Uttaranchal	06.58	13.16	39.39825	16.888925	08.444
28.	West Bengal	56.50	113.00	160.52	120.45173	56.50
Total		1000.00	2000.00	2609.437296	2120.0035264	1000.000

Drinking Water in Rural Areas

*25. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have spent Rs. 32000 crore on the various rural water supply programmes so far;

(b) if so, whether more than 20,000 villages do not have even a drop of drinking water after spending huge amounts;

(c) if so, the number of villages covered, partially covered and have been declared as having no source of drinking water so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government's proposal for providing drinking water to all the villages by 2004 is not possible at this rate;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to enhance the outlay in this regard;

(f) the reasons for delay in implementing this scheme; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Union Government to implement the scheme for drinking water to all by 2004 and supply of drinking water in rural areas including border areas of the country state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) So far, more than Rs. 36000 crore have been spent since independence by both Central and State Governments for drinking water in rural areas.

Rural Water Supply being the State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are planned, sanctioned and implemented by the State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rest with the State Governments.

As per information received from the State Governments till 10.7.2002, out of the 1422664 rural habitations in the country 1274149 have been fully covered (FC) and 132183 have been partially covered (PC) with drinking water facilities. 16332 rural habitations still remain to be covered with drinking water facility (NC). As per the National Agenda of Governance all the rural habitations in the country are to be covered with drinking water facilities by 2004. It is proposed to cover most of the remaining 16332 Not Covered (NC) habitations and about half of the remaining partially covered habitations during the current financial year. Targets for the current financial year are being fixed in consultation with State Governments. The State Governments have been requested to concentrate on

coverage of all the Not Covered and Partially covered habitations on priority basis by 2004. State wise details of Fully Covered, Partially Covered and Not Covered habitations are as statement.

Annual Outlays for the Rural Water Supply Sector is finalised by the Planning Commission as per the availability of resources on year to year basis. Generally, the ARWSP releases to States are increasing. During 1998-99 Government of India release to States under ARWSP was Rs. 1600.64 crores which has improved to Rs. 1714.41 crores in 1999-2000, to Rs. 1895.55 crores in 2000-01 and last year (2001-02) stepped upto Rs. 1943.05 crores. In the current year (2002-03) budgeted provision has been Rs. 2235 crores. To accelerate the coverage of Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations by 2004, Government of India has recently decided to improve the weightage for NC and PC for inter state allocation criteria under ARWSP. The weightage for Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations has recently been increased from 10% to 15% in the criteria for allocation of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). This will provide adequate funds to the State Governments for providing drinking water facilities in NC and PC habitations.

Statement

State-wise details of Fully Covered, Partially Covered and Not Covered habitations

Sl.No.	State/UT	Status of Habitations			
		NC	PC	FC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	16023	53709	69732
2	Arunachal Pradesh	327	894	3077	4298
3	Assam	650	19719	50300	70669
4	Bihar	0	0	105340	105340
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	50379	50379
6	Goa	8	45	343	396
7	Gujarat	96	1683	28490	30269
8	Haryana	0	48	6697	6745
9	Himachal Pradesh	1053	10173	34141	45367
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2074	3688	5422	11184

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Jharkhand	497	119	99480	100096
12	Karnataka	3	20492	36187	56682
13	Kerala	783	6871	2109	9763
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	109489	109489
15	Maharashtra	2036	24405	59489	85930
16	Manipur	30	282	2479	2791
17	Meghalaya	346	808	7485	8639
18	Mizoram	0	461	450	911
19	Nagaland	349	569	607	1525
20	Orissa	0	18	114081	114099
21	Punjab	1503	2197	9749	13449
22	Rajasthan	6093	8357	79496	93946
23	Sikkim	0	372	1307	1679
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	66631	66631
25	Tripura	287	451	6674	7412
26	Uttar Pradesh*	0	0	243633	243633
27	Uttaranchal	119	913	29976	31008
28	West Bengal	0	13147	65889	79036
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	121	383	504
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	242	236	516
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	32	32
32	Delhi	0	0	219	219
33	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	10
34	Pondicherry	40	75	152	267
35	Chandigarh	0	0	18	18
Total		16332	132183	1274149	1422664

NC: Not Covered PC: Partially Covered FC: Fully Covered

* In case of Uttar Pradesh FC habitations include 125 habitations merged in urban areas (As per information received from U.P. Govt. vide letter no. 392/20 point programme/rural-I dated 9-4-2002)

[Translation]

National Education Scheme

*26. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children deprived of education had staged a demonstration in front of Parliament in the month of April and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details of the demands raised in the Memorandum; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government on such demands so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to the information available with the Ministry, no such memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister. However, a memorandum dated 8.5.2002, addressed to the Prime Minister by the PEACE TRUST, Tamil Nadu Unit, was received by the Prime Minister Office by post and was forwarded to this Department for appropriate action. This memorandum requests the Government to prepare a time bound National Education Plan covering all children.

(c) Government of India has launched Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a national programme for universalization of elementary education. Under this programme, the Government aims at providing eight years of quality education to all children in the age-group 6-14 by the year 2010. In the year 2001-2002, District Elementary Education Plans of 512 districts for a total outlay of Rs.1106 crores were approved by the Government under this Programme. The issue raised in the memorandum is being targeted by SSA. Under the 10th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.28,750 crores has been provided by the Planning Commission for universalisation of elementary education.

[English]

Communal Riots in the Country

*27. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any machinery in the Home Ministry to collect intelligence and to monitor situation in regard to communal violence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of communal riots that occurred during April-June 2002, State-wise;

(d) the number of civilians/security personnel killed/injured and property damaged therein, State-wise;

(e) whether the Union Government have identified the organisations behind these riots;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the assistance provided by the Central Government to various States to prevent such riots; and

(h) the details of guidelines issued by the Centre to deal with these riots and to undertake relief and rehabilitation work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subject as per the Constitution of India. Therefore, prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes as well as maintenance of data in this regard are the primary concerns of the State Governments. At the Union level, the Ministry of Home Affairs keeps a watch over the communal situation in the country, on the basis of intelligence inputs received from various intelligence agencies.

(c) and (d) The communal riots in Gujarat which started following the Godhra train carnage on 27.2.2002 continued with some sporadic incidents of communal violence during the period in question i.e. April-June, 2002. During this period 216 civilians and 2 police/security personnel were killed, 790 civilians and 211 police/security personnel were injured and the value of the property lost was about Rs. 417.07 crores. Besides, as per available information, during April to June, 2002, one major communal riot occurred at Jamner town in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra in which seven persons lost their lives and 42 persons sustained injuries.

(e) and (f) The Government of Gujarat has constituted

a Commission of Inquiry with Mr. Justice G.T. Nanavati, retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India as Chairman and Mr. Justice K.G. Shah, retired Judge of Gujarat High Court as Member. The Inquiry is in progress. The involvement of any organizations in the said Gujarat Communal riots will be known only after the Inquiry Report is available.

(g) and (h) To prevent communal riots in the country the Union Government assists the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Para-military Forces to the concerned State Governments on specific request including the Composite Rapid Action Force which has been created specially to deal with communal situations and providing assistance in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Union Government sends advisories and guidelines in this regard from time to time. Detailed guidelines to promote communal harmony in the country have been issued to all the States/Union Territories which cover various aspects like gathering of intelligence, periodic review of the situation at District and State levels, peace committee mechanism, implementation of relevant Acts, handling of the media, role of Police and their training, management of essential services, setting up of Special Courts, compensation to riot-victims etc. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony in the Ministry of Home Affairs also implements schemes for rehabilitation of child victims of communal riots. Promotional efforts include the annual Kabir Puraskar and Communal Harmony Awards for individuals and organizations as well as observance of the annual "Quami Ekta Week".

The State Governments have been requested to specifically instruct the district law enforcing authorities that they would be personally responsible for the maintenance of communal harmony within their areas of jurisdiction and that complaints received from the members belonging to minority communities should be attended to promptly and action taken against the culprits expeditiously.

[Translation]

Infiltration

*28. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration from across the border is constantly rising;

(b) if so, the number of infiltrators who entered India from Pakistan border during each of the last three years and particularly since January 2002 till date; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) It is difficult to indicate the exact figures of infiltration for any period of time. However, it appears from the available trends that there has been a decline in the level of infiltration this year when compared with the last three years.

(c) In addition to diplomatic initiatives at various levels and redeployment of troops at borders/LoC the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional frame-work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over-ground supports of the terrorists.

Documentaries on Rural Development Schemes

29. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether documentaries are being produced to disseminate information on the various rural development schemes to the people in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds provided for this purpose during the Ninth Plan and the agencies which were assigned the job;

(d) the norms laid down for assigning the job of producing the documentaries;

(e) whether the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) has requested the Government to allow it to produce these documentaries;

(f) if so, the reasons for not assigning this job to the DAVP; and

(g) the time by which production of all the documentaries is likely to be completed and the documentaries handed over to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) Audio visual software such as video spots, short duration films, video programmes and documentaries are produced, from time to time, to disseminate information relating to Rural Development Programmes to the rural masses. The details of audio visual software produced during the Ninth Plan, alongwith the expenditure incurred on the production, are attached as statement.

2. While the audio visual software is produced by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) and Prasar Bharati in accordance with the established norms, the Ministry of Rural Development have prescribed relevant criteria for undertaking production of audio visual software through empanelled producers during 2002-2003. The DAVP had suggested that utilizing the services of producers empanelled with the Directorate for production of software on Rural Development Programmes (through the DAVP) may be considered. The Ministry would be utilizing the DAVP services for production of audiovisual software and for publicity (through other modes of communication) whenever required.

3. At present, no documentaries have been assigned to any producer by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement

Development Schemes

Sl.No.	Year	Audio Visual Software Produced	Expenditure (in Lakh Rupees)	Agency
1.	1997-1998	3 Video spots on Rural Development Programmes	12.75	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
2.	1998-1999	Nil		Nil
3.	1999-2000	Nil		Nil
4.	2000-2001	(i) 6 Video spots on Rural Development Programmes	9.43	(i) Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity
		(ii) 5 Documentaries on Rural Development Programmes	12.50	(ii) Gayatri Communications
5.	2001-2002	1006 half-an-hour programmes and 182 video spots on Rural Development Programmes in Hindi, English and other Regional Languages	2198.15	Prasar Bharti.

Committee on Jail Manual

*30. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research

and Development has constituted a Committee to bring out a Model Jail Manual;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee alongwith the field of expertise of each member;

(c) whether elected representatives have been made a part of the Committee or whether their opinion has been obtained on issues concerned for the consideration of the Committee;

(d) whether specialists who are aware of the deficiencies in the jail administration like absence of proper medical facilities and meals, denial of human rights, misbehaviour by jail officials etc. have been included in the Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) The Central Government have constituted a Committee in the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) under the Chairmanship of its Director General to prepare a Model Prison Manual which can be adopted by all States and Union Territories Director (R&D), BP(R&D) is the as Co-Chairman of the Committee and Assistant Director, (BPR&D) its Member Secretary. The Heads of Prison Departments of the States of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and three out side experts of eminence, one each in the field of correctional administration, criminology and human rights are members of the Committee. Six Working Groups consisting of officers belonging to Prison Department of different States/Union Territories have been constituted by the Committee to assist it in the preparation of the Model Prison Manual. Elected representatives are not included as members of the Committee.

Members of the Committee and Working Groups are all experienced officers or experts and are fully aware of the deficiencies of existing prison infrastructure and administration. The Committee, however, is empowered to Co-opt any members, if necessary.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas

*31. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) proposed to be opened in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas have failed to achieve their aims and objectives;

(c) if so, reasons therefor;

(d) the remedial measures being taken in the regard;

(e) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning without buildings and basic amenities, State-wise; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to provide basic amenities to such Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya envisages opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district. After excluding the districts of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal who have not accepted the scheme, there are 74 districts in the country, which do not have JNVs at present. Some of these districts have been newly created. State wise break up of these 74 uncovered districts is enclosed as statement-I. NVS proposes to cover all these 74 districts during 10th Plan. There is no provision for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas from plan funds during 10th Plan period.

(b) to (d) The Navodaya Vidyalayas have generally fulfilled operational parameters like quantity, quality of Board results, involvement of children in various co-curricular activities, sports, games and other functional areas. However a few schools due to inadequate accommodation, infrastructure, etc. have not been able to admit the intended number of children.

To remove the infrastructural bottlenecks, the following measures are being taken by NVS:

- (i) Concerned State Governments are being requested to expedite the transfer of required land.
- (ii) Close liaison is maintained with the construction agencies entrusted with the construction of the buildings for close monitoring to accelerate the construction work.

(e) and (f) Out of 435 functional JNVs, 332 Vidyalayas are functioning in their own buildings at permanent sites. 103 JNVs where either the land is not provided or construction is not completed, are functioning in temporary buildings provided by concerned State Government. However, all the basic amenities like water, sanitation, electricity, etc. are provided in these Vidyalayas at temporary site also.

The State wise break up of the 103 JNVs functioning in temporary buildings is enclosed as statement-II. The construction of permanent buildings for the majority of these Schools are expected to be completed by 2004.

As far as Kendriya Vidyalayas are concerned, out of 843 schools at present, 614 schools are running in the permanent buildings. Out of remaining 229 schools, construction work is in progress in respect of 104 schools, which are at different stages of completion and are likely to be completed within the next two years. In 43 Kendriya Vidyalayas, the construction of school buildings is at planning stage and in 82 schools, suitable land is yet to be made available by the sponsoring agencies to KVS so that permanent school buildings can be constructed there. However, till such time the permanent school buildings are constructed for the remaining 229 schools, the accommodation and other basic amenities are being provided by the sponsoring agencies as per the terms and conditions for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Statement-I

State-wise Break up of the 74 Districts not covered by JNVs

Sl.No.	State	No. of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	04
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	06
6.	Delhi	07
7.	Gujarat	08
8.	Haryana	03
9.	Kerala	01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	03
11.	Jharkhand	01
12.	Maharashtra	06
13.	Meghalaya	01
14.	Mizoram	04
15.	Nagaland	01
16.	Orissa	08
17.	Rajasthan	01
18.	Sikkim	01
19.	Tripura	01
20.	Uttaranchal	04
21.	Uttar Pradesh	08
Total		74

Statement-II

State-wise Break-up of 103 JNVs Functioning in Temporary Buildings

Sl.No.	State	JNVs in Temporary Buildings
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	02

1	2	3
2.	Madhya Pradesh	03
3.	Orissa	06
4.	Himachal Pradesh	02
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	03
6.	Punjab	01
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
8.	Karnataka	06
9.	Kerala	01
10.	Haryana	02
11.	Rajasthan	04
12.	Uttar Pradesh	15
13.	Uttaranchal	03
14.	Bihar	14
15.	Jharkhand	07
16.	Gujarat	03
17.	Maharashtra	03
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	05
19.	Assam	12
20.	Manipur	01
21.	Meghalaya	03
22.	Nagaland	03

1	2	3
23.	Sikkim	02
24.	Tripura	01
Total		103

Role of Public Sector Banks under SGSY

*32. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the role played by each public sector bank under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): Under the Guidelines of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the public sector banks are involved throughout the country in the implementation of the Programme and are to be closely involved in the planning and preparation of the projects, identification of activity clusters, infrastructure planning, capacity building and choice of activity of the Self Help Groups (SHGs), as also final selection of individual Swarozgaris and pre-credit and post-credit monitoring, including loan recovery.

2. Loan pass books are required to be issued to the Swarozgaris containing the details of the loans disbursed to them by the Banks who are also to promote multiple credit rather than one time credit injection. The Bank Branches have to observe one day in a week as a non-public business working day to enable the staff to go to the field and attend to the problems of the Swarozgaris. The Banks have to ensure proper monitoring and verification of quality of the assets being produced by the Swarozgaris and have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India to set up SGSY Cells at the Regional/Zonal offices for periodic monitoring and review of the flow of credit to SGSY Swarozgaris. In order to ensure requisite coordination between the different Agencies responsible for implementation of the SGSY, the Scheme provides for the setting up of Committees at the Block/District/State and Central levels, with adequate representation of Banks.

3. The State-wise details of loans disbursed during the last three years under the SGSY are enclosed as statement.

State-wise Amount of loan Disbursed under SGSY during 1999-2000

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	Orissa	2786.64						164.09	138.20	134.00	926.52			188.17	76.44
19	Punjab	35.65			57.65			5.85		0.75				6.85	2.72
20	Rajasthan	397.77	2018.05	2.95	7.11			32.90		973.95	34.54			4.24	145.19
21	Sikkim	NR													
22	Tamil Nadu	1485.65												1043.23	
23	Tripura	364.81													3.78
24	Uttar Pradesh	1036.44						400.34		420.32	138.18			86.67	148.63
25	West Bengal	NR													
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	N													R
27	Daman & Diu	NR													
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N													R
29	Lakshadweep														
30	Pondicherry	8.72								0.53					
Total		16457.86	2019.28	1363.60	1275.57	338.38	246.36	1090.69	1516.20	1079.88	3594.04	4780.05	2748.75	2342.56	5050.09

N.R. = Not Reported

* - Bank-wise information not available

State-wise Amount of loan Disbursed under SGSY during 1999-2000

Sl.No.	States/UT	Corporation Bank	Dena Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Punjab National Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Syndicate Bank	Union Bank of India	United Bank of India	UCO Bank	Vijaya Bank	Total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Andhra Pradesh	89.48	16.18	212.04	213.73		31.58		451.38	211.32		10.70	54.16	5035.31

(Rs. in lakhs)

[illegible]

	1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
23		Tripura										418.56	69.41		856.56
24		Uttar Pradesh				31.88	124.25	424.17		121.29	12.90				3075.07
25		West Bengal													0.00
26		Andaman & Nicobar Islands													0.00
27		Daman & Diu													0.00
28.		Dadra & Nagar Haveli													0.00
29		Lakshadweep													0.00
30		Pondicherry			7.12	3.05							7.29		26.71
		Total	520.68	754.52	1912.98	2212.46	317.68	4530.07	125.50	1119.54	646.03	1596.25	1684.71	117.21	60455.69

N.R. = Not Reported

• • Bank-wise information not available

State-wise Amount of loan Disbursed under SGSY during 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	Goa													
7	Gujarat	543.05					462.02			1037.31	217.61	9.69		196.79
8	Haryana	577.41	1.27		1.23	341.46		64.98		23.40	23.26		141.85	252.41
9	Himachal Pradesh	NR												
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NR												
11	Jharkhand	NR												
12	Karnataka	NR												
13	Kerala													
14	Madhya Pradesh	2568.85	1.13		1463.45			319.43		145.92	1196.75	555.43	34.24	1960.59
15	Maharashtra	3284.55		698.77				128.28		717.64	1357.54	2685.55	128.58	2175.97
16	Manipur	NR												
17	Meghalaya													
18	Mizoram	2.62												
19	Nagaland													
20	Orissa	3025.46						221.24	367.92	133.83	631.82		139.52	161.58
21	Punjab	300.77				302.07		9.25		26.43	51.92		86.08	66.77
22	Rajasthan	657.93	2590.66		1.35	6.79		44.84		1305.08	106.70		18.75	277.35
23	Sikkim													
24	Tamil Nadu	1515.72											809.63	
25	Tripura	486.89												29.34
26	Uttar Pradesh	2369.96						1615.75		1305.56	288.06	317.81	465.69	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
27	Uttaranchal	NR												
28	West Bengal	195.65						39.85		14.32	3.22		6.40	46.97
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.65												
30	Daman & Diu													
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR												
32	Lakshadweep													
33	Pondicherry	1.44												
Total		19531.71	2593.06	1291.33	1466.03	650.32	462.02	3359.61	1206.44	5219.15	4479.71	3612.38	2284.32	6796.19

N.R. = Not Reported

* - Bank-wise information not available

State-wise Amount of loan Disbursed under SGSY during 2000-2001

		(Rs. in lakhs)												
Sl.No.	States/UT	Corporation Bank	Dena Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Punjab National Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Syndicate Bank	Union Bank of India	United bank of India	UCO Bank	Vijaya Bank	Total
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Andhra Pradesh	137.70	69.80	379.10	252.95		87.10		249.48	120.65		67.90	120.95	4853.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh													47.04*
3	Assam			5.07	0.96		69.70				110.83	84.85		602.5
4	Bihar			66.09	19.85		1745.39		14.42	436.15	236.36	810.53		9215.95
5	Chhattisgarh													0.00
6	Goa													0.00
7	Gujarat		612.61	9.71	19.36		12.62		35.85	153.97		40.04		3350.63

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8	Haryana		2.72	14.12		277.23	1176.52	76.85	141.59	43.98		69.75	0.49	3230.52
9	Himachal Pradesh													0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir													0.00
11	Jharkhand													0.00
12	Karnataka													0.00
13	Kerala								139.45	247.29		13.56	46.40	446.70
14	Madhya Pradesh		38.64	2.18		98.28	691.92	39.30	61.17	618.76		205.40		10001.44
15	Maharashtra		409.49	62.99			138.00		138.24	656.10		93.07		12674.77
16	Manipur													0.00
17	Meghalaya													0.00
18	Mizoram													2.62
19	Nagaland													0.00
20	Orissa			261.79	499.62		258.02		86.86	148.87	431.39	1136.11		7504.03
21	Punjab		4.57	13.79	12.42	147.86	670.61	366.79	3.50		51.95	108.89	0.48	2224.15
22	Rajasthan		4.97		19.14	168.47	1371.93	36.93			113.00	346.28	4.00	7074.17
23	Sikkim													8.18*
24	Tamil Nadu					1308.69	1254.58							4888.61
25	Tripura										602.57	112.10		1230.90
26	Uttar Pradesh				231.26	260.95	1334.34		337.18	474.87				9001.43
27	Uttaranchal													0.00*
28	West Bengal			5.76	1.75	8.51	35.83		0.93	33.77	36.69	14.42		444.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	Lakshadweep	NR												
33	Pondicherry	6.80												
Total		21327.90	2278.61	1342.30	1725.14	481.78	421.16	3744.13	1010.97	4481.91	5596.95	3502.31	1886.03	9339.83

N.R. = Not Reported

* - Bank-wise information not available.

State-wise Amount of loan Disbursed under SGSY during 2001-2002

		(Rs. in lakhs)												
Sl.No.	States/UT	Corporation Bank	Dena Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Punjab National Bank	Punjab & Sind Bank	Syndicate Bank	Union Bank of India	United bank of India	UCO Bank	Vijaya Bank	Total
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Andhra Pradesh	188.24	94.60	365.90	259.50		117.97		274.05	139.60		117.60	139.00	4683.34
2	Arunachal Pradesh													93.71*
3.	Assam			5.49	78.55		71.82			295.75	270.93	311.23	33.64	1916.75
4	Bihar			91.44			2554.53		84.68	143.96	478.31	804.36		12423.65
5	Chhattisgarh		622.04	21.95		8.25	349.18	5.76		92.04	51.31			4069.56
6	Goa													0.00
7	Gujarat		540.36	7.80	16.10		11.54		9.10	95.35		28.30		2368.32
8	Haryana	0.00	1.77	6.38										1695.05
9	Himachal Pradesh													0.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir											1.78		264.68

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
11	Jharkhand													0.00
12	Karnataka													0.00
13	Kerala								75.48		131.34	13.50	41.72	262.04
14	Madhya Pradesh		25.33	18.46		104.62	929.74	31.78	35.98	846.75		340.45		11753.31
15	Maharashtra		457.77	91.21			112.73		129.45	712.37		80.76		14118.53
16	Manipur													0.00
17	Meghalaya													0.00
18	Mizoram													0.00
19	Nagaland													0.00
20	Orissa			159.76	318.62		131.97		65.48	80.06	303.52	748.23		4918.34
21	Punjab	0.25	2.50	20.46	13.25	120.17	462.68	262.67	7.07	31.49		68.06	0.30	1697.06
22	Rajasthan		5.18		14.63	126.71	1145.57	23.47			99.45	247.21	4.95	5857.03
23	Sikkim								10.89		9.40		0.20	334.52
24	Tamil Nadu			738.32	627.52									2474.33
25	Tripura										667.44	75.74		1736.99
26	Uttar Pradesh		96.93	2.26	71.12	206.70	1328.53	40.12	251.04	973.04	27.64	189.58	10.80	9633.06
27	Uttaranchal													0.00*
28	West Bengal			5.50	13.83	17.66	29.42		10.42	50.81	200.51	173.04		1255.13
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands								1.40					4.29
30	Daman & Diu													0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli													0.00
32	Lakshadweep													0.00
33	Pondicherry											0.98		12.24
Total		188.49	1846.48	1539.39	1413.12	725.10	7985.66	401.92	1030.63	3494.04	2239.85	3243.91	230.61	81571.93

N.R. = Not Reported

* - Bank-wise information not available

Illegal Mining by Private Companies

*33. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Coal mines under the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) at present, location- wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that certain private companies in coal-mining sector particularly Tata-Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) are involved in illegal mining;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the norms laid down to check the violation of rules by the private sector, coal mines; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check these violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There are seven working mines under the Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited (TISCO), at present. Two are located in West Bokaro area of Hazaribagh District in Jharkhand State and, of the remaining five, one each is located in the Jamadoba, 6 & 7 Pits. Digwadih, Sijua and Bhelatand areas of Dhanbad District in Jharkhand State.

(b) and (c) While complaints have been received regarding illegal mining by certain private sector coal mining companies, further investigations have not proved these to be correct except in one case. No complaint has been received in this Department involving Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited in illegal mining of coal.

(d) and (e) The applicable Acts and Rules provide for detailed procedural requirements and norms relating to mining along with provisions for penalties and punishment for their violation. Complaints received in the Department of Coal involving illegal mining by the private sector companies engaged in coal mining are inquired into by the Department with the assistance of the subsidiary coal company of Coal India Limited (CIL) operating in the area, the Office of the Coal Controller and/or the concerned State Government.

[English]

Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

*34. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was started after the merging of several other schemes;

(b) if so, the aim of merging these schemes;

(c) whether the Government have decided to make certain changes in the guidelines of this Yojana;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which the proposed changes are likely to improve the implementation of the scheme;

(f) whether the training of the rural poor in cutting and tailoring in Delhi has been discontinued; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for restoring the implementation of the scheme in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) The Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in April, 1999 following the restructuring of the (erstwhile) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY). The objective of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of Bank credit and Government subsidy. In addition to the absence of requisite linkages, the implementation of the earlier Programmes was more directed towards individual programme targets rather than focusing on the substantive issue of sustainable income generation.

2. The Ministry of Rural Development have recently introduced certain amendments in relevant portions of the Guidelines of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) in the light of the recommendations of the National Conference on the 'SHG Movement in the Country and the SGSY' held in June 2001, the Report of the Working Group on Poverty Alleviation for the Tenth Five Year Plan and the feedback/suggestions

received from the States/UTs. A Summary of the amendments is enclosed as statement and it is expected that with greater flexibility being provided to the States/DRDAs under the revised Guidelines, the Programme would be more effectively implemented in the field.

3. The Programme is not being implemented in Delhi.

Statement

Summary of Amendments

Number of Key Activities - The earlier provision of 4-5 key activities per block was very restrictive. In order to facilitate coverage of varied activities, the number of key activities selected in a block has been increased upto 10. However, focus should be on 4-5 key activities which are identified for training and micro enterprise development in a cluster approach for larger number of groups with desired backward and forward linkages.

Income from the Economic Activity - The economic activity taken up by the Swarozgaris should generate appreciable incremental income sustained over a period of time which will help the Swarozgaris to effectively cross the poverty line. DRDAs may ensure that the anticipated income as stipulated in the Project is realised during the project period and projects are not under financed.

Size of Self Help Group - A Self Help Group (SHG) may generally consist of 10-20 persons. However, in difficult areas like deserts, hills and areas with scattered and sparse population and in case of minor irrigation and disabled persons, it has been decided to allow Self Help Groups with members ranging from 5-20 persons. The difficult areas have to be identified by the State Level SGSY Committee.

Composition of Self Help Group - All members of the Group should belong to families below the poverty line. However, it has been seen in the villages that there are families who may be marginally above the poverty line residing contiguously with the BPL families. The income level of such families may fluctuate in times of distress. Therefore, in order to include such families in the Self Help Groups, the Guidelines have been amended to allow, if necessary, a maximum of 20% and in exceptional cases, where essentially required, upto a maximum of 30% of the members in a Group may be from families marginally above the poverty line, living contiguously with BPL families and

if they are acceptable to BPL members of the Groups. The APL members of the Group will not be eligible for subsidy under the Scheme and shall not become office bearers (Group Leader, Assistant Group Leader or Treasurer) of the Group. The BPL families must actively participate in the management and decision making which should not be entirely in the hands of APL families.

Provision for utilising the service of Animators/Community Coordinators - The SGSY is a process oriented Scheme. Therefore, the role of Facilitator is very crucial in social mobilisation of people, formation and nurturing of SHGs. Many areas of the Country do not have presence of NGOs who could be involved as Facilitators. Keeping this aspect in view, DRDAs have been permitted to use the services of trained individuals as Facilitators. The District SGSY Committee may select suitable organisations/ societies/ individuals as Facilitators/ Community Coordinators based on their past experience in SHG formation, community organisation or any other similar work involving participatory approach, communication skill, ability to stay with the people in the rural area etc. They would have to stay for a period of 2-3 years with the group to ensure continuity as well as enable the groups to mature into a self managed organisations. A Community Coordinator/ Animator could take up the responsibility of managing 10-15 SHGs in a geographical cluster consisting of 4-5 villages with in a radius of 4-5 Kms.

Flexibility in utilisation of Funds - The SGSY is a process oriented Scheme, therefore, the States/UTs may be in different stages of the implementation of the Scheme and group formation. The fund required for training and capacity building including Basic Orientation, Skill development, Entrepreneurship development, Revolving fund to SHGs and Subsidy for economic activity may vary from State to State. The DRDAs may prioritise the expenditure on different components i.e. Training and capacity building, Revolving Fund and Subsidy for economic activity based on the local requirements and different stages of group formation. However, the expenditure on infrastructure will not exceed 20% of the total annual allocation (25% in case of NE States).

Provision for Studies related to Marketing Research/ Value addition of products - An amount up to Rs. Five lakh annually may be spent from the funds available under the Scheme on management of professional input related to marketing research, value addition or product diversification or any other input which would facilitate formulation of viable projects and marketing of the produce, ultimately resulting in additional income of the Swarozgaris and development of models which could be replicated.

Subsidy Norms for SHGs and Disabled Persons-

Subsidy under the SGSY will be uniform at 30% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/-. In respect of SC/STs and disabled persons. However, these will be 50% and Rs. 10,000/- respectively. For group of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be 50% of the project cost subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakhs whichever is less. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

Expenditure on Training-The DRDA will be entitled to meet the expenses, incurred by the training institution for both Basic Orientation and Skill Development Training from out of the SGSY Fund. The Basic Orientation Training may include topics on concept of Self Help, group dynamics, conflict resolution, conduct of group meetings, maintenance of records, awareness about social and family welfare programmes etc. The training for skill development may include skill upgradation through exposure to latest tools and technology, value addition and diversification of products, entrepreneurship development, marketing skills, packaging, labeling etc.

The total expenditure on Basic Orientation and skill development training will not exceed Rs. 5,000 per trainee.

Expenditure on Fairs and Exhibitions for Swarozgaris - Expenditure incurred in organising fairs, exhibitions and participation of Swarozgaris in fairs and exhibitions may be met from the funds available under the SGSY Programme Infrastructure.

Relaxation of Time for Grading of SHGs - For minor irrigation schemes, relaxation of time for second grading could be allowed, if the group is found credit-worthy and the project is viable. The decision in regard to the relaxation may be taken by the Block Level SGSY Committee.

In case, the Self Help Group has been in existence prior to the SGSY under other Programme and have completed six/twelve months from the date of formation and it is brought under the SGSY, such Groups may be subjected to First/Second Grading, without waiting for another six/twelve months for sanction of Revolving Fund/ Economic Activity respectively.

Examination System

*35. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students reported to have committed suicide, before and after the declaration of results of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and other equivalent examinations this year (2002) with the comparative figures for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have studied the deficiencies in the present examination system as well as the environment that may be responsible for the depression and consequent suicide by students; and

(c) the steps taken to improve and reform the examination system and the environment as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A few cases of suicides related to examinations were reported in the news papers after declaration of Board results this year. However, statistics in this regard are not reported to this Ministry. The cases relating to depression and suicides are linked to a number of factors including individual personality, fast changing social dynamics, home environment, inability of children to cope with the demands and expectations of family, peer pressure and a situation in which career opportunities are very limited in relation to mounting number of aspirants and examinations being a major determinant of career path.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has already taken several steps to help the students to overcome their difficulties like:

- Arranging for a stress free environment in schools
- Deciding on Introduction of life skill education
- Elimination of overall aggregation of marks to reduce unhealthy competition among students.
- Introduction of comprehensive and continuous school based evaluation
- Providing facility of compartment examination in two subjects in Class X and one subject in Class XII
- Providing three chances of compartment examination for Class X and XII.
- Restructuring of questions in some of the important subjects such as Science and Mathematics

Publication of sample question papers and marking schemes to familiarize teachers and students about the nature of questions and question papers.

Similarly, the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) has introduced measures like flexibility in the choice of subjects at the Secondary level, internal assessment, continuous involvement of schools/teachers in updating and revising the prescribed curriculum etc. to facilitate learning and reducing stress on students.

The CBSE has also started telecounselling on voluntary basis by the educationists, psychologists, psychiatrists and seasoned principals of the schools. It starts functioning before and during the examinations and also during declaration of results to mitigate and defuse the sense of anxiety and stress among the students. For 2002 examinations, CBSE had started helpline from 31 centres in and outside the country. Recognising the importance of Counselling parents in the matter, the CBSE has written to all CBSE affiliated schools for organising such counselling sessions.

Progress on Rural Development Projects

*36. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Ministry Unhappy over Slow Progress of Rural Projects" as reported in the Hindu dated June 17, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have made any review in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the review, State-wise;

(e) whether some State Governments have not submitted the audit reports and utilization certificates for the previous fiscal year in regard to funds released under the various rural development schemes/programmes;

(f) if so, the details in this regard, scheme-wise and State-wise; and

(g) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released to the States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes regular reviews of the performance of various Programmes in the States and Union Territories. The Ministry have also placed relevant information in the public domain to promote transparency in the process of release of funds for Rural Development Schemes. The news-item in question which appeared in "The Hindu" on 17th June, 2002 was based on a Press Release of the Ministry dated 14th June, 2002.

2. Following the Review Meetings, while considerable improvement has been noticed in financial performance, the States have to continue to take sustained interest in Rural Development activities and need to regularly interact with the DRDAs so as to ensure that the funds are properly spent and the Programmes gain further momentum. In the Review Meetings, emphasis is also laid on quality of implementation of the Programmes.

3. The Schemes under which the States/UTs were unable to obtain the full allocations during the year 2001-02, due to non-submission of Utilisation Certificate/Audit Report, are given in the statement, State-wise;

4. The funds allocated to a State/UT for a particular year get lapsed, if they are not released within the same financial year.

Statement

State-wise position regarding non-release of full allocation during 2001-02.

S.No.	State/UT	Schemes for which full Central Allocation was not released
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	SGSY, Sanitation, NOAPS, NFBS
2.	Assam	NOAPS, NFBS
3.	Bihar	SGSY, NFBS, IAY
4.	Chhattisgarh	IAY, NOAPS
5.	Gujarat	NOAPS, NFBS

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	Sanitation, NOAPS
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	IAY, NOAPS, NFBS
8.	Jharkhand	IAY, NOAPS, NFBS
9.	Karnataka	NOAPS
10.	Maharashtra	NOAPS, NFBS
11.	Manipur	NOAPS
12.	Meghalaya	NOAPS
13.	Mizoram	NOAPS, NFBS
14.	Nagaland	Sanitation, NOAPS, NFBS
15.	Orissa	IAY
16.	Punjab	NOAPS, NFBS
17.	Rajasthan	NOAPS
18.	West Bengal	NOAPS
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	EAS, NOAPS, NFBS
20.	Daman & Diu	NFBS

EAS : Employment Assurance Scheme

JAY : Indira Awaas Yojana

SGSY : Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

NOAPS : National Old Age Pension Scheme

NFBS : National Family Benefit Scheme

*[Translation]***Spying Cases**

*37. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals involved in spying nabbed from various parts of the country during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have taken any action against them; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Twenty one Pakistani nationals involved in spying activities have been arrested from various parts of the country, as detailed below, between January 1, 1999 and July 1, 2002:

Bihar	-	01
Maharashtra	-	01
Delhi	-	04
West Bengal	-	02
Rajasthan	-	06
Andhra Pradesh	-	03
Uttar Pradesh	-	03
Punjab	-	01

The arrested persons are being proceeded against under the relevant provisions of law.

*[English]***Investment by Public Undertakings in other PSUs**

*38. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public Sector Undertakings are being allowed to invest in other Public Sector Undertakings in the disinvestment process;

(b) if so, the details and the advantages thereof; and

(c) the impact thereof on the dividend payable to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) On the basis of the criteria decided for the qualification of bidders for acquiring stakes in any Public Sector Undertaking slated for disinvestment, any company, in private or public sector, can take part in a competitive bidding process. However, depending on the unique features of a case, and taking into consideration all relevant factors, Government can always impose reasonable restrictions in specific cases, in public interest, in its interest as owner, and in the interest of privatisation of "non-strategic" PSUs.

(c) The precise impact thereof on the dividend payable to the Government cannot be estimated. Dividend payable to the shareholders depends, inter-alia, on the performance and profitability of the company.

Pass Book to Farmer

*39. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have mooted a scheme to issue Pattadar Pass Book to all farmers in the country to empower them to land ownership and a legislation to that effect is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land reforms is a subject under the legislative and administrative control of the States;

(d) if so, whether the model pass book and the draft Model Bill has been forwarded to the States for their comments and for implementation;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

(g) whether the Central Government have devised any machinery to monitor the scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (h) The subject of land and its management is under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments, as provided under Entry No.18 of List II (State List) of VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Central Government performs an advisory and coordinating function in this regard.

2. A Conference of Revenue Secretaries of the States and Union Territories was held at New Delhi in October, 2000, wherein it was recommended that Patta Pass Books be issued to all farmers, uniformly, throughout the country. Thereafter, a Task Force headed by Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources was constituted to evolve, inter alia, a format of Model Pattadar Pass Book and to initiate measures which could be adopted to back such a document with legal

and administrative support, so that it was of multi-purpose application to meet the different requirements of individual farmers.

3. The Task Force noted that while certain States had already issued Kisan Pass Books with different titles, it was necessary to ensure that the contents of the Pattadar Pass Book (with legal backing) were exhaustive and uniform for the States and Union Territories. A consolidated and comprehensive document, i.e. Model Pattadar Pass Book as also a Model Bills, were subsequently prepared and circulated to the States/Union Territories for comments/suggestions. On receipt of suggestions/comments, a Model Pattadar Pass Book (alongwith a Model Bill) were finalized by the Ministry and have been forwarded to the States/Union Territories for adoption/implementation.

4. The distribution of Pattadar Pass Books remains the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territories and the Central Government will continue to play its coordinating role in this behalf.

Bharat Shiksha Kosh

*40. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to make employers across the country both private and Government to deposit the first salary of their new recruits into a kitty called the Bharat Shiksha Kosh, as gurudakshina in return for measly tax benefits, as reported, in the Times of India on June 30, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objective behind this move of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government till yet.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Drinking Water Project

215. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by the Government for drinking water projects during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether in the absence of requisite assistance for these projects from some State Governments, expected results in improvement of drinking water could not be obtained in various districts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken to solve this problem in the National Conference called recently to improve the quality of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL):

(a) Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are implemented by the State Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(ARWSP). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. A statement indicating funds released by the Government of India to States under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during the last three years and the current year is attached as statement.

(b) and (c) As per the guidelines, the State Governments are required to provide funds from their own sources at least to match the funds provided by the Centre under the ARWSP. A few States are unable to provide the matching share. In such cases the gap is deducted from the release of next instalment of ARWSP funds. To that extent, implementation of the Programme does suffer in those States.

(d) The recent National Conference held in Delhi in June 2002 was exclusively to deliberate on issues relating to implementation of Rural Drinking Water Sector Reform Projects. Water quality problem was not discussed.

Statement

Allocation and Release under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	12534.37	12534.37	11600.00	11600.00	13044.00	13601.10		3913.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2476.00	1980.80	4365.00	2182.50	4476.00	2455.91		1342.8
3	Assam	4180.00	2090.00	7372.00	5459.78	7561.00	5357.67		2268.3
4	Bihar	9380.00	4690.00	4661.00	0.00	7274.00	0.00		0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1580.00	1580.00	3877.00	3977.00		1163.1
6	Goa	352.92	0.00	1404.00	888.59	1455.00	727.50		0.0
7	Gujarat	8264.42	7442.20	7085.00	16255.00	7837.00	9376.30		2351.1
8	Haryana	2582.63	2407.24	1943.00	1880.18	2200.00	2200.00		660.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3119.82	3075.09	5091.00	5091.00	5552.00	6452.00		1665.6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6381.44	3190.72	8788.00	3694.00	9896.00	6292.10		2968.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Jharkhand	-	-	4719.00	2359.50	3619.00	1809.50		0.0
12	Karnataka	11518.53	11409.40	10350.00	8165.12	12414.00	12714.00		3724.2
13	Kerala	5905.62	4568.30	5746.00	4022.42	6331.00	5045.00		1899.3
14	Madhya Pradesh	12947.59	12330.44	9529.00	9529.00	8877.00	9077.00		2663.1
15	Maharashtra	18663.81	17302.37	16934.00	16934.00	19159.00	19659.00		5747.7
16	Manipur	907.00	0.00	1475.00	0.00	1643.00	821.50		0.0
17	Meghalaya	2282.40	779.20	1716.00	1644.08	1760.00	1215.51		0.0
18	Mizoram	1630.29	696.00	1226.00	1161.99	1257.00	1634.10		377.1
19	Nagaland	724.00	579.20	1275.00	822.61	1308.00	1700.40		392.4
20	Orissa	6645.97	4847.93	6213.00	3106.50	6522.00	4852.09		1956.6
21	Punjab	2358.80	2320.64	2383.00	1783.00	2277.00	1985.50		683.1
22	Rajasthan	17377.66	12002.50	16361.00	16361.00	18705.00	14919.08		5611.5
23	Sikkim	695.59	695.59	650.00	325.00	536.00	696.80		160.8
24	Tamil Nadu	8958.28	8958.28	7308.00	7308.00	7956.00	8956.00		2386.8
25	Tripura	2021.55	1662.00	1521.00	1521.00	1559.00	2026.70		467.7
26	Uttar Pradesh	19800.17	14825.12	12472.00	10884.83	13269.00	13063.35		3980.7
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	2304.00	2304.00	3356.00	3447.88		1006.8
28	West Bengal	7008.15	5606.45	7895.00	7837.31	8773.00	8947.63		2631.9
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.50	0.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	0.00		0.0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.50	0.00	7.00	3.50	7.00	0.00		0.0
31	Daman & Diu	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0
32	Delhi	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00		0.0
33	Lakshadweep	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0
34	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00		0.0
Total		168772.00	135993.84	163996.00	144703.91	182523.00	163010.62	0.00	50022.6

Note 1: The statewise allocation for 2002-2003 has not been made as yet.

Note 2: The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were created during 2000-2001.

*[English]***Setting up of Glaceology Centre in Uttaranchal**

216. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to set up Himalayan Glaceology Centre in Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating salient features of the proposed centre; and

(c) the number of such Glaceology centres at present in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government have a plan to set up a National Centre for Field Operations and research in Himalayan Glaciology (NCFOR-HG) during the 10th Plan. A detailed proposal to set up the proposed centre has already been formulated. As per recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Himalayan Glaciers, constituted by the Planning Commission, it has been recommended that

(i) The Centre may initially be co-located either with the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun (Uttaranchal) or the Headquarters of Snow & Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), Chandigarh.

(ii) The NCFOR-HG be set up as an autonomous research institution.

(iii) The budgetary requirement of Rs. 36 crores may preferably be shared among the major stake holders i.e. the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Environment & Forests, Ministry of Mines and DRDO so that the centre is established and run in consortium mode.

(iv) The final decision on the mode of setting up of NCFOR-HG may be taken by the Planning Commission.

NCFOR-HG, once operational, is expected to become the hub of all glaciological activities, research and applications, and put the science of glaciology in India on a firmer footing. The proposed areas of immediate attention are:

- Establishment of glaciological field observation

stations for high quality standardised data collection on a representative number of glaciers

- Mass balance

- Glacier hydrology

- Sediment transfer

- Glacier dynamics

- Environment and climate

- Glacial hazards

- Integrated modelling of glacial processes

- Data bank and information system

- Manpower development in association with a leading University of North India

(c) At present there is no such Glaciology Centre in our country.

CAG Report on Misutilisation of Rural Roads Funds

217. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 164.64 crore was spent on the construction of 'Kachcha' rural link roads in some of the States contrary to the requirement of construction of durable nature between 1992-99, as has been mentioned in the CAG Report No.3 of 2000 (Civil) in Paragraph Nos. 4.12.3 at page 222;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;

(c) whether the Government have enquired into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken against the authorities for spending the public money; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the money is spent judiciously for the benefit of the common man at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General in its Report No.3 of 2000 (Civil) reported that though the

Road works taken up under the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were to be of durable nature, the implementing agencies in Tripura, Mizoram, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland got executed 'Kachcha' roads costing Rs. 164.64 crore between 1992-1999.

(c) to (f) The observations of the Audit were communicated to the concerned States for furnishing their comments. State Governments, with funds constraints in view, have justified the construction of 'Kachcha' roads on the grounds of the need for rural link roads and to provide maximum wage employment at minimum capital cost. The primary objective of both the JRY and the EAS was generation of employment opportunities for the rural people living below the poverty line. The programme guidelines therefore prescribed wage material ratio of 60:40 which the implementing agencies were required to adhere to while selecting and executing works.

Allocation of Funds Under Rural Development Schemes to Chandigarh

218. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the

Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and disbursed for rural development schemes in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during each of the last three years and the current year scheme-wise; and

(b) the number of people benefited thereby as on date, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The funds allocated and released by the Ministry of Rural Development for the Union Territory of Chandigarh during each of the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 scheme-wise, are given in the Statement-I. No funds have been allocated/ released to the Union Territory during the current year.

(b) The number of people benefited during the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02 in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, scheme-wise, is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds allocated for Rural Development Schemes in Chandigarh

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Scheme	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
National Family Benefit Scheme	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.25	2.25
National Maternity Benefit Scheme	2.65	1.33	2.65	-	-	-
National Old Age Pension Scheme	13.66	13.66	13.66	8.83	17.74	5.87
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
Annapurna	-	-	2.95	2.95	3.08	-

Statement-II

Number of people benefited

Name of the Scheme	No. of People benefitted			Units
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5
National Family Benefit Scheme	20.00	29.00	32.00	No. of Families benefited
National Maternity Benefit Scheme	225.00	0.00		No. of Persons assisted

1	2	3	4	5
National Old Age Pension Scheme	1,763.00	2532.00	2714.00	No. of Persons assisted
Central Rural Sanitation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	No. of Sanitary Latrines constructed
Annapurna		NR	NR	No. of beneficiaries

NR: Not Reported

[Translation]

Pending Proposals of Rajasthan

219. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has forwarded proposals pertaining to several Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by the Ministry since 1.4.1998; and

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken with regard to pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The position in respect of proposals forwarded by Government of Rajasthan under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes are as under:

- (i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme - Twenty one (21) proposals were received from Government of Rajasthan and all of them have been sanctioned.
- (ii) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) - Twenty nine (29) proposals were received. Twenty three (23) proposals have been approved and remaining six proposals which were received in the year 2002 are under process. In respect of four proposals further details have been sought from the State Government.
- (iii) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme - Under this scheme, which is implemented through HUDCO, ten proposals from Government of Rajasthan were received. Nine proposals have been sanctioned. The remaining proposal is under process and will be considered for sanction as soon as possible during the current financial year.

(iv) Night Shelter Scheme - This scheme is implemented through HUDCO. Borrowing agencies in the State of Rajasthan, have sent two proposals which are being processed and will be considered for sanction as per the guidelines as soon as possible during the current financial year.

Drinking Water Scheme in Maharashtra

220. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether work under drinking water scheme is not in progress in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the funds allocated to Maharashtra by the Union Government under the scheme during the last three years together with separate breaks up of the funds actually utilized and those returned by the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Drinking Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are implemented by the State Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. As per the information furnished by the State Government, out of the total 85930 rural habitations in Maharashtra, 59489 are Fully Covered (FC), 24405 are Partially Covered (PC) and 2036 are Not Covered (NC), with the facility of drinking water supply as on 10.07.2002.

Details of funds allocated/released to the State of Maharashtra under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and funds utilised by the State during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
1999-2000	136.14	173.02	188.46
2000-2001	169.34	169.34	168.65
2001-2002	191.59	196.59	204.67

Sector Reform Projects for institutionalising community participation in rural water supply sector are also being implemented in Amravati, Dhule, Nanded and Raigad district of Maharashtra. The details of these projects are given below:

(Rs. in crore)					
S.No.	District	Project Cost	GOI Share	Funds Released	Expenditure reported
1	Amravati	21.26	19.73	5.92	1.72
2	Dhule	39.53	36.93	11.08	0.88
3	Nanded	40.00	37.40	11.22	1.90
4	Raigad	37.93	34.74	10.42	0.55

Blacklisted NGOs

221. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs blacklisted during 2001-2002 till date, State-wise;

(b) whether CAPART has provided financial assistance to the NGOs blacklisted as well as those under funding restriction category;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken against the responsible officials of the CAPART for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) A statement indicating State-wise number of NGOs blacklisted by CAPART during 2001-2002 till date is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise number of NGOs blacklisted during 2001-2002 till date

Name of the State	No. of NGOs blacklisted
Andhra Pradesh	1
Karnataka	1
Manipur	1
Mizoram	3
Nagaland	1
Uttar Pradesh	1
Total	8

[English]

ABD Aid for Rural Roads

222. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has offered aid for development of rural roads in the country especially in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and extent of aid offered and given State-wise;

(c) the number of unconnected villages and habitations likely to be provided with road links; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government to provide the contemplated road-links?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Asian Development Bank (ADB) are currently in the process of making an assessment of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) with a view to providing financial support to the Programme as a Sector Development Loan.

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

223. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on publicity, advertisement, entertainment, catering, inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad, including the payments made against STD and STD Bills, electricity bills particularly the bills of airconditioner and cooler and the other such expenditure;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) There is no Department under Ministry of Disinvestment. The details of actual expenditure by Ministry of Disinvestment, including the Disinvestment Commission, on various budget Heads during last three years, year-wise are as under:

(In Rupees)

Head	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4
Salary	22,85,000	45,24,000	82,05,000
Wages	49,000	88,000	33,000
Over Time Allowance	20,000	32,000	1,57,000
Travelling Allowance (Domestic)	5,10,000	2,38,000	9,86,000
Travelling Allowance (Foreign)	90,000	95,000	6,00,000
Office Expenses	36,79,000	76,08,000	61,48,000
Publication	6,14,000	2,19,000	6,35,000
Other Administrative Expenses	-	2,65,000	81,000

1	2	3	4
Professional & Special Services	26,000	7,92,60,000	6,02,19,000
Other Charges	15,000	13,000	-
Total	72,88,000	9,23,42,000	7,70,65,000

* includes payment of fees to Global Advisors/ Legal Advisors/ Asset Valuers/ Consultants.

(b) and (c) It is Government's constant endeavor to contain non-plan, non-developmental expenditure. It is in this context that, along with other measures, instructions to avoid wasteful expenditure are issued from time to time to all the Ministries/Departments. These measures include ban on the creation of posts, reduction in the number of sanctioned posts, restrictions on the filling up of vacant posts, reduction in office expenses, restrictions on purchase of vehicles, restrictions on foreign travel and on entertainment/hospitality expenses, restriction on holding conference/seminars etc., reduction in electricity consumption, restriction on STD/ISD facility, restriction on number of free calls on official residential telephones, etc.

Development of National Capital Region

224. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Navbharat Times dated June 28, 2002 regarding development of National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the efforts made by the Union Government to achieve the targets in this regard and total amount allocated for National Capital Region in the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Capital Region Planning Board provides interest bearing loans to the participating States for their development projects. Since inception, it has financed 159 projects with the total estimated cost of Rs.5003.00 Crores for which a loan amounting

to Rs. 2087.78 Crores was sanctioned, out of which Rs.1323.12 Crores was released as on March,2002. Out of the 159 projects sanctioned by the Board, 79 have been completed and remaining 80 projects are at various stages of implementation. In order to complete the schemes within the stipulated time frame, the board regularly monitors the progress of the projects through various review/Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group Meetings and quarterly progress reports submitted by the participating States.

(c) The NCR Planning Board has projected requirement of Rs.6882.00 Crores during the Tenth Five Year Plan Period, to the Working Group on Urban Development including Urban Transport, Urban Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Environment constituted by the Planning Commission under the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. Out of this, the requirements of funds amounting to Rs.3160.00 Crores is through budgetary resources, as against Rs.800.00 Crores in the Ninth Plan and Rs.3722.00 Crores is through Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

The final outlay for NCRPB for the Tenth Plan Period would be finalised by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation in consultation with the Planning Commission.

[English]

Crimes in Metros

225. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crimes reported in June, 2002 in metropolitan cities and the comparative figures of crimes in the same month for the last three years, Metro-wise;

(b) whether the rate of crimes has come down in June, this year; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The figures of cognizable crimes under IPC cases in metropolitan cities reported in June during the last three years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Cities	No. of cases in year		
		1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chennai	589	577	520
2.	Delhi	4427	4923	4746

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Kolkata	870	956	999
4.	Mumbai	2195	2439	2351

The number of crimes reported in June, 2002 in Metropolitan cities have not yet been received in National Crime Records Bureau from State Governments. Therefore, no comparison with the rate of crimes in June 2002 with that in the same month for the last three years can be made.

[Translation]

Division of Jammu and Kashmir

226. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some organizations have demanded for division of Jammu and Kashmir into three parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the response of the Government to the problems of the J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Some voices have been raised by individuals/organizations in this regard. However no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) The Government conjointly with the State Government of J&K, is continuing to pursue a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the State. The three major prongs of the strategy are (i) proactive tackling of cross border terrorism within J&K; (ii) accelerated economic development of the State, (iii) being prepared to talk with any group of people within the State who eschew the path of violence. Necessary refinements in the above strategy continue to be made as per requirements from time to time.

[English]

Disinvestment of Chemical and Fertilizer PSUs

227. SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to disinvest Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited; Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are planning to announce restructuring package for HOCL;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have received any representation from any quarter in regard to FACT; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Government has decided to disinvest 51% equity of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) through strategic sale and upto 2% of the equity in favour of the employees. As of now there is no decision for disinvestment in Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF). Government has decided to disinvest 32.61% equity of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited (HOCL) through strategic sale.

(c) and (d) No decision has yet been taken.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Representations from the Unions of the employees, communications from the Members of Parliament and the State Government of Kerala have been received requesting for consideration of various concerns/aspects. The concerns expressed there in will be given full consideration as the cases are processed.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Centers in Madhya Pradesh

228. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres being run at present in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Satna and Katani districts, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government are aware that these centres are not being supplied milk, pulses, ghee and nutritious food continuously for many months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more Anganwadi Centres in Madhya Pradesh especially in the backward areas of Satna district; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per information furnished by the State Government, at present, there are 47433 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Madhya Pradesh, out of which 1237 and 902 are in Satna and Katni Districts respectively.

(b) and (c) Under the Schematic pattern of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, it is the responsibility of the State Government to provide supplementary nutrition to all eligible beneficiaries, out of State's resources. As per the information furnished by the State Government, *dalia* is provided as supplementary nutrition in these centres. While no interruption in providing supplementary nutrition has been reported in Katni District, there were interruptions in Satna from December, 2001 to March, 2002 due to budgetary constraints of the State.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Expenditure on PMF in Rajasthan

229. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Para Military Forces whose group centres/head-quarters are situated in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of the amount spent under various heads by the Government for the development of said centres or headquarters and accommodation for jawans during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the future plans for the development of said centres/headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Sir, CRPF, BSF and SSB.

(b) The details are given in attached as statement.

(c) Since the SSB has been deployed on the Indo-Nepal Border, there is no future plan for the development of its Centres in Rajasthan. As regards BSF and CRPF, development works of their Centres/headquarters are carried out as per their actual requirement on yearly basis.

Statement

Details of expenditure spent during the last three years for development of Centres and accommodation of Jawans at Rajasthan by CRPF, BSF and SSB.

Name of the Organisation	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
CRPF	114.06	310.14	368.78
BSF	550.38	485.05	1676.05
SSB	87.88	106.27	26.78

Drinking Water Problems in J and K

230. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water problem is becoming more and more acute in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether work is not being undertaken under drinking water scheme in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to solve this problem at Central level;

(e) the progress made/development works undertaken during the last three years; and

(f) the funds allocated/released to the State under the scheme alongwith the funds utilised and those returned to the Union Government out of the funds during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL):

(a) The State Government has informed that due to growth in population and drought like conditions prevailing for a few years, the drinking water problem exists in the State.

(b) to (d) Drinking Water Supply being a State subject, the schemes for providing drinking water supply in rural areas are implemented by the State Governments.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The State Governments have the powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural drinking water supply schemes. The Government of Jammu & Kashmir also implements rural water supply programmes in the State on the same pattern.

(e) As per the information received till 10.7.2002, the status of Not Covered (NC) and Partially Covered (PC) and Fully Covered (FC) habitations as on 01.04.1999, 01.04.2000, 01.04.2001 and 01.04.2002 is as under:

As on	Status of Habitaitons		
	NC	PC	FC
01.04.1999	2430	4047	4707
01.04.2000	2348	3726	5110
01.04.2001	2074	3688	5422
01.04.2002	1709	3576	5899

(f) The funds allocated/released to the State of J&K under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and funds utilised by the State during the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Allocation	Release	Utilisation
1999-2000	63.81	31.91	23.37
2000-2001	87.88	36.94	68.12
2001-2002	98.96	62.92	65.69

Sector Reform Projects for institutioning community participation in rural water supply sector are also being implemented in Srinagar and Udhampur district of Jammu and Kashmir. The details are as under:

(Rupees in crores)

S.No.	District	Project Cost	GOI Share	Funds Released	Expenditure Reported
1.	Srinagar	25.11	23.48	7.04	3.36
2.	Udhampur	25.00	22.50	6.75	4.41

*[English]***Primary Education**

231. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children between age group of six and fourteen attending schools by the end of the Ninth Plan Period, State-wise;

(b) number of single teacher Primary Schools by the end of Ninth Plan period, State-wise;

(c) the measures being planned for providing compulsory education to children between six and fourteen and for providing one teacher for each class at primary stage during the Tenth Plan Period;

(d) the share of financial involvement of the Centre and States therein;

(e) whether it is same for the developed and backward States; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Statement-I showing State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for classes I-VIII as percentage of children between the age group of 6-14 years attending school, as per Selected Educational Statistics for the year 2000-2001, brought out by the Ministry, is attached.

(b) Based on the latest available information, as per All India Sixth Educational Survey, 1993, conducted by the NCERT, statement-II showing State-wise number of single teacher primary schools is attached.

(c) The Lok Sabha has passed the Constitution (93rd Amendment) Bill, 2001 to make education for children in the age group 6-14 years a Fundamental Right on 28.11.2001. The Constitution (93rd Amendment) Bill, 2001, as passed by the Lok Sabha, was also considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha on 14.5.02 with official amendments in the enacting formula to change the word 'Fifty-second' to 'Fifty-third' and also in the Clause 1 to change the word '2001' to '2002'. The Rajya Sabha returned the Bill to the Lok Sabha on 15.5.02. The Lok Sabha is expected to consider the amended Bill in its current session.

The Government has launched the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - a National Programme to universalize elementary education in a mission mode. This programme envisages, inter-alia, provision of one teacher for every 40 children in primary and upper primary schools; at least two teachers in a primary school and one teacher for every class in upper primary school.

(d) to (f) The total amount estimated for Universalisation of Elementary Education under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) is around Rs.98,000 crore. This will be shared by the Centre and the States as per the pattern of funding approved under SSA according to which the expenditure is to be met by the Centre and States in the ratio of 85:15 during the 9th Plan, 75:25 during the 10th Plan and 50:50 thereafter. Following this pattern, the Central share would be about Rs.63,000 crores and State share will be about Rs.35,000 crores. This is only an estimate and the actual allocation would depend on the District Elementary Education Plans prepared for each district and the requirement projected in these District Plans based on habitation level planning by the States. While the pattern of funding is the same for all States, the amount disbursed to States would depend on their actual requirements as reflected in the District Elementary Education Plans.

Statement-I

*Gross Enrolment Ratio for Classes I-VIII
(6-14 years) as on 30.9.2000*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ U.T. Admn.	Gross Enrolment Ratio
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	81.87
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100.35
3	Assam	99.54
4	Bihar (unbifurcated)	61.35
5	Goa	67.99
6	Gujarat	103.26
7	Himachal Pradesh	91.40
8	Haryana	73.13
9	Jammu & Kashmir	83.01

1	2	3
10	Karnataka	98.41
11	Kerala	91.03
12	Madhya Pradesh (unbifurcated)	91.80
13	Maharashtra	101.05
14	Manipur	89.60
15	Meghalaya	95.47
16	Mizoram	96.28
17	Nagaland	92.07
18	Orissa	90.54
19	Punjab	73.75
20	Rajasthan	99.06
21	Sikkim	113.26
22	Tamil Nadu	95.01
23	Tripura	91.74
24	Uttar Pradesh (unbifurcated)	54.91
25	West Bengal	86.00
26	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88.99
27	Chandigarh	67.23
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	105.29
29	Daman and Diu	93.03
30	Delhi	58.44
31	Lakshadweep	106.40
32	Pondicherry	84.06
India		81.58

Note: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is defined as the percentage of the enrolment in the Classes I-VIII to the estimated child population in the age group 6-14 years. Enrolment in these stages include under age and over age children. Hence, the total percentage may be more than 100 in some cases.

Statement-II		
No. of Single Teacher Primary Schools (1993)		
Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T. Admn.	No. of Single Teachers Schools
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	15932
2	Arunachal Pradesh	521
3	Assam	5497
4	Bihar (unbifurcated)	11390
5	Goa	167
6	Gujarat	3774
7	Himachal Pradesh	1629
8	Haryana	793
9	Jammu and Kashmir	3045
10	Karnataka	5832
11	Kerala	6
12	Madhya Pradesh (unbifurcated)	21678
13	Maharashtra	7103
14	Manipur	567
15	Meghalaya	1505
16	Mizoram	142
17	Nagaland	86
18	Orissa	6078
19	Punjab	1432
20	Rajasthan	9352
21	Sikkim	8
22	Tamil Nadu	3641
23	Tripura	154
24	Uttar Pradesh (unbifurcated)	7791

1	2	3
25	West Bengal	3356
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21
27	Chandigarh	0
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63
29	Daman & Diu	0
30	Delhi	0
31	Lakshadweep	0
32	Pondicherry	13
India		112026

Nexus of Traffic Police

232. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traffic personnel caught red-handed for taking bribe from the private vehicle owners during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to break the nexus of the traffic police with private vehicle owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) 'Public Order' and 'Police', being State subjects, it is for the State Governments to deal with cases of bribe taken by Traffic Police Personnel. Information regarding the number of traffic personnel caught red-handed for taking bribe from the private vehicle owners and the action taken against them is not compiled and monitored by Central Government.

Rebuilding of Shrines

233. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not given permission to rebuild shrines in Gujarat as reported in the Hindustan Times dated June 25, 2002;

(b) if so, whether National Commission of Minorities has taken up the matter with the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that promises are fulfilled without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) As per information available, the National Commission of Minorities had recommended to the State Govt. that 293 dargahs and 202 mosques destroyed by the rioters be rebuilt and the State Government had agreed to the suggestion and initiated survey in this regard. Since the issue falls within the purview of the State Government, the question of not granting permission in this regard does not arise.

Functioning of Advisory Councils

234. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether formation of Advisory Councils for VAMBAY and Nirmal Bharat Yojana at State level has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken to form such committees to strengthen the implementation of VAMBAY and Nirmal Bharat Yojana;

(d) if so, the guidelines thereof;

(e) the duties and responsibilities of the Advisory Councils;

(f) whether the Maharashtra Committee has been formed;

(g) if not, whether any time frame has been given in this regard;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) the competent authority for appointing these councils; and

(j) the action plan for implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL):
 (a) to (e) There are no Advisory Councils for VAMBAY and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan at State level. However, an order to constitute a State Level Coordination Committee for each State/UT to monitor the implementation of projects under VAMBAY under the chairmanship of a Member of Parliament with specific functions on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the Central Government has been issued to all States/UTs. A copy of the order dated 3rd June 2002 as statement.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) No Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) Ministry of Urban Development and poverty Alleviation is competent to constitute such councils.

(j) Since VAMBAY is a demand driven scheme to be implemented by the State Governments/UTs, it is the responsibility of the State Government/UT to formulate an action plan to implement the scheme.

Statement

No. 0-11011/24/002 - VAM

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
 (Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation)

Dated the 3rd June, 2002

ORDER

Sub : Formation of State Level Coordination Committee to Monitor the implementation of projects under Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana.

Valmiki Ambekdar Awas Yojana which has been recently launched by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation envisages a central subsidy of 50% with a matching share of the State Governments/ Union Territories for the projects involving construction/ upgradation of shelter and construction of community toilets for slum dwellers. In view of the importance of the scheme, it has been decided that a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) will be constituted for each State/UT under the chairmanship of a Member of Parliament from the State/Union Territory concerned to be nominated by the Central Government with the following composition:

1. A Member of Parliament from the State/ UT (to be nominated by the Central Government)- Chairman.

2. Secretary to the State Government/UT dealing with Housing/Urban Development/LSG/Water Supply & Sanitation and such other officers as may be nominated by the State Government/UT- (Members)

3. Upto Two officers of Government of India to be nominated by this Ministry - (Members)

4. Regional Chief of HUDCO - (Member)

5. Central/State Govt./UT may nominate upto 5 members each representing MLAs/Social Workers/ NGOs/Urban Local Bodies etc.

6. An officer of the State Government to be nominated as Member Secretary.

Functions of State Level Coordination Committee:

The State Level Coordination Committee may, inter-alia, look into the following aspects:

(a) Progress of implementation VAMBAY

(b) Progress of implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

(c) Encouragement of role of NGOs/CBOs especially in sustaining maintenance of the community toilets.

(d) Quality of constructions, transparency and speedy implementation of the schemes.

(e) Any other issue that may be referred to it by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. (Dept. of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation).

The State Level Coordination Committee will function on the basis of the following guidelines:

1. The State Level Coordination Committee may meet as frequently as necessary to facilitate meaningful monitoring of implementation of the scheme.

2. The meeting of the committee will be held on such date and time as may be fixed by the Chairman.

3. Agenda for the meeting duly approved by the Chairman will be circulated at least 10 days in advance and the minutes of the meeting of the committee shall be issued after approved by Chairman.

4. For the purpose of quorum there should be at least one third of the members of the committee.

5. Meetings may normally be held at the Headquarters of State/UT. However, the committee may inspect construction sites when complaints about quality, eligibility of beneficiaries etc. are received by it.

6. Minutes of the meeting as well as special report if any, should be sent to the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation by the Member Secretary within fifteen days of holding the meeting.

Official Facilities

Member Secretary of the Committee shall provide office facilities and secretarial assistance for the purpose of holding the meeting and for the purpose of field visit.

Expenditure of the committee shall be borne by HUDCO and a separate account shall be maintained by them for the purpose.

Sd/-

03.06.2002

(S.C. SHARMA)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

Tele.No. 3017630

[Translation]

Vacant Posts

235. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the

Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacant posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Classes have been filled in the Ministry and its subordinate offices during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Group-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the necessary steps taken to fill the vacant posts reserved for these castes so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of the reserved posts for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes, which have been filled during the last three years in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices is given in attached statement. This does not include information in respect of CPWD, Directorate of Printing and Directorate of Estates which is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) The vacancies have been reported to the Staff Selection Commission/ Deptt. of Personnel and Training from time to time. However, all the vacancies could not be filled due to non-availability of qualified candidates.

Statement

Reserved Posts for SCs/STs/Backward Classes Filled during last three years

Year	Group	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Backward Classes	
		Reserved	Filled	Reserved	Filled	Reserved	Filled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B	1	1	-	-	-	-
	C	8	3	3	2	24	1
	D	1	1	-	-	-	-
2000	A	-	-	-	-	-	1
	B	1	-	5	-	2	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	C	2	1	10	6	4	-
	D	1	1	-	-	-	-
2001	A	-	-	-	-	-	1
	B	2	-	2	-	1	1
	C	-	-	4	-	3	-
	D	-	1	-	-	-	-

*[English]***Admissions in Colleges**

236. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a significant number of students who passed senior secondary school examination during current academic year will not be able to get admission in colleges for further studies;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the problem of students who desire to study further;

(c) whether the Government propose to make vocational subjects compulsory in higher secondary level and open vocational colleges all over India; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is estimated that only 6% of the total persons in the age group of 18-23 in India are getting higher education. Government has proposed various measures to enhance the enrolment during the 10th Plan. Some of them are as follows:

(i) increase in number of institutions;

(ii) increase in intake capacity; and

(iii) convergence of formal, non-formal, distance and IT educational institutions.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, suitable schemes have been initiated to facilitate the introduction of vocational courses at Secondary and Higher Education level.

*[Translation]***Revival of Sick Fertilizer Units**

237. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the revival of certain sick public sector Fertiliser companies;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the amount required for enabling these companies to go for full fledged production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) A Group of Ministers (GOM) has been constituted in June, 2001 to examine the comprehensive rehabilitation/restructuring proposals of the four sick fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) and Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL), based on their unit-wise techno-economic viability including the amount required for enabling these companies to go for full fledged production.

*[English]***Scholarships**

238. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have an exchange programme of scholarships with the Government of Mexico;

(b) if so, the details of the mutual agreement indicating the subjects and details of such scholarships;

(c) whether there is any effort to increase such scholastic exchanges at University level with Mexico; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA

VERMA): (a) Though the Government have no Cultural Exchange Programme with the Government of Mexico, scholarships are being given by the countries to each other's nationals.

(b) Details of the scholarships given last year are given in the statement

(c) and (d) Since the scholarships offered are not being fully utilized, there is no proposal to increase the scholastic exchanges.

Statement

Details of Scholarships offered by Government of Mexico to Indian Nationals

Year	No. of Scholarships offered	No. of Scholarships availed	Subject offered
2002-2003	6	2	Spanish Language and Literature, Economics, Demography, History, Linguistics and Asia & Africa.

Details of Scholarships offered by Government of India to Mexican Nationals

Year	No. of Scholarships offered	No. of Scholarships availed	Subject offered
2002-2003	4	-	All subjects except Medicine

Wasteful Expenditure

239. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Ministry of Finance have taken steps to minimise wasteful expenditures in Government Departments and have already identified that there are certain sectors in which wasteful expenditure is maximum in various Government Departments;

(b) if so, the details of such sectors under his Ministry/Departments identified for the purpose and quantum of wasteful expenditure identified therein during each of the last three years (as on 31.12.2001); and

(c) the corrective steps taken so far by the Ministry to curtail/stop such wasteful expenditure, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA

VERMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disinvestment of IPCL

240. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. made a profit of Rs. 248.95 crore during 2000-01;

(b) whether IPCL had a reserve fund and surplus fund amounting to Rs.2,946.13 crore;

(c) whether the Government pursued the policy of "Discounted Cash Flow" and did not take into account the huge property of the company during sale of its 26% share;

(d) whether the charge of the management of the company was vested on Reliance;

(e) if so, whether Reliance was allowed to obtain monopoly in the petrochemical market; and

(f) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The net profit for the year 2000-01 of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) was Rs.248.90 crore.

(b) As on 31.3.2001, the funds available as 'cash and bank balances' in IPCL were Rs.288.87 crore.

(c) No, Sir. Government fixed the reserve price after considering the valuation report of the Advisor to the Government. Valuations under the generally accepted valuation methods, namely, Discounted Cash Flow, Balance Sheet, Comparable Companies and Asset Valuation were all examined to arrive at the reserve price.

(d) The Strategic Partner, M/s. Reliance Petroinvestments Ltd. (Reliance Group) paid the sales consideration of Rs.1490.84 crore for 26% of the equity of IPCL on 4th June 2002 and took over the management control of IPCL.

(e) and (f) The issue of Reliance obtaining monopoly in the petrochemical sector consequent to the purchase of 26% of equity shareholding in IPCL was examined and Government concluded that in the light of developments in the domestic and international markets in this sector and adequate fiscal and legal measures available with the Government, any possible eventuality of market manipulation by dominant players can be checked. There are four major Olefinic Complexes in India. These are with Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL), Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, Gas Authority of India and Haldia Petrochemicals Limited. The key result of "monopoly" is the pricing power of the leading player, which can affect the consumers' interest negatively. However this is unlikely to happen for a commodity like polymers due to the following reasons:

- (i) In India, the Petrochemicals Industry is largely de-regulated. The licensing requirement for such products under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been mostly dispensed with. Import of Petrochemicals, including Olefins, Aromatics and fibre intermediates, is on OGL with different rates of duties. The tariff protection has come down in past 10 years, thus making imports much more affordable.
- (ii) The physical import of products is quite easy. Unlike liquid or gaseous chemicals, polymers are stable and solid under normal temperature and pressure. This means, the import of polymers doesn't require any large infrastructure. Also

the "value/weight" ratio is quite high unlike cement or fertilizers and therefore the transportation cost is not very high. The handling and transportation cost of polymers works out to be much lower as against Petroleum products.

- (iii) The ease of imports is also reflected in two ways - a) large quantum of imports have taken place in the past and b) the domestic players price their products below the landed costs, to safeguard their sales against imports.
- (iv) Even if Reliance takes over IPCL, part of the domestic market needs would be contributed by Haldia Petrochemicals and GAIL. Both of them enjoy substantial competitive strengths.
- (v) In the market, petrochemical products, of indigenous and foreign origin, are tradable freely. The market forces, namely demand, supply and quality, determine the prices. The regional market is already surplus in ethylene and its derivative products like polyethylene and dumping threats will keep the local prices under check. Finally, foreign direct investments up to 100% of equity are allowed in petrochemical business in India.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Farm Houses

241. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 9 dated 26-2-2002 and state:

- (a) the details of unauthorised farm houses regularised in Delhi under norms of July, 1998 (applicable till August, 2000);
- (b) the compoundable limit for regularising those farm houses under Amnesty Scheme; and
- (c) the details of 179 farm houses wherein no violation of building bye-laws had been found/noticed by MCD/DDA during their recent completed survey, village-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]***Rehabilitation Work in Gujarat**

242. SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many agencies and non-governmental organisations have contributed in the rehabilitation work in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the number of houses built till date in the quake affected areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 15 lakh houses damaged, reconstruction of 11.61 lakh houses has been taken up by the State Government, 0.37 lakh houses by the State Government in partnership with NGOs and 0.60 lakh houses by NGOs. As per information available 8.00 lakh houses have been reconstructed/repaired.

Opening of Yoga Institutes

243. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more Yoga Institutes in the country;

(b) if so, the locations identified therefor; and

(c) the time by which the Yoga institutes will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Department of Secondary and Higher Education is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Promotion of Yoga in Schools". Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to States/UTs/NGOs for training of yoga teachers, construction/expansion of hostel building for yoga trainees and upgrading library facilities. There is no provision under this scheme for opening of yoga institutes.

However, as per the information furnished by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, State Governments establish such Institutes keeping in view their financial resources.

*[English]***Migration of Kashmiri Pandits**

244. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI RAM RATI BIND:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a news item that appeared in "Times of India" dated 20 May, 2002 under the caption "Kashmir Conundrum" containing the conventions of a serving Government officer; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matters reported in the newspaper interview are the personal views of the Officer.

*[Translation]***Production of Coal**

245. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal from open mines as well as underground mines in the country during each of the last three years and as on date State-wise;

(b) the quantity of production as compared, to the other Coal producing countries of the world;

(c) the reasons for low productivity of Coal Mines in the country; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Production of coal from open cast and underground mines in the country during the last three years, State-wise, is as under:

(In million tonnes)

State	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002 *		
	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total	OC	UG	Total
Andhra Pradesh	16.77	12.79	29.56	16.49	13.79	30.28	17.06	13.75	30.81
Assam	0.37	0.20	0.57	0.46	0.20	0.66	0.46	0.18	0.64
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.71	8.52	50.23	45.23	8.39	53.62
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
Jharkhand	61.22	15.31	76.53	61.74	13.68	75.42	64.10	12.70	76.80
Maharashtra	23.20	4.50	27.70	24.21	4.54	28.75	26.59	4.24	30.83
Madhya Pradesh	66.64	21.26	87.90	30.00	12.50	42.50	31.38	12.78	44.16
Meghalaya	4.06	0.00	4.06	4.07	0.00	4.07	5.02	0.00	5.02
Orissa	41.90	1.65	43.55	43.18	1.62	44.80	46.16	1.64	47.80
Uttar Pradesh	16.22	0.00	16.22	16.86	0.00	16.86	16.53	0.00	16.53
West Bengal	6.89	11.09	17.98	8.91	11.19	20.10	10.24	11.16	21.40
All India	237.27	66.83	304.10	247.63	66.07	313.70	262.77	64.87	327.64

NB: (i) OC- Opencast (ii) UG - Underground (iii) * Provisional

(b) Production of coal in some major coal producing countries in the world, as available, during the calendar year 2000 is as under:

(In million tonnes)

Country	Coal produced during Year 2000
China	1231.19
USA	895.19
India	315.56
Australia	239.43
South Africa	222.74
Russia	152.54

(ii) scope of large scale mechanisation in underground mines is limited due to adverse geo mining conditions.

(iii) fund crunch in loss making companies.

(iv) surplus manpower.

(d) Steps taken to increase the production of coal include starting of new projects/ opening of new mines, modernisation/expansion of existing mines, upgradation of technology, increase in production/productivity, etc.

[English]

Survey of Damage Suffered in Gujarat Riots

246. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) The reasons for low productivity in coal mines in the country are:

(i) conventional board and pillar method which is not amenable to mechanization, is being followed in large number of underground mines.

(a) whether the survey regarding the losses/ damage suffered by the riot victims in Gujarat has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether it is a fact that some victims had received a mere Rs.200 against house collapse/damages which latter were enhanced to Rs.12,000 and Rs.32,000 arbitrarily; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The survey regarding losses/damage suffered by riot victims has been carried out by the State Government. As per information available with us as on 1st July, 2002, a sum of Rs. 1531.72 lakhs has been disbursed in 11449 cases in rural areas and a further sum of Rs. 1007.16 lakhs has been disbursed for 15,533 cases in urban areas as housing assistance.

(c) and (d) Representations regarding inadequate relief are being received and forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action.

Reduction of Seats in Engineering Colleges

247. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AICTE has taken a decision to reduce the seats in Engineering Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken by AICTE to enable to Engineering Colleges to provide sufficient amenities in the Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Regular monitoring is made by the AICTE to verify the amenities/ facilities provided by the Institutions. Deficiencies, if any are communicated by the AICTE to the Institutions for rectification prior to further extension of approval.

Illegal Radio Stations

248. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal radio stations were discovered in the Kendrapara District of Orissa recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the nature of their activities and the country for whom these radio stations were functioning; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) There are some reports indicating operation of some radio stations in Kendrapara district of Orissa transmitting locally prepared entertainment programmes. Ministry of Communications (WPC) and Government of Orissa have been requested to take necessary action in the matter.

Disinvestment of IOC, GAIL and ONGC

249. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Gas Authority of India (GAIL);

(b) if so, the details of the proposals including the extent of disinvestment;

(c) the value of a share of each of these Companies;

(d) the total amount likely to be realised through such sales; and

(e) the time by which the disinvestment process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings is a continuous process. As a part of the process, Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various public sector undertakings from time to time. The proposals are considered through Inter-Ministerial consultations and final decisions are taken. No decision has been taken in respect of disinvestment of equity in Indian Oil

Corporation (IOC), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL).

(b) to (e) Do not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

West Bengal New Bio-Technology Policy

250. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have launched a new bio-technology policy to meet the future requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Centre also provides any assistance to the West Bengal Government to implement the same;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to introduce this kind of scheme in other States also; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir the West Bengal Government has formulated Biotechnology Policy with major emphasis on conservation of biodiversity, strengthening of agrarian economy, promotion of village level industries and generation of employment. The policy addresses the use of bioinformatics, knowledge on IPR protection, biosafety and bioethics. Fiscal incentives to facilitate the process have also been proposed.

The major areas identified are development of transgenic cereal crops, jute and tea cultivation, medicinal and aromatic plants, establishment of gene banks, biofertilizers, biopesticides, edible vaccines, enhancement of milk yields, vaccines for livestock diseases and system management with alternative resources and bio-mass development. For monitoring and overseeing the implementation of the biotechnology policy, a working Group and a State Advisory Board on Biotechnology have been constituted.

(c) The Department of Biotechnology provides financial grant for R&D projects in the identified thrust

areas to various research institutions, autonomous bodies and universities in West Bengal. Even in the policy formulation, the Department has been associated.

(d) and (e) Efforts for development, demonstration, training and application of biotechnology have been made by many other states in close collaboration with the DBT. Some of the states are Orissa, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc.

National Commission for Women

251. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of National Commission for Women have not been placed in Parliament for long; and

(b) if so, the time by which these reports are likely to be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) In terms of the provisions contained in the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Government has so far laid the Annual Reports and Audit reports of the National Commission for Women (NCW) for the years 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 before Parliament along with the Action Taken on the recommendations contained in them, on the dates indicated below:

Sl.No.	Year of Annual Report	Date of laying on the Table of Lok Sabha with ATR	Date of laying on the Table of Rajya Sabha with ATR
1.	1992-93	26.8.95	25.8.95
2.	1993-94	16.5.97	16.5.97
3.	1994-95	14.12.98	18.12.98
4.	1995-96	23.12.99	12.5.2000
5.	1996-97	19.12.2000	22.12.2000
6.	1997-98	18.12.2001	3.5.2002

The Annual Reports for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 have also been received. The

recommendations contained in these Annual Reports are on subjects dealt with by various Ministries and Departments of Government of India. Action has been initiated to obtain the Action Taken Report in respect of the recommendations contained in these reports from the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Printing of Text Books

252. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any delay in printing of school text books for the current academic year; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to supply text book to students well in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The NCERT has published all text books (Hindi and English version) for Classes II, IV, V, VII, VIII, X and XII and released in the market for sale long back. Also, most of the new text books for Classes I, III, VI and IX (English version) have been published and released in market for sale. However, a few text books of Class XI (English Version) are under print and will be released shortly.

New text books in Hindi, Social Studies (Classes I, III, VI and IX) and History and Hindi (Class XI) have not been published by the NCERT, in view of the Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Seizure of Fake Drugs

253. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has recently seized fake drugs;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the manufacturers; and

(d) the measures taken by the Delhi Police to keep a watch on all manufacturers, manufacturing drugs and chemists selling fake drugs in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On the basis of an information received by Delhi Police, a large consignment of spurious drugs, which was being sent to a distributor at Patna, was seized from a godown in Teliwara area on 14th May, 2002. A case was registered in this connection and during the course of investigation, an additional quantity of spurious drugs apart from raw materials, drug manufacturing machines, dyes, etc. were seized from three factories located at Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Delhi Police have arrested four persons in connection with this case, whereas two other accused are absconding.

(d) The steps taken to prevent manufacturing and circulation of spurious drugs include (a) regular inspections of the drug manufacturing premises and sale outlets; (b) purchase of drugs through decoy customers for testing their genuineness; (c) prompt investigation of complaints received in regard to sale of spurious drugs; (d) surveillance of persons suspected to be involved in manufacture/sale of spurious drugs; (e) close liaison with the manufacturers and dealers of repute with a view to obtaining information about movement, if any, of drugs of doubtful quality; and (f) setting up an advisory committee to encourage public participation for efficient enforcement.

Legislation to Check Madarasas

254. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have not specific laws stipulating Governmental approval for the construction of Madrasas in the country;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring a legislation to check the growth of unregistered madrasas and their activities as reported in the *Jansatta* dated June 21, 2002;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether reports have been received by the Government regarding the misuse of such institutions as centres of terrorist recruitment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Madrasa is a traditional institution for religious education among the Muslims. As per available information, some States have Madrasa Boards to regulate and control these institutions.

(b) and (c) At present, there is not such proposal under consideration of the Union Government.

(d) and (e) As per available information, some madrassas are being used by the terrorists for anti-national activities.

Conversion of RECs into NIT

255. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalized a project to set up National Institute of Technology in the country;

(b) if so, the objectives thereof and the manner in which the new concept of National Institutes of Technology is likely to replace the existing Regional Engineering Colleges;

(c) the difference in the structure etc. of the proposed National Institutes of Technologies;

(d) the financial implications of the aforesaid concept;

(e) whether the Government will provide funds to the respective States for the upgradation of these institutes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said upgradation is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In order to review the functioning of Regional Engineering College (REC) system and strengthen them the Government of India had constituted a High Powered Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar in June, 1996. After considering the recommendations of the Committee, it was decided that RECs may be granted Deemed to be University status and converted into National Institute of Technology (NIT). The main objective of conversion

of RECs into NITs is to strengthen them so that they can provide high quality technical education in various fields to the student. Accordingly the Department of Secondary and Higher Education circulated new draft Memorandum of Association (MOA)/Rules to all the 17 RECs and requested them to adopt the same with the approval of their Board of Governors. Out of 17 RECs, by now 10 RECs have already adopted the new MOA/Rules; Government of India has declared them (10 RECs) 'Deemed to be University' with full academic autonomy to facilitate academic innovation and promote greater interaction with industry. They have been renamed as NITs.

So far the remaining 7 RECs are concerned, the matter is under active consideration and they too will be declared 'Deemed to be University' and renamed as NITs, as and when they adopt the new MOA/Rules and complete other formalities.

On conversion of RECs into NITs power to appoint the Chairman of the BOGs of the Institute will be transferred to Central Government. Post of the Principal of the NITs will be redesignated as Director and power to appoint the Director of the Institute will also be transferred to Central Government.

(d) to (f) Certain facilities will have to be created to convert RECs into NITs. However, additional funds required for creating these facilities shall be largely provided out of the budget of Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Repatriation of Bangladeshis

256. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a new strategy and asked the help of West Bengal Police in identifying Bangladeshis and to repatriate those living illegally in the country particularly from Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this strategy is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government are aware that Bangladeshi citizens are involved in crimes and creating disorderly situations in Delhi and other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the number of such cases registered against them and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) In pursuance of a recent order of the High Court of Delhi, in a Public Interest Litigation, the Government of India have launched a Special Drive to detect and deport the illegal Bangladeshi nationals from Delhi. The assistance of the Government of West Bengal has been sought for the purpose of helping in identifying the illegal Bangladeshis.

(b) The Delhi Police has created 10 Task Forces specially to identify and deport the illegal Bangladeshis in Delhi. A Nodal Authority under Union Home Secretary has been set up to monitor the progress. The strategy is already under implementation and the drive is under progress.

(c) and (d) Law and order being a State subject, criminal cases are investigated by the State Police authorities as and when criminal incidents involving Bangladeshis are reported. Data, in this regard, is not maintained centrally.

[English]

Voluntary Retirement Scheme for Employees of BGML

257. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) would be offered a special VRS package;

(b) if so, the details of the package;

(c) whether his Ministry has also extended option of shifting of employees to other Departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML)

stands closed w.e.f. 1.3.2001 under Section 25(O) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in terms of permission granted by Ministry of Labour, Government of India vide their letter dated 29.1.2001. The issue of the closure/winding up of the company is sub-judice in High Court of Karnataka because of the litigation initiated by the erstwhile employees of BGML. As such, Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)/Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) cannot be introduced in a closed BGML. However, on the request of erstwhile employees of BGML the directions of the High Court of Karnataka and to give a human face, Government decided to grant Special Terminal Package on the lines of VSS prevalent upto February, 2001 subject to the decision of the Court.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Infiltration of AL-Qaida Terrorists

258. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any information about the infiltration of AL-Qaida terrorists in the country particularly in Kashmir and Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the AL-Qaida activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Government have been receiving reports indicating that following the defeat of Taliban and other foreign terrorists who were in Afghanistan prior to November 2001, a substantial number of erstwhile Taliban and allied fundamentalist groups have crossed over to Pakistan and POK. These terrorists are likely to join terrorists outfits like Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Al-Badr, Hizbul Mujahideen etc. for their eventual infiltration into Jammu & Kashmir and to escalate terrorist violence in the State of J&K and elsewhere. The possibility of AL-Qaida terrorist having infiltrated into J&K and Assam cannot be ruled out. In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels and redeployment of troops

at borders/LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits/Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters in the State and in Operation Group at various levels.

[English]

National Biodiesel Policy

259. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are planning to come out with a comprehensive national biodiesel policy as mentioned in the Hindustan Times dated June 24, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said policy; and

(d) the time by which the said policy is likely to be announced and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are carrying out a Policy Analytical Study on utilisation of Ethanol Blends and other Biofuels in Petrol and Diesel Vehicles. The Study is expected to make a review of technology regarding use of ethanol and deviation in motor fuels, their economic and financial cost benefit analysis, their availability etc.

Plantation of trees including Biofuel plantations (Non-edible oilseed bearing trees) on wastelands/degraded lands is an important activity under the main watershed

Development Programmes, namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme, the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development programme of the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Translation]

Vedic Research Centre

260. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vedic Research Centre in Ajmer has been established for translation of Vedic books/scriptures written by Swami Dayanand Saraswati into various Indian Languages and also for propagation of this literature;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish branches of this centre in other States also particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not established any Vedic research centre at Ajmer.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise.

Registration of Unemployed Youths in Rural Areas

261. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to identify and register the unemployed persons in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed persons registered during each of the last three years and as on date in rural areas;

(c) the details thereof, State-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the role of financial institutions and voluntary organisations in this programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Ministry of Rural Development do not have any such proposal.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Illegal Activities by Suspended Police Officials

262. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Delhi Police Officials who have been placed under suspension/dismissal are engaged in illegal activities;

(b) if so, the details of such cases which have come to the notice of the Government, involving suspended/dismissed police officials of Delhi Police; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to neutralize these officials from such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the years 2001 and 2002 (upto 30th June, 2002), 14 Delhi Police personnel, who were either dismissed or placed under suspension, were found to be allegedly involved in offences relating to robbery, murder, extortion, etc.

(c) Delhi Police keeps a close watch on the activities of the ex-Police personnel specially if they are suspected to be in possession of licensed or unlicensed fire arms.

Issue of Weapons and Manpower Support to Village Guards and Councils

263. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to issue sophisticated weapons to the Village Guards and more powers support to village councils in insurgency affected states in North-East to combat insurgents;

(b) if so, the details of weapons and support likely to be given to each of the N.E. State separately; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) (a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme of providing special central assistance to the North

Eastern State Governments in kind for Modernisation of their Police Forces under which items like vehicles, communication equipments, arms & ammunition and other security related equipments are supplied to the State Government. However, further distribution is done by the concerned State Government.

Rape Victims of Gujarat Riots

264. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the six member fact finding team who visited Gujarat, women were subjected to "unimaginable, inhuman, barbaric" sexual violence during the recent communal carnage in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a majority of rape victims were burnt alive;

(d) if so, whether the visiting team recorded the testimonies of women survivors from seven relief camps in six districts; and

(e) if so, the action being contemplated by the Government against these barbaric crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) It seems that the question refers to the visit of a delegation from CPI (M) along with the leaders of the All India Democratic Women's Association to Gujarat on 10-12, March, 2002. The delegation comprised of Shri Subodh Roy, MP and 5 other members. The delegation submitted its report to the Governor of Gujarat on 12.3.2002. A copy of this report was sent to the Union Home Minister by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, MP, under his letter dated 15.3.2002. A copy of the above letter of the Hon'ble MP along with a copy of the report of the delegation was forwarded to the State Government by this Ministry for immediate action.

Outstanding Bills of Thermal Power Plants

265. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal supply to various thermal power plants has been disrupted due to non-payment of bills in the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the total amount of unpaid bills of Coal India Ltd. as on date, plant-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) As per existing guidelines, the thermal power plants are to deposit advance money or to open irrevocable revolving letter of credit for the purpose of ensuring payments for coal supplies. Unfortunately, in some cases, the power stations are not ensuring timely and adequate payments. As a consequence, coal supplies are sometimes regulated in line with payments being received.

(c) CIL and subsidiary coal companies maintain account of outstanding dues against each State Electricity

Board (SEB). The SEB-wise outstanding dues payable to CIL and its subsidiary coal companies as on 30.6.2002 are given as statement.

(d) The following steps have been taken for recovery of outstanding dues:

- (i) Through "Cash and Carry" method.
- (ii) Recovery from Central Plan Assistance (CPA) of the concerned States.
- (iii) Adjustment of coal sale dues of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) towards power bills, royalty, cess.
- (iv) Government has introduced a scheme of securitisation of dues.
- (v) Settlement of disputed outstanding dues through umpires appointed by Government.

Statement

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Name of SEBs	Outstanding Dues as on 30.6.2002		
	Disputed	Undisputed	Total
1	2	3	4
Bihar State Electricity Board	30.30	216.43	246.73
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	0	8.25	8.25
Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board	17.93	362.07	380.00
Punjab Electricity Board	193.81	76.14	269.95
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board	210.58	219.82	430.40
Haryana State Electricity Board	0.04	14.25	14.29
Rajasthan State Electricity Board	12.10	74.42	86.52
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	424.80	151.30	576.10
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	238.60	907.95	1146.55
Chhattishgarh State Electricity Board	0	39.88	39.88
Gujarat Electricity Board	10.46	436.36	446.82
West Bengal State Electricity Board	4.11	0.80	4.91
West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Ltd.	53.49	928.40	981.89

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board	0	14.42	14.42
Karnataka Power Corporation Limited	0	6.51	6.51
Durgapur Projects Limited	1.86	247.55	249.41
Damodar Valley Corporation	91.88	9.74	101.62
Delhi Vidyut Board	8.33	10.28	18.61
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	239.22	348.88	588.10
National Thermal Power Station	221.35	188.72	410.07
Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation (CESC)	0.75	23.52	24.27
Ahmedabad Electricity Corporation (AEC)	10.92	9.70	20.62
Bombay Suburban Electric Company (BSES)	0.21	0.51	0.72
Durgapur Power Supply (DPS)	0	0.93	0.93
Tenughat Thermal Power Station	0	35.34	35.34
Hirakud Power Corporation Limited	0	0.22	0.22
Orissa Power Generation Corporation	6.80	7.92	14.72
Total	1777.54	4340.31	6117.85

Call Girls Racket

266. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item "Call girls coming easily from Russia" appearing in the 'Times of India', New Delhi on June 24, 2002;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that call girl racket involving women from Russia and CIS countries is thriving in Delhi during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to unearth the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the investigation made in the murder case referred to in the news item has prima facie revealed that the deceased were involved in flesh trade, the involvement of foreign nationals has not so far been established.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Direct Funding to Panchayats

267. DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides grant/funds directly to panchayats bypassing the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some States have objected to such methods of channeling funds to local bodies;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Grants/Funds under the various Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development are released either to the State Governments or to 'the Zila, Panchayats/District Rural Development Agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Financial Power to Panchayats

268. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial powers conferred to the Panchayat Raj Institution under the Constitution 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 have not been enforced by the State/Union Territories; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of Panchayat Raj system in country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) States/Union Territories have devolved financial powers upon Panchayati Raj Institutions in varying degrees.

(b) The Ministry of Rural Development have been requesting the States/UTs to devolve more powers to Panchayats as envisaged under the 73rd Amendment Act through high level meetings and through correspondence with the Chief Ministers, State Ministers/State Secretaries in charge of Panchayati Raj. At a Conference of the Ministers in charge of Panchayati Raj held in July, 2001 at New Delhi, it was resolved that the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations would

devolve powers upon Panchayats in respect of 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule. The All India Panchayat Adhyakshas Sammelan held in April, 2002 at New Delhi, attended by 1327 elected representatives inter alia resolved that powers be devolved by 31/12/2002. Consequently, the State Governments have been requested to take necessary steps for devolving powers to PRIs by the stipulated date.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Computer Education by UGC

269. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to different Universities for promoting computer education during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the UGC has received utilization reports from the Universities in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of persons who have been trained in computer education during the said period; and

(d) the other details in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A statement indicating the grants sanctioned by UGC to various universities for promoting computer education during the last three years i.e. 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 is attached.

(b) According to the information furnished by UGC, the utilisation certificates have been received in most of the cases. The next installment of grants is released to the universities only on receipt of the utilisation certificate of earlier grant paid by the UGC.

(c) and (d) No database on the number of persons trained in computer education is being maintained by the UGC, at present.

Statement

The Grants Sanctioned by UGC to various Universities for Promoting Computer Education during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Category of University	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Universities	100.54	19.50	81.37

1	2	3	4	5
2	Deemed to be Universities	69.00	50.74	104.90
3.	State Universities	721.54	200.99	351.63
	Total	891.08	271.23	537.90

Revamping of IB

270. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to revamp the Intelligence Bureau and its related Departments in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Group of Ministers (GoM) set up in April 2000 to review the national security system in its entirety, inter-alia, examined all aspects relating to the intelligence set up in the country including Intelligence Bureau. The recommendations of the Group of Ministers have been accepted. It is not in public interest to indicate the details of recommendations in this regard.

[Translation]

Infiltration of Bangladeshis from Assam Border

271. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether infiltration from Bangladeshis still going on through Assam borders;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the difficulties being faced by the Government in checking such infiltration;

(c) whether the said infiltration is being executed by ISI;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government have received

any report from the State Government of Assam in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to check infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. I. D. SWAMI): (a) to (g) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

ISI Activities

272. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that terrorists trained by ISI of Pakistan have been using Mobile phones and Pagers in many ways for triggering bomb blasts as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated June 10, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to check the misuse of Mobile phones and Pagers by ISI trained terrorists in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government is aware about the capability of terrorists to use mobile phones and pagers for triggering bomb blasts. However, no such case has come to notice so far.

(c) and (d) Instructions have been issued to the concerned agencies to check the misuse of mobile

phones and pagers by anti-national elements in the country and it has been made mandatory for all the service providers to confirm and obtain proof of address, identity etc. at the time of registration/sale of cell phone connections and cash cards.

Inculcative Interest of Science and Technology in Students

273. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government encourages students to develop interest in science and technology;

(b) if so, whether the Government frequently organise demonstrations and exhibitions all over the country for the purpose;

(c) whether any special programmes are being implemented with the cooperation of universities to hold science exhibitions, etc.; and

(d) if so, the details of such ongoing programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government generally does not organize exhibitions and demonstrations on science and technology. However, Universities are encouraged and supported to develop specific theme based science demonstrations and exhibitions to inculcate interest in science and technology amongst students;

(c) Special programmes, including science exhibitions, are implemented with the cooperation of universities, which either commence or conclude on National Science Day/Technology Day;

(d) There are no such ongoing programmes at present.

Meeting of Indo-China on Coal

274. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the Indo-China working group on Coal has been held recently in China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the agenda discussed and the decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The 8th session of the Indo-China Working Group on Coal was held on 4th - 5th June, 2002 at Beijing.

(b) Both the sides India and China have agreed to implement co-operation in the following sectors:

(1) Exchange of policies, regulations and structural adjustment in Coal Industry.

(2) Exchange of technology and experience on mine safety supervision.

The agenda discussed and the decision taken are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

The 8th Session of the Indo-China Working Group on Coal was held on 4th-5th June, 2002 at Beijing. Following agenda was discussed in respect of Coal India Ltd., Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited:—

Coal India Limited

(i) Jhanjra project of ECL.

(ii) Moonidih project of BCCL.

(iii) Hard Roof Management Technique of Churcha mine of SECL.

(iv) Performance of existing Longwall faces.

(v) Co-manufacturing of spares in India.

(vi) Annual maintenance contract for Longwall equipment.

(vii) Establishment of bonded warehouse in India.

(viii) Spare parts catalogue.

(ix) Short Longwall equipment for Balrampur project of SECL.

(x) Strengthening of power support of three Longwall project of SECL.

(xi) Manufacturing drawing of fast moving spares.

(xii) Price list of spares with one year validity.

- (xiii) Development of open cast mine in China with cooperation from Indian side.
- (xiv) Roof Bolting technology using resin capsule.
- (xv) Retraining and rehabilitation of mine workers.
- (xvi) Extraction of coal by mechanised Short Longwall method in a steep mine like Madhuban of BCCL.

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

- (i) Review of production performance of two longwall equipment supplied by China including major break downs and their remedial measures.
- (ii) Spare parts depot, servicing center and co-manufacturing of spares by CME, China as a joint venture with M/s. Andhra Pradesh Heavy Machinery Engineering Limited (APHMEL).
- (iii) Discrepancy in supply of materials against the purchase orders.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

- (i) Using underground gasification technology in the lignite fields wherever it is possible.
- (ii) Possibility for developing and adopting hydro excavation and other technologies in the deep seated and coastal lignite fields (depth over 200M).
- (iii) Application of surface miners in hard and sticky overburden strata in combination with conveyors.
- (iv) Latest technology about salt water intrusion & re-charge of aquifer.
- (v) Any other method like freezing and extraction, other than pumping of water and making draw down/ depressurisation by large scale pumping.
- (vi) Method of marcosite segregation from ROM lignite.
- (vii) Latest belt vulcanizing/reconditioning techniques keeping in view of frequent failures of high capacity belts & to improve the life of reconditioned belts to 80% of new one.
- (viii) Surface geo-physical exploration techniques for lignite prospecting.
- (ix) Method of fly ash disposal from lignite based thermal power stations.

- (x) Environment development on wasteland and ash pond Extraction and utilization of lignite bed methane.

- (xi) Extraction and utilisation of lignite bed methane.

General

- (i) Coal Mine Safety Supervision and Personnel Training.

The following decisions were taken on the above agenda items:

Coal India Limited

- (i) China National Coal Mining Equipment and Engineering Group Co. Ltd. (CME) China would submit a techno-commercial offer for 4.5 M height of extraction for working R VI seam at Jhanjra by 10th July 2002 and negotiate with ECL for entering into an agreement which has to be approved by their respective boards.
- (ii) CME, China would submit a complete techno-commercial offer for Moonidih project by 15th July 2002 and negotiate with BCCL for entering into an agreement which has to be approved by their respective Boards.
- (iii) For Hard Roof Management, Chinese side agreed to find a suitable technology in association with SECL which should be acceptable to DGMS, India.
- (iv) For improving the performance of existing Longwall faces at SECL, CME agreed to take up the matter with their manufacturers strongly to improve quality and reliability of the spare parts.
- (v) CME, China agreed to take up the issue of co-manufacturing of spares in India during their next visit to India in July 2002;
- (vi) Both sides agreed that annual maintenance contract may not be required now.
- (vii) Both sides agreed not to pursue the establishment of bonded warehouse in India any further.
- (viii) CME, China agreed to keep the spare parts catalogue and that of sub-assemblies updated.
- (ix) For Short Longwall equipment for Balrampur project of SECL, CME, China agreed to supply one new leg by mid June 2002 for life cycle test at Jessop & Co. Ltd.
- (x) For strengthening the powered support of three Longwall projects of SECL, the details of the steel

plate and specification of steel available in India will have to be checked by CME. CME agreed to revert within two weeks after getting the details from SECL.

(xi) 234 drawings have been delivered to SECL by CME for manufacturing of fast moving spares. CME agreed to identify further drawings in the next four months.

(xii) CME agreed to provide SECL spare parts price list with one year validity.

(xiii) Chinese side agreed to advise individual companies in China for cooperation in opencast mines with India.

(xiv) As the earlier proposal was uneconomical, Chinese side agreed to submit a revised proposal for the Roof Bolting Technology using resin capsules.

(xv) For the retraining and rehabilitation of mine workers both sides agreed for exchange of information based on their experience.

(xvi) For the extraction of coal by mechanised Short Longwall method in steep mine like Madhuban of BCCL, Chinese side explained that they had no such experience in the field. Indian side advised that CME should discuss and settle the issue with BCCL.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited:

(i) Indian and Chinese side agreed to joint review of various reasons for decline in production of Chinese longwall equipment working in SCCL which would be completed by end of July, 2002.

(ii) The decisions on similar items in respect of CIL will also be applicable to SCCL.

(iii) Both side agreed that CME and SECL will sort out the matter of discrepancy in supply of materials against the purchase orders within two months.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

The agenda items of NLC has been discussed and Chinese side informed that it may not be possible for

them to extend cooperation in all the areas mentioned in the agenda item related to NLC as production of Lignite in China is very low. However, Chinese side agreed for exchange of information on the said issues where ever Technology is available in China.

General

(i) For coal mine safety supervision and personnel training, Chinese side expressed their desire for co-operation in the area with a view to improve safety performance in their mines.

Project Proposals received for SGSY

275. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received 18 proposals from the Government of Rajasthan for the sanction of special projects under SGSY costing Rs. 128.30 crore;

(b) if so, whether only 4 projects have been sanctioned so far;

(c) the status of the remaining proposals pending with the Government; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be cleared/ approved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Under the Special Project component of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), 37 project proposals have so far been received from the Government of Rajasthan, of which 9 project proposals have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Rural Development. The list of the sanctioned projects, alongwith Central shares of the project cost and Central releases made so far, is enclosed as statement-I.

2. The remaining 48 project proposals were examined and not found to be in conformity with the Special Project Guidelines of the SGSY. The list of these projects, alongwith their status, is enclosed as statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Special Projects, sanctioned for Rajasthan under the SGSY during 2000-2001 & 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Name of the Special Project	Share of Project cost for the Ministry	Total Released
1	2	3	4
1	Special Project for construction of Water Harvesting Structures (Anicuts) in Dholpur District of Rajasthan	369.525	334.562

1	2	3	4
2	Special Project for Community Managed Water Resources Development Project in Dag Block of Jhalawar (Rajasthan)	634.700	238.010
3	Special Project for Water Development in Baran district	873.750	349.500
4	Special Project under SGSY for Development of community Silvipasture through people's initiatives in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan	289.910	115.960
5	Special Project for the community-managed soil and water conservation and optimum utilisation of water resources development in Bundi district of Rajasthan	166.500	66.600
6	Special Project for construction of Loose-Stone Check Dams in Tonk district of Rajasthan	564.300	225.700
7	Special Project for Development of BPL families in district of Kota through construction of water harvesting structures	883.500	353.000
8	Special Project for setting up of Permanent Marketing Centres in Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Mt. Abu, Rajasamand and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan	525.000	210.00
9	Special Project for Sikar Dairy Project in Sikar district of Rajasthan	825.000	330.000
Total		5132.185	2223.332

Statement-II

Status of projects that are either referred back to the State Government or rejected

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Status of Project
1	2	3
1	Financial Assistance for expansion of dairy and infrastructure development at village level in Udaipur district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
2	Financial Assistance of promotion of income generation activities for rural women in Rajgarh block of Churu district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
3	Financial Assistance for construction of building of milk producers of cooperative society in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
4	Special project and Anicuts in P.S. Bhim block of Rajasamand district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.

1	2	3
5	Special project for poverty alleviation in Sikar District of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
6	Special project for marketing arrangement through rural road net works in Jalore district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
7	Proposal for installation of chilling centres at Chomu, Shahapura block of Jaipur	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
8	Project for development of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture by rural road net work in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
9	Project for infrastructure development of milk union and expansion of existing dairy plants in Ajmer district of Rajasthan	The proposal was referred back to the State Government advising that the State Government might seek financial assistance for chilling centres etc. from NABARD/NDDB.
10	Project report on integrated rain water harvesting in Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
11	Special project on expansion of Bhilwara dairy plant and dairy development programme in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
12	Project for expansion of dairy plant and improvement of chilling plant Loonkaransar, Biju, Chattargarh and installation of milk chilling centres at Nokha, Bikaner district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
13	Innovative Goat development project for weaker sections through BAIF in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
14	Project for expansion of dairy plant of Chittorgarh and dairy development work in Bhaishroad garh in Chittorgarh district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
15	Project for installation of wooden Furniture/ Handicraft common facility cum production centres in Churu district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
16	Project for establishment of handloom weaver development training and sale centre at Dariba, Sojanganr, Churu district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
17	Project for construction of chilling plant in Raigarh, Churu district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.

1	2	3
18	Project for development of dairy activities in Dausa district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
19	Project for development of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture by rural road network in Dausa district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
20	Project for installation of Chilling centre in Dudu, Chomu and Shahapura block district Jaipur , Rajasthan	The proposal was referred back to the State Government advising that the State Government might seek financial assistance for chilling centres etc. from NABARD/NDDB
21	Project for installation of Cattle feed plant in Jaipur district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
22	Special project on water harvesting structures in Jamwa, Ramgarh, Jaipur district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
23	Project for construction of Kerlya cross-Bundh and its allied works in Jalore district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
24	Project for development of Animal Husbandry and Agriculture by rural road net work in Nagore district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
25	Special project for community managed water harvesting in Rajasamand district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.
26	Special project for infrastructure development of Uttari Rajasthan Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh in Bikaner district of Rajasthan	Project was sent to the State Government seeking clarification on the points raised by the Department of Animal Husbandry in their comments furnished to the Ministry on the Project Response from the State Government is awaited.
27	Project report for infrastructure development of milk union Bharatpur, Bharatpur district of Rajasthan	Project was sent to the State Government seeking clarification on the points raised by the Department of Animal Husbandry in their comments furnished to the Ministry on the Project Response from the State Government is awaited.
28	Project proposal for Integrated Poverty Alleviation under SGSY in Dungarpur district of Rajasthan	Project was not in accordance with the Guidelines. Therefore, it was rejected and returned back to the State Government.

[Translation]

Direct Funds to Municipal Corporations

276. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directly

given funds to Municipal Corporation of Delhi for development works;

(b) If so, whether the Union Government propose to give funds directly to Municipal Corporations in the country particularly in Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 100 crores (50% loan + 50% grant) was sanctioned from Urban Development Fund to MCD in October, 2001 for construction and strengthening of roads in augment urban infrastructure in Delhi.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. At present the scheme contemplates assistance to urban infrastructure projects in Delhi.

Farmers' Requirements of Urea

277. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that farmers require Urea (Chemical fertilizers) in large quantity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in some States urea is still being sold through Cooperative Societies and it is not available in the open market;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Consumption level of urea, among all chemical fertilisers, is the highest in the country.

(b) The distribution of fertiliser within the State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The fertilisers are normally distributed to farmers through co-operative network, State Government and private outlets in open market. However, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura and Nagaland, the distribution of urea is made through State institutional agencies/ State Government. Besides, in Madhya Pradesh, while urea is mainly distributed through State institutional agencies, fertiliser companies are also permitted to sell through company owned retail outlets.

(c) and (d) Prior to the permission granted to sell

urea through company owned retail outlets by Government of Madhya Pradesh, Government of India after receiving representations, had taken up the issue with the State Government to consider opening the marketing of urea through private channel.

[English]

History Courses at Under Graduate and Post Graduate Level

278. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has directed the universities to incorporate certain chapters in history courses at Under graduate and Post graduate level;

(b) if so, the details of the contents of the chapters suggested;

(c) whether any opposition has been expressed by certain universities in this regard;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has not directed the Universities to incorporate certain chapters in history courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level. However, in pursuance of its mandate of coordinating and maintaining standard of higher education and to achieve the excellence in teaching and research, the UGC with the help of Curriculum Development Committees (CDCs) prepared the model curricula at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in various disciplines, including History and Archeology. The model curricula has been circulated by UGC to the universities with an option either to adopt it in toto or adopt it after making necessary changes whatsoever, which the university may consider appropriate. The details of the course contents of the Model Curriculum of History are given in the statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement***The details of the course contents of Model Curriculum of History*****Under-Graduate Level*****B.A. (Pass)***

Paper I	History of India upto c. 1200.
Paper II	History of India: from c. 1200-1757.
Paper II	History of India: from c. 1757-1950.
Paper I	Modern World - mid 15th century to World War II.

B.A. (Hon.)

The Committee has suggested that the BA (Hon.) Course should have eight papers - two in the First Year, two in the Second Year and four in the Final Year. Of these eight papers, four should be in Indian History and four in Non-Indian. The Indian History Papers should be compulsory. Students may opt any four of the following papers offered in Non-Indian History.

1. Rise of Modern West mid - 15th to mid - 18th centuries.
2. History of Modern Europe, c.1789 - c.1945.
3. History of USA, c.1776-1945.
4. History of China and Japan c.1840-1949.
5. History of South East Asia c.1800-1970.
6. History of West Asia, mid-16th to mid-19th centuries
7. History of Africa, from mid-15th century to the present.
8. History of Russia.
9. History of England c. 1688-1945.
10. History of Latin America, from mid-15th century to the present

Post-Graduate Level***M.A. Level***

At the M.A. level, the Committee has recommended

four Core Papers which should be compulsory for all students doing M.A. History. These are:

1. Historiography, Historical Concepts, Methods and Tools.
2. Ancient Societies.
3. Medieval Societies
4. Twentieth Century World

Specialization Courses

1. Ancient Indian History - two papers
2. Medieval Indian History - two papers
3. Modern Indian History - two papers
4. Indian Archaeology - two papers

Option Course

These papers are based on themes not limited by chronological constraints in order to encourage comparative analysis:

- 3.1 Ancient Societies: This should provide students a comprehensive understanding of ancient societies, cutting across regional barriers. The syllabus includes trade, commerce, urbanization, religion, culture, state formation, etc.
- 3.2 Medieval Societies: This should lead to a deeper understanding of the transition and the processes at work keeping in view the same objectives as mentioned above. This paper will have three units - Unit 1 will be Western Europe, 8th century to 15th century; Unit 2 will be West Asia; and Unit 3 will be Medieval China and Japan.
- 3.3 History and Archaeology: Theory; methods and tools (modern methods and trends); and regional archaeology.
- 3.4 History of Architecture
- 3.5 History of Art
- 3.6 Ancient Indian Epigraphy
- 3.7 Ancient Indian Numismatics
- 3.8 Medieval Indian Epigraphy

- 3.9 Medieval Indian Numismatics
- 3.10 History of Medieval Rajasthan
- 3.11 History of Science & Tech. in Pre-colonial India
- 3.12 History of Science and Tech. in Modern India
- 3.13 Business History
- 3.14 Women in Indian History
- 3.15 Archival studies: relevance; importance; and archival management
- 3.16 History of Ecology and Environment
- 3.17 History of Ideas
- 3.18 History of Indian Diaspora
- 3.19 History of Application in Tourism
- 3.20 State in India
- 3.21 Agrarian History of Colonial India
- 3.22 Economic History of India, 1775-1947
- 3.23 History of Literature
- 3.24 Regional History.

Drinking Water Projects in States

279. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started about 67 projects relating to drinking water in various States;

(b) if so, the names of States where these projects were started alongwith the cost of each project and the share of Central Government therein;

(c) whether these projects have not achieved the desired goal;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the goal in regard to drinking water reform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir. 67 projects for implementation Rural Drinking Water Supply Sector Reforms have been sanctioned. These projects envisage to institutionalise community participation on demand responsive mode in the Rural Water Supply activities, to ensure sustainability of the drinking water supply sources and systems.

(b) As per the request of the State Governments, Sector Reform Projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation in 26 States. Details regarding the provisional cost of the Projects and Government of India share for each of them is at the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Being a new reforms initiative and Process Projects, the implementation of the project in some of the districts is slow. Main reasons are that the concentration is mainly on the software components, like Information, Education and Communication, Human Resource Development and Capacity Development, rather than the implementation of works. Other reasons are attributed to the concept and philosophy being new and the lack of capacity amongst the key stakeholders to implement such innovative projects. The National Conference on Sector Reforms held on June 28, 2002 at New Delhi to assess the implementation of Sector Reforms Projects has urged the State Governments and the district implementing agencies to initiate immediate action to bring out visible progress in the implementation within next three months. Government of India has also initiated scoping exercises in Sector Reforms pilot districts to prepare district Capacity Development Plans in a participatory manner with active participation of key stakeholders.

Statement

Details of provisional cost and Government of India share of the Sector Reform Projects

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the State	Provisional Sanctioned cost of the projects	GOI Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000

1	2	3	4	5
2.	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
3.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
4.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.000	3509.000
5.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
6.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
7.	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
8.	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	900.000	841.500
9.	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	700.000	654.500
10.	Jorhat	Assam	1275.000	1188.600
11.	Kamrup	Assam	1000.000	935.000
12.	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.000	1103.489
13.	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.000	3740.000
14.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	4000.000	3740.000
15.	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000
16.	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000
17.	Surat	Gujarat	4000.000	3740.000
18.	Karnal	Haryana	1507.000	1409.045
19.	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.180	922.078
20.	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.000	1857.500
21.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	2511.000	2347.785
22.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir	2500.000	2250.000
23.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4000.000	3740.000
24.	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000
25.	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000
26.	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.000	3740.000
27.	Kasaragod	Kerala	4000.000	3740.000
28.	Kollam	Kerala	4000.000	3740.000
29.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.940	2737.620

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
31.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
32.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
33.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.000	1678.150
34.	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.000	1973.500
35.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.780	3692.958
36.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.000	3740.000
37.	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.000	3473.800
38.	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	975.110	907.010
39.	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.980	248.172
40.	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.000	555.390
41.	Balasore	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000
42.	Ganjam	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000
43.	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.000	3740.000
44.	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.190	700.954
45.	Moga	Punjab	344.000	321.440
46.	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.800	3733.268
47.	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000
48.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000
49.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	4000.000	3740.000
50.	Sikkar	Rajasthan	2171.000	1986.050
51.	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.480	1210.069
52.	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.350	816.500
53.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
54.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
55.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
56.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
57.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000

1	2	3	4	5
58.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	3740.000
59.	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.400	2566.900
60.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	2805.000
61.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	2337.500
62.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.000	3740.000
63.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	2805.000
64.	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	2337.500
65.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	4000.000	3740.000
66.	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.000	3740.000
67.	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.000	3740.000
Total.			206045.210	192285.278

Gap Between Demand and Supply of Coal

(In million tonnes)

280. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between demand and supply of coal has been increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the facts and the Comparative figures for the past three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any schemes to bridge the gap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Demand of Coal is determined by Planning Commission in consultation with various coal consumer sectors. The materialisation of demand often varies from the initial estimates. Part of the demand is fulfilled by the consumers through imports of coal, while bulk of the demand is taken care of through indigenous coal supplies.

The details of demand assessed by the Planning Commission and actual supply of coal from indigenous sources for the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Demand	Supply
1999-2000	331.03	307.53
2000-2001	333.85	319.60
2001-2002	354.29	330.55
2002-2003	363.30	*336.10

* anticipated supply.

(c) and (d) The following steps have been taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal.

- (i) Coal import has been placed under Open General Licence.
- (ii) Allotment of coal mining blocks for captive end use; 27 blocks have already been allotted to different parties for captive use.
- (iii) The Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill 2000 to open coal sector for private sector participation without restriction of captive consumption, has been introduced in the Parliament.
- (iv) Revision of coal mining policy—State Governments have been allowed to open underground and opencast mines without any restriction of "Isolated small pockets".

Norms for Granting Royalty to Mine Owners

281. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the norms prescribed for granting royalty to the mine owners;
- (b) whether the Union Government have granted royalty to the mine owners of different States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the amount of royalty given to mine owners during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Royalty on minerals is payable by the mining lease holders (mine owners) to the State Governments.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

UNICEF Assistance for Drinking Water Projects

282. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some drinking water projects are being launched in some States with the assistance of UNICEF;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) since when these projects have been launched along with assistance obtained for different States under those projects; and
- (d) the progress of those projects as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the States from their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). UNICEF supports the Government of India and the State Governments in Rural Drinking Water sector. However, UNICEF role is limited generally to the software components like Information, Education and Communication, Capacity Building, Human Resource Development,

Logistic Support, etc. Rural drinking water schemes are not being implemented exclusively with financial support from UNICEF.

IT Brain Drain

283. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of young IT experts and scientists are moving out of the country;
- (b) whether it is due to lack of professional avenues for them within the country;
- (c) if so, whether the Government have any plan to attract them back to the country; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (d) The Government is aware that some young IT experts and scientists do migrate to other countries for higher education, research, employment, etc. But, it has not been possible to measure the magnitude of exodus as quantitative figures are not available.

Several measures have been taken from time to time by the Government to minimize the outflow and also to attract them back to the country from abroad. Some of these measures are:

- Department of Information Technology has initiated Software Technology Parks to facilitate software exports.
- Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in the universities and academic institutions.
- Creation of core groups of professionals with necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas of science.
- S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plan.
- Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations.

- Delegation of advanced administrative and financial powers to S&T institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.
- Manpower development training/re-training programmes through associateships/fellowships/courses.
- Provisions for temporary placement of scientists and technocrats under the scheme of scientists pool.
- Creation of supernumerary posts.
- Invitation to distinguished man and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.
- Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientists.
- Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) fellowship to visit international laboratories and institutions.
- Swarnajayanti Fellowships.
- Contact programmes to attract and motivate brilliant young scientists to take up R&D as a career.
- Scientist are given financial assistance to participate in international conferences and training programmes abroad.
- Award of scholarship under Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana for talented science students.
- Integrated Science Olympiad Programme to enable Indian students participation in the International Olympiad events.
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships.
- Software Technology Park of India is serving software export industry countrywide with its centres located at Bangalore, Pune, Bhuvaneshwar, Hyderabad, Noida, Gandhi Nagar, Thiruvananthapuram, Chennai, Mohali, Jaipur, Mumbai, Hoogli, Coimbatore, Manipal, Mysore,

Guwahati, Vizag, Kolkata, Indore, Srinagar, Aurangabad, Shimla, Nagpur, Mangalore, Lucknow, Kanpur and Bhillai etc.

ISI Network

284. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government have identified more than 60 centres in different States where Pakistan's ISI has established a formidable network and is pumping huge amount for Jammu and Kashmir militants;

(b) if so, the details of the centres identified so far;

(c) whether the ISI centres located in India are also being financed by countries other than Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Subsidy to the Fertilizer Companies

285. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:

SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the subsidy extended to the fertilizer companies in the country in general and particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the production of fertilizers has improved during the same period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR).

(a) Urea being the only fertilizer under statutory price, distribution and movement control, is covered under Retention Price Scheme and is eligible for payment of subsidy. Details of subsidy given to urea companies in the country during the last three years are given in the table below:

(Rs in crore)

S.No.	Period	Amount of subsidy paid to urea companies in the country
1.	1999-2000	8670.00
2.	2000-2001	9480.00
3.	2001-2002	8257.00

Details of subsidy paid to urea companies in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are given in table below:

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Period	Amount of subsidy paid to urea companies in Andhra Pradesh
1.	1999-2000	744.61
2.	2000-2001	499.11
3.	2001-2002	420.28

(b) to (d) Production of fertilizers in the country during last three years is given below:

Product Name	Production (Qty. in '000' MT)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Urea	19829.8	19650.9	19172.7
DAP	3863.0	4888.9	5094.1
Complexes	5001.3	4744.1	4908.9
SSP	3205.5	2762.3	2624.7
A/C	602.6	597.8	554.9
CAN	318.3	245.4	180.7
A/C	87.6	102.3	80.2
Total (All)	32908.1	32991.7	32616.1
Nitrogen	Target	11066.9	11213.6
	Actual	10890.0	10961.0
Phosphate	Target	3344.5	3993.3
	Actual	3398.5	3743.2

All India production of fertilizer during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 was less than the target due to the following major reasons:

1999-2000:

- (i) Restricted gas supply to Trombay & Thal units of RCF.
- (ii) Equipment problems in KRIBHCO-Hazira, SPIC-Tuticorin, NFCL-Kakinada, OCF-Shahjahanpur plants; and
- (iii) Extended shutdown of NLC-Neyveli.

2000-2001:

- (i) Poor quality and inadequate supply of natural gas to most of the gas-based fertilizer plants.
- (ii) Equipment breakdowns in FCI, HFC, NLC & MFL plants.
- (iii) Shortage of raw materials faced by PPL, Paradeep and HLL, Haldia plants engaged in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers.
- (iv) Delay in stabilization of DAP plants of OCF, Paradeep and Indo-gulf Dahej due to teething problems.
- (v) Low production of complex grade fertilizers on account of financial constraints/ shortage of raw materials; and
- (vi) Production loss of 45,000 MT of Nitrogen and 1,15,000 of Phosphate during January to March, 2001 at Kandla Plant of IFFCO due to earthquake in Gujarat.

2001-2002:

- (i) Inadequate and poor quality of natural gas supply to all gas-based fertilizer plants.
- (ii) Equipment breakdowns in urea plant of FACT, Cochin-I, IFFCO, Aonla-I and SPIC, Tuticorin.
- (iii) Non-stabilization of production of DAP/complex fertilizer plant of IFFCO at Kandla during April-May, 2001 as a fall out of Gujarat earthquake.
- (iv) Labour strike and shortage of phosphoric acid in PPL, Paradeep.
- (v) Shortage of raw-materials and marketing constraints of DAP fertilizers.
- (vi) Delay in commissioning of GSFC, Sikka-II DAP unit.

Reang Refugees

286. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Reang Refugees from Mizoram who have taken shelter in Tripura;
- (b) the number of camps set up for them;
- (c) whether a date has been fixed for repatriation of Reang Refugees presently in Tripura to Mizoram;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the time by which refugees are likely to be repatriated from Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) According to information furnished by the Government of Mizoram, there are over 30,000 Reang Refugees, who have taken shelter in Tripura.

(b) According to information furnished by the Government of Tripura, Reang Refugees are staying in six camps.

(c) to (e) Government have been making all efforts with the Governments of Mizoram, Tripura and Bru leaders for early repatriation of Reang Refugees from Tripura to Mizoram. In the meantime, Government is reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Government of Tripura on Reang refugees staying in camps in Tripura.

Fun and Food Village

287. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 2492 and 4480 dated 07.08.2001 and 17.4.2001 respectively and state:

- (a) whether Fun and Food Village Kapashera, Delhi is located on agricultural/la dora land without change of land use;
- (b) the reasons for grant of licence to such an amusement park situated on agricultural/la dora land;
- (c) the norms, guidelines, policy of licensing department of Delhi Police in such matters;

(d) whether the Delhi Police licensing department did not obtain any no objection certificate from the concerned revenue/panchayat Departments under whose jurisdiction the said land fall;

(e) the reasons for the MCD to have issued NOC who have no jurisdiction on agricultural land in rural villages in Delhi; and

(f) since when the cases under section 86A and 81 Delhi Land Reform Act against Fun and Food village are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Introduction of Intermediate in KVS and NVS

288. SHRI RAJAIHA MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has introduced "INTERMEDIATE" in their schools in Andhra Pradesh during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof in this regard;

(c) the reasons for the Navodaya Vidyalaya non introduction of the 'INTERMEDIATE' level (+2) courses by the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samiti in the State on the same line; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have introduced Intermediate in seven schools in Andhra Pradesh. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have not yet taken a final decision in the matter.

Unspent Allocation for Education

289. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded education priority in the social sector;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Rs. 597 crore was left unspent in the Education sector during

1999-2000 and also a significant amount the following year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Agreement with Spain

290. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subjects discussed and agreements reached between the two countries during his recent visit to Spain; and

(b) the view point of Spain in respect of starting a joint campaign against the Islamic terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Shri L. K. Advani, Deputy Prime Minister accompanied by a high level delegation visited Spain from 20th to 22nd June, 2002. During his stay in Spain, Deputy Prime Minister met Mr. Mariano Rajoy Brey, Deputy Prime Minister & Interior Minister and Mr. Angel Acebes Paniagua, Minister for Justice. During the visit, Extradition Treaty between India and Spain was signed

and treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal matters between India and Spain was initialled. Enhancing bilateral cooperation on fighting international terrorism and related issues were discussed during the visit. The visit gave an opportunity to highlight our commitment to stronger bilateral cooperation in law enforcement, and fight against global terrorism and sensitise Spanish authorities on India's position on cross border terrorism by Pakistan.

IAY in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

291. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no work is being undertaken under the Indira Awas Yojana in some States especially Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the funds released by the Central Government to these States under the said scheme during the last three years alongwith the amount spent and returned respectively during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is being implemented all over the country. The details regarding funds released, amount spent and houses constructed under the Scheme in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the last three years are as under:

Bihar

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Central Release	State Release	Total Release	Utilisation	Houses Constructed (in Nos.)
1	1999-2000	29527.28	9842.43	39369.71	35852.10	165893
2	2000-2001	17866.73	5955.58	23822.31	26710.12	161199
3	2001-2002#	19973.04	6657.68	26630.72	30940.08	167979
Total		67367.05	22455.69	89822.74	93502.30	495071

Provisional

Uttar Pradesh

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Central Release	State Release	Total Release	Utilisation	Houses Constructed (in Nos.)
1	1999-2000	21682.91	7227.68	28910.59	27957.70	155248
2	2000-2001	18645.17	6215.06	24860.23	27925.52	159680
3	2001-2002 #	23528.38	7842.79	31371.17	17882.41	95950
Total		63856.46	21285.53	85141.99	73765.63	410878

Provisional

Funds released under the Indira Awaas are not returned to the Centre

[English]

Beneficiaries under SHG / SGSY in Chandigarh

292. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes of "Self Help Group" and "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" have been extended to villages of Chandigarh;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered thereunder so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Adult Education Scheme

293. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adult Education Scheme is

being implemented in various States particularly in Maharashtra and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount spent under this scheme during the last three years, State-wise particularly in both the States;

(c) the number of persons benefited under the scheme, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the amount earmarked for the scheme is being misused in certain States particularly in Maharashtra and West Bengal; and

(e) if so, facts thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons guilty in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Statement-I indicating the State-wise expenditure during the last three years is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II indicating the number of persons made literate (cumulative) State-wise during the last three years is enclosed.

(d) No reports of misuse of funds earmarked for the scheme have been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Scheme: Literacy Campaigns and Operation Restoration and Continuing Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1999-2000 Expenditure	2000-2001 Expenditure	2001-2002 Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	629.65	405.00	527.28

1	2	3	4	5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	227.85	104.63	32.69
4	Bihar	147.28	223.78	1047.83
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	60.15
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	733.11	879.04	230.94
8	Haryana	59.1	27.56	33.30
9	Himachal Pradesh	30.52	34.35	107.50
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	35.00	119.43
12	Karnataka	477.76	2367.23	628.82
13	Kerala	324.05	606.25	623.75
14	Madhya Pradesh	136.59	111.15	87.87
15	Maharashtra	412.66	103.30	1818.85
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	7.50
17	Meghalaya	0.00	7.50	7.50
18	Mizoram	0.00	59.40	118.80
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	258.17	57.50	741.81
21	Punjab	45.83	20.83	10.00
22	Rajasthan	1039.76	258.90	453.13
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	84.77	48.50	1929.38
25	Tripura	0.00	7.50	383.05
26	Uttar Pradesh	588.32	502.00	1488.99
27	Uttaranchal	0.00	18.31	281.58
28	West Bengal	313.15	598.15	768.94
29	Chandigarh	2.30	0.00	21.99

1	2	3	4	5
30	Delhi	70.00	20.00	0.00
31	Pondicherry	0.00	31.92	31.92
32	Daman & Diu	0.80	0.00	0.00
33	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		5596.67	6527.80	11563.00

Statement-II

Number of Persons made Literate since the launch of National Literacy Mission under various schemes

(March 2000)

S.No.	States/UTs	Other Schemes* (Excluding TLC from 1988 to date)	TLC (1989- March 2000)	Grand Total (Col. 3 and 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	9,97,227	77,42,379	87,39,606
2	Arunachal Pradesh	79,612	0	79,612
3	Assam	8,44,193	8,13,381	16,57,574
4	Bihar	29,72,471	31,09,480	60,44,709
5	Goa	21,327	49,910	71,237
6	Gujarat	20,06,897	41,36,324	61,43,221
7	Haryana	0	4,43,546	4,43,546
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,27,977	4,28,326	5,56,303
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2,70,052	0	2,70,052
10	Karnataka	5,86,322	54,35,652	60,21,974
11	Kerala	2,15,152	13,45,000	15,60,152
12	Madhya Pradesh	15,40,177	53,57,435	68,97,612
13	Maharashtra	20,43,707	48,53,373	68,97,080
14	Manipur	90,051	0	90,051
15	Meghalaya	84,425	38,758	1,13,775

1	2	3	4	5
16	Mizoram	63,919	0	63,919
17	Nagaland	63,123	0	63,123
18	Orissa	3,43,107	24,93,849	28,36,956
19	Punjab	3,34,011	3,06,621	6,40,632
20	Rajasthan	12,31,195	55,42,608	67,73,803
21	Sikkim	26,604	0	26,604
22	Tamil Nadu	9,31,747	65,44,319	74,76,066
23	Tripura	81,387	3,79,179	4,40,686
24	Uttar Pradesh	40,11,898	69,79,826	1,09,91,724
25	West Bengal	7,19,009	86,34,760	93,53,769
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14,492	0	14,492
27	Chandigarh	16,705	24,699	41,404
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,293	430	7,723
29	Daman & Diu	2,991	460	3,451
30	Delhi	3,45,451	1,07,573	4,53,024
31	Lakshadweep	986	0	986
32	Pondicherry	11,166	88,799	99,965
Total		2,00,84,674	6,48,56,687	8,48,74,831
				848.75 Lakh

* Schemes: RFLP, SAEF, UGC, NYK, Voluntary Agency & Others.

*Number of Persons made Literate
(March 2001)*

(in lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	Other schemes* (excluding TLC)	TLC	Total (Col. 3 and 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.97	80.45	90.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	0.00	0.80
3.	Assam	8.44	9.49	17.93
4.	Bihar	29.72	29.53	59.25

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	21.38	21.38
6.	Delhi	3.45	1.11	4.56
7.	Goa	0.21	0.50	0.71
8.	Gujarat	20.07	40.72	60.79
9.	Haryana	0.00	5.99	5.99
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.28	4.32	5.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	0.00	2.70
12.	Jharkhand	-	10.66	10.66
13.	Karnataka	5.86	56.07	61.93
14.	Kerala	2.15	13.45	15.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	15.40	63.12	78.52
16.	Maharashtra	20.44	52.20	72.64
17.	Manipur	0.90	.00	0.90
18.	Meghalaya	0.84	0.39	1.23
19.	Mizoram	0.64	0.00	0.64
20.	Nagaland	0.63	0.00	0.63
21.	Orissa	3.43	26.68	30.11
22.	Punjab	3.34	5.00	8.34
23.	Rajasthan	12.31	60.28	72.59
24.	Sikkim	0.27	0.00	0.27
25.	Tamil Nadu	9.32	68.95	78.27
26.	Tripura	0.81	3.86	4.67
27.	Uttaranchal	0	5.09	5.09
28.	Uttar Pradesh	40.12	80.17	120.29
29.	West Bengal	7.19	93.72	100.91
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0.00	0.14
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.17	0.25	0.42
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.004	0.074

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.005	0.035
34.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	0.01
35.	Pondicherry (UT)	0.11	0.89	1.00
Total		200.82	734.28	935.10

* Schemes: RFLP, SAEF, UGC, NYK, Voluntary Agency & others.

*Number of persons made literate since the launching
of National Literacy Mission under various schemes*

(March, 2002)

(in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	Other Schemes* (Excluding TLC) (From 1988 to Date)	TLC (1989- March 2002)	Grand Total (Col. 3&4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.97	80.45	90.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.80	0.00	0.80
3.	Assam	8.44	12.91	21.35
4.	Bihar	29.72	33.65	63.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	21.38	21.38
6.	Goa	0.21	0.50	0.71
7.	Gujarat	20.07	40.72	60.79
8.	Haryana	0	7.43	7.43
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.28	4.32	5.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	0	2.70
11.	Jharkhand	0	10.66	10.66
12.	Karnataka	5.86	56.07	61.93
13.	Kerala	2.15	13.45	15.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.40	63.29	78.69
15.	Maharashtra	20.44	55.20	75.64
16.	Manipur	0.90	0	0.90
17.	Meghalaya	0.84	0.39	1.23

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	0.64	0	0.64
19.	Nagaland	0.63	0	0.63
20.	Orissa	3.43	29.41	32.84
21.	Punjab	3.34	5.79	9.13
22.	Rajasthan	12.31	62.27	74.58
23.	Sikkim	0.27	0	0.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.32	68.95	78.27
25.	Tripura	0.81	3.86	4.67
26.	Uttaranchal	0	5.09	5.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40.12	88.43	128.55
28.	West Bengal	7.19	99.48	106.67
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14	0	0.14
30.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.25	0.42
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.07	0.004	0.074
32.	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.005	0.035
33.	Delhi	3.45	1.14	4.59
34.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0	0.01
35.	Pondicherry	0.11	1.00	1.11
	Total	200.82	768.10	966.93

* Schemes: RFLP, SAEP, UGC, NYK, Voluntary Agency & Others

[English]

Financial Assistance for Education

294. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Ministers and Secretaries of North Eastern States, met in Guwahati in Assam on May 17, 2002, to hammer out a strategy for implementation of the Centrally sponsored Operation Black Board (OBB), Mid Day Meals and other schemes like Sarvasiksha Yojana:

(b) if so, the precise demands made by them;
and

(c) the response of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands, inter-alia, include

(i) 100% Central funding under **Serva Siksha Abhiyan** or to meet the State share from Non-Lapsable Pool;

(ii) Continuation of the teachers appointed under Operation Blackboard scheme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(iii) Additional resources and flexibility under Mid-Day Meal programme to suit local requirements.

(c) This Ministry has forwarded for consideration these requests to the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and Department of North Eastern Region.

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

295. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on Publicity, advertisement, entertainment, catering, inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad, including the payments made against STD and ISD bills, electricity bills particularly the bills of Airconditioner and cooler and the other such expenditure;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As regards the amount spent, for running the offices, by the Departments under the Ministry of Coal & Mines, i.e. the Department of Coal and the Department of Mines, the details for the last three years are shown below:

Department of Coal

(Rs. in thousands)

Sub-Heads	Year 1999-00	Year 2000-01	Year 2001-02
1	2	3	4
Salaries	42663	38748	54088
Wages	209	220	185
Overtime Allowance	350	383	293

1	2	3	4
Domestic Travel Expenses	1657	1438	1573
Foreign Travel Expenses	1674	1353	1760
Office Expenses	14009	15390	17502
Professional Services	1	29	79
Publications	894	885	565
Hospitality (Other Administrative Expenses)	704	839	1090

Department of Mines

(Rs. in thousands)

Sub-Heads	Year 1999-00	Year 2000-01	Year 2001-02
Salaries	32360	34364	36637
Wages	314	287	407
Overtime Allowance	577	601	737
Domestic Travel Expenses	2041	2117	3032
Foreign Travel Expenses	2264	2774	2458
Office Expenses	8507	9783	16552
Publications	235	96	380
Other Administrative Expenses	541	788	3093
Professional Services	48	121	116
Training		30	100
Information & Technology	1000	3105	1985

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Finance had earlier issued guidelines for observing austerity measures including 10% reduction on non-salary Secretariat Heads. The Departments under the Ministry of Coal and Mines have made their utmost efforts to observe the austerity measures to reduce expenditure on various heads.

*[English]***Closure of CSIR Labs at Cochin**

296. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision to close the CSIR labs at Cochin;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some sections have opposed the move for closure; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) No Sir. The, two units at Cochin which have been closed, are only the outreach centres of two of the CSIR national Labs./Instts. viz. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Nagpur and Central Electrochemical Research Institute (CECRI); Karaikudi. These are not the main CSIR labs. The performance, relevance and future potential of the aforementioned Centres was reviewed by an Expert Committee and closure at their present location was decided. However, Centre of National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa will continue to operate at Cochin.

(c) and (d) A few requests were received from public representatives to continue the two centres. The Government has explained the rationale of the closure of these centres to these public representatives.

Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

297. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answers given to USQ Nos. 239, 241 and 115 dated 20-11-2001 and 26-2-2002 respectively and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, Question does not arise.

(c) Matter was taken up with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) to furnish the information. They have given interim information that the information is being processed/collected in consultation with Municipal Corporation of Delhi. They have been asked to expedite the same.

*[Translation]***Hail Storm in North Eastern Region**

298. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the North-Eastern region due to storm and hail-storm which struck this region recently;

(b) whether the affected States have sought assistance from the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and

(d) the amount of assistance provided by the Union Government to each of these States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I. D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The States of Meghalaya and Sikkim reported damage due to storm and hailstorm during April-May, 2002. According to Government of Meghalaya, 3374 houses and public property amounting to Rs. 1.78 crore was damage in 392 villages of 12 blocks in 6 districts, besides loss of one human life. The Government of Sikkim informed about the extensive damage to crops, live stock and properties but no detailed report of damage in these areas was sent.

As per the existing scheme of financing the relief expenditure, State Governments are required to undertake necessary relief operations in the wake of natural disasters out of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). Additional assistance if needed is extended from the National Calamity

Contingency Fund (NCCF). No Memorandum for additional assistance has been received from these States.

[English]

Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana

299. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice given by the Union Government under the Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana and Special Component Scheme for taking up labour-intensive works in the drought prone areas so far State-wise;

(b) whether the rice meant for taking up works in drought-prone areas has been diverted by the State Governments elsewhere;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in such case;

(e) whether the Government have set up a Committee to prove this matter;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the said committee has submitted its report; and

(h) if so, the findings thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Statement-I indicating quantity of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) released to the States/UTs under the Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) Stream-I, Stream-II during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (Till date) is attached. Statement-II showing release of foodgrains (Rice and Wheat) under the Special Component during 2002-2003 is attached.

(b) No such report has been received.

(c) to (h) Do not arise.

Statement-I

Foodgrains authorised and lifted during 2001-02

(Tonnes in thousand)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Foodgrains Allocation	Foodgrains Authorised (I Stream)				Foodgrains Authorised (II Stream)				Total Foodgrains Authorised		
			Quantity			Value Cost	Quantity			Value Cost			
			(Tonnes - In Thousands)				(Tonnes - In Thousands)						
			Wheat	Rice	Total		Wheat	Rice	Total		Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	132.86		117.58	117.58	13286.00		114.86	114.86	13259.82	0.00	232.44	232.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.92		3.94	3.94	446.14		3.02	3.07	347.07	0.00	7.01	7.01
3	Assam	179.88		159.20	159.20	17988.01		156.23	156.23	18035.68	0.00	315.43	315.43
4	Bihar	266.05		117.72	117.72	13302.50		110.76	110.76	12516.57	0.00	228.48	228.48
5	Chhattisgarh	74.98		72.67	72.67	8464.60		49.38	49.38	5609.61	0.00	122.05	122.05
6	Goa	0.31		0.14	0.14	15.31		0.86	0.86	97.55	0.00	1.00	1.00
7	Gujarat	50.01	33.73		33.73	2800.56	58.71		58.71	4872.87	92.44	0.00	92.44
8	Haryana	29.42	43.89		43.89	3643.24	44.93		44.93	3729.16	88.82	0.00	88.82
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.39	2.96	3.31	6.27	619.55	4.22	5.75	9.97	1000.51	7.18	9.06	16.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15.34	5.23	12.26	17.49	1832.74	5.73	12.36	18.09	1886.77	10.96	24.62	35.58
11	Jharkhand	169.18	26.12	57.57	83.69	8672.39	27.71	61.08	88.79	9201.97	53.83	118.65	172.48
12	Karnataka	100.33	12.09	79.92	92.01	10032.82	10.45	79.06	89.51	10013.26	22.54	158.98	181.52
13	Kerala	45.02		19.92	19.92	2250.85		21.60	21.60	2449.26	0.00	41.52	41.52
14	Madhya Pradesh	145.63	124.88	48.97	173.85	15910.35	141.08	40.90	181.98	8127.25	265.96	89.87	355.83
15	Maharashtra	198.32	85.68	44.38	130.06	12116.97	68.22	37.47	105.69	9896.37	153.90	81.85	235.75
16	Manipur	12.06		4.66	4.66	527.02		3.72	3.72	419.79	0.00	8.38	8.38
17	Meghalaya	13.51		5.98	5.98	675.51		5.99	5.99	677.33	0.00	11.97	11.97
18	Mizoram	3.13		3.65	3.65	413.00		2.77	2.77	312.64	0.00	6.42	6.42
19	Nagaland	9.27	2.78	4.06	6.84	463.51		4.11	4.11	464.62	2.78	8.17	10.95
20	Orissa	151.96		75.80	75.80	8564.90		113.02	113.02	13001.03	0.00	188.82	188.82
21	Punjab	14.30	12.62		12.62	1047.61	11.05		11.05	917.80	23.67	0.00	23.67
22	Rajasthan	76.18	91.79		91.79	7618.25	45.80		45.80	3801.62	137.59	0.00	137.59
23	Sikkim	3.46		3.06	3.06	346.13		1.53	1.53	172.89	0.00	4.59	4.59
24	Tamil Nadu	117.48		51.98	51.98	5873.88		99.86	99.86	11524.52	0.00	151.84	151.84
25	Tripura	21.77		21.77	21.77	2177.00		10.90	10.90	1091.56	0.00	32.67	32.67
26	Uttar Pradesh	448.99	187.17	66.32	253.49	23029.59	190.39	57.57	247.96	27244.57	377.56	123.89	501.45
27	Uttaranchal	29.99	7.32	7.89	15.21	1499.39	5.57	9.09	14.66	1489.48	12.89	16.98	29.87
28	West Bengal	168.88		72.90	72.90	8236.98	0.00	141.21	141.21	16291.95	0.00	214.11	214.11
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.71			0.00			0.57	0.57	64.29	0.00	0.57	0.57
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.71		0.31	0.31	35.34		0.38	0.38	42.44	0.00	0.69	0.69
31	Daman & Diu	0.02			0.00				0.00		0.00	0.0	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0.05		0.02	0.02	2.36		0.29	0.29	32.23	0.00	0.31	0.31
33	Pondicherry	0.90		0.40	0.40	44.76		0.58	0.58	65.33	0.00	0.98	0.98
Total		2500.00	636.27	1056.36	1692.64	171937.27	613.86	1144.97	1758.83	178657.61	1250.13	2201.33	3451.47

Statement-II*Foodgrains authorised and lifted during 2002-03*

S.No.	States/UTs	Opening Balance 1.4.02			Authorised (First Stream) 2002-03			Authorised (Second Stream) 2002-03			Total Availability		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	-149.23	-149.23	0.00	25.86	25.86	0.00	39.06	39.06	0.00	-84.31	-84.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	7.01	7.01		2.05	2.05	0.00	2.04	2.04	0.00	11.10	11.10
3	Assam	0.00	212.85	212.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	212.85	212.85
4	Bihar	0.00	203.58	203.58		49.26	49.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	252.84	252.84
5	Chhattisgarh	-2.75	-2.17	-4.92		18.33	18.33	0.00	16.52	16.52	-2.75	32.68	29.93
6	Goa	0.00	0.90	0.90		0.09	0.09	0.00	0.57	0.57	0.00	1.56	1.56
7	Gujarat	80.84	-0.14	80.70	17.18		17.18	20.90	0.00	20.90	118.92	-0.14	118.78
8	Haryana	22.82	0.00	22.82	12.31		12.31	12.30	0.00	12.30	47.43	0.00	47.43
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.10	3.60	5.70	2.20	2.06	4.26	2.03	1.75	3.78	6.33	7.41	13.74
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.50	11.42	15.92	1.60	2.77	4.37	1.56	3.41	4.97	7.66	17.60	25.26
11	Jharkhand	45.36	108.64	154.00	16.96	35.78	52.74	19.27	40.66	59.93	81.59	185.08	266.67
12	Karnataka	4.64	41.10	45.74	8.39	23.62	32.01	0.00	29.50	29.50	13.03	94.22	107.25
13	Kerala	0.00	28.27	28.27		11.40	11.40	0.00	13.24	13.24	0.00	52.91	52.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	12.18	11.30	23.48	42.41	13.02	55.43	49.26	13.69	62.95	103.85	38.01	141.86
15	Maharashtra	114.09	57.27	171.36	43.09	24.97	68.06	0.00	68.80	68.80	157.18	151.04	308.22
16	Manipur	0.00	1.08	1.08		1.99	1.99	0.00	1.31	1.31	0.00	4.38	4.38
17	Meghalaya	0.00	1.85	1.85		3.24	3.24	0.00	3.99	3.99	0.00	9.08	9.08
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.87	0.87		0.93	0.93	0.00	0.92	0.92	0.00	2.72	2.72
19	Nagaland	1.33	2.98	4.31	1.96	1.38	3.34	0.00	2.20	2.20	3.29	6.56	9.85
20	Orissa	0.00	13.19	13.19		44.72	44.72	0.00	44.68	44.68	0.00	102.59	102.59
21	Punjab	9.64	0.00	9.64	5.98		5.98	5.98	0.00	5.98	21.60	0.00	21.60
22	Rajasthan	128.07	0.00	128.07	31.87		31.87	31.84	0.00	31.84	191.78	0.00	191.78
23	Sikkim	0.00	1.30	1.30		1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	117.57	117.57		34.57	34.57	0.00	34.54	34.54	0.00	186.68	186.68
25	Tripura	0.00	15.31	15.31		6.46	6.46	0.00	6.43	6.43	0.00	28.20	28.20
26	Uttar Pradesh	256.33	113.34	369.67	129.99	40.69	170.68	129.93	40.65	170.58	516.25	194.68	710.93
27	Uttaranchal	7.49	11.10	18.59	5.09	5.25	10.34	2.89	8.69	11.58	15.47	25.04	40.51
28	West Bengal	-0.18	67.54	67.36		44.15	44.15	0.00	49.65	49.65	-0.18	161.34	161.16
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.57	0.57			0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.95	0.95
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.69	0.69			0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.94	0.94
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.31	0.31			0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.31
33	Pondicherry	0.00	0.33	0.33		0.26	0.26	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.98	0.98
Total		686.47	882.42	1568.89	319.03	393.88	712.91	275.96	423.32	699.28	1281.46	1699.61	2981.08

Statement-II

S.No.	States	Quantity Released (MTs)		
		Wheat	Rice	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh		1500000	1500000
2	Chhattisgarh		93116	93116
3	Madhya Pradesh	88729	22771	111500
4	Orissa		200000	200000
Total		88729	1815887	1904616

Compensation to Gujarat Riot Victims

300. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI J.S. BRAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) have made any recommendations including increase in compensation in regard to the victims of riots in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the recommendations have been accepted by the Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of persons who have been given the compensation so far and the total amount spent by the Government under this head;

(f) the extent to which compensation paid to the victims has helped them to rehabilitate themselves; and

(g) the number of persons still remaining in the camps set up for riot victims for want of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI. I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (g) The National Commission for Minorities had, in April, 2002 made certain recommendations. These include increase in compensation to the families of those killed in the recent violence in Gujarat. This recommendation was considered and an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs, which is inclusive of Rs. 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, was fixed after the Prime Minister's visit to Gujarat in April, 2002. A sum of Rs. 1127.20 lakhs has been disbursed in 767 cases out of the estimated 983 cases so far with the gradual improvement in the situation the number of camps and inmates has gradually declined and as on 1.7.2002, there were ten relief camps with 13179 inmates in the State. Other recommendations pertain to issues like restoration of confidence, transfer

of officers, rebuilding of places of worship damaged during the riots, awards for meritorious officers etc. which are the primary concerns of the State Government, who as per information available with us have furnished their Action Taken Report/comments to the Commission directly.

Watershed Development Programmes

301. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives of Watershed Development Programmes being implemented by the Centre;
- (b) the major Watershed Development Programmes implemented by the Centre; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu under each of these programmes during the last three years and the Current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASABH M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three major Watershed Development Programmes namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f 1.4 1995. These Programmes aim at developing wastelands/degraded lands, drought-prone and desert areas on watershed basis, keeping in view the capability of land, site-conditions and local needs in order to promote the overall socio- economic development of the resource poor and disadvantaged sections inhabiting the programme areas; mitigate the adverse effects of extreme climatic conditions such as drought and desertification on crops, human and livestock population and restore the ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing natural resources i.e. land, water and vegetative cover.

In the State of Tamil Nadu, the IWDP and the DPAP are in operation. No annual allocation of funds is made under these Programmes as these are implemented in a project mode and funds are released to the ongoing watershed projects under the Programmes as and when demanded. In a particular financial year, after taking into account the committed liabilities for the ongoing watershed projects, funds available in the budget for the year are also utilised for sanction of new watershed projects. The details of funds released to the State of Tamil Nadu under the two Programmes during the last three years (1999-2000 to 2001-02) and the current year i.e. 2002-03 are given (year wise) as under:

Sl. No.	Programme	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1.	IWDP	350.17	718.05	743.00	136.44
2.	DPAP	827.30	908.50	864.87	526.50

NHRC Report on Custodial Death

302. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has recorded 1,305 reports of custodial deaths between April 2001 and March 2002;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been an increase in case of deaths during the said period in both judicial and police custody as compared to the previous year;
- (d) if so, the details and reasons therefor alongwith the names of the States where highest custodial deaths have taken place; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had received intimation of 165 cases of deaths in police custody and 1140 deaths in judicial custody from the State/UT Governments during the period April, 2001 to March, 2002. The details of which are given in the statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There has been increase in deaths in police custody and judicial custody during the year 2001-2002 in comparison to the year 2000-2001. In the year 2000-2001 number of deaths in police custody was 127 and in judicial custody was 910. The details of deaths both in police custody and Judicial custody have been given at statement. In 2001-2002, the highest number of deaths in judicial custody had taken place in Uttar Pradesh and in police custody, the highest number of deaths had taken place in the State of Maharashtra.

(e) The NHRC has time and again directed the concerned authorities to take necessary steps to curb the occurrence of custodial deaths and also for improving the conditions in jails.

Statement

Year and State-wise details of Custodial Death Cases Registered in the Commission for the period from 01.04.2000 to 31.03.2001 and 01.04.2001 to 31.03.2002

State	2000-2001			2001-2002		
	PC	JC	Total	PC	JC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	02	76	78	16	81	97
Arunachal Pradesh	01	01	02	02	0	0
Assam	11	11	22	10	20	30
Bihar	02	137	139	02	144	146
Goa	02	03	05	0	05	05
Gujarat	11	27	38	08	44	52
Haryana	04	20	24	05	34	39
Himachal Pradesh	01	02	03	01	01	02
Jammu and Kashmir	0	01	01	0	0	0
Karnataka	05	41	46	09	41	50
Kerala	01	26	27	04	33	37
Madhya Pradesh	11	37	48	07	38	45
Maharashtra	19	104	123	27	125	152
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	01	0	01	03	02	05
Mizoram	01	0	01	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	02	55	57	07	49	56
Punjab	13	48	61	07	70	77
Rajasthan	03	38	41	05	49	54
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	04	24	28	07	48	55
Tripura	02	0	02	01	0	01
Uttar Pradesh	10	121	131	11	183	194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	09	38	47	17	54	71
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	02	02	0	0	0
Chandigarh	01	02	03	0	01	01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	09	28	37	05	27	32
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	01	29	30	04	28	32
Jharkhand	01	33	34	04	55	59
Uttaranchal	0	06	06	03	08	11
Total Cases	127	910	1037	165	1140	1305

[Translation]

Corruption in DDA

303. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated June 7, 2002 regarding corruption in DDA;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps the Union Government propose to take for all round development of Delhi and to make DDA free from corruption and for ensuring that the Government do not succumb to any pressure or influence in this mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) DDA was constituted to promote and secure the development of Delhi and has been engaged

in diverse and meaningful city building activities, which include acquisition of land, development of housing complexes, green belts, shopping and commercial centers etc. In this huge developmental task, there have been some instances of failure in some departments. Necessary action has been initiated against the defaulting officials. Various steps have been taken to plug the loopholes in the system.

DDA has adopted three pronged strategy viz. preventive, detective and punitive to curb corruption in the organization. Instructions have been issued by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation to check corruption. These include introduction of computerization and e-governance, training of work force and exercising strict vigilance at all levels, simplification of rules, regulations and adoption of transparency in procedures. In order to streamline the functioning of DDA the time limits for various transactions are monitored by senior officers of DDA. The receipt and dispatch section has been computerized. Counselors/facilitators have been posted in the main reception hall of DDA for assisting the public and also providing guidelines and help in documentation. Strict disciplinary action is being taken against defaulting officials. In all these actions, procedures as laid down in law is followed.

[English]

**Setting up of Bio-Technology
Centre in Karnataka**

304. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up a bio-technology research Centre in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the location thereof;
- (c) the time by which the research Centre is likely to be functional; and
- (d) the steps initiated by the Union Government to conserve rare plants, animals and microbial resources available in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) There is no proposal as of now to set up a biotechnology research center in Karnataka. However, the State Government has recently established the Institute of Bioinformatics & Biotechnology in Bangalore. The Department of Biotechnology has supported a training programme on bioinformations as well as a major programme on human genetics at this institute.

(d) Various government agencies e.g., Ministry of Environment & Forests and Department of Biotechnology have supported projects on the conservation and inventorization of rare plants, animals and microbial resources in the State.

[Translation]

Ban on Ranbir Sena

305. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news regarding activities of Ranbir Sena appearing in the Hindustan dated June 16, 2002;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government are contemplate to impose a ban on the Ranbir Sena; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "Public Order" and "Police" being State subjects, it is for the State Government to devise various measures and take concrete steps to deal with law and order problems. However, the Central Government has been sharing intelligence, from time to time, with the State Government and providing para military forces to the extent possible, on need basis.

(c) and (d) Ranbir Sena has already been banned by the Government of Bihar in 1995.

**Missile Programme Chapter in
NCERT Text Books**

306. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training has been granted permission to include a chapter on Indian-Scientists in the Curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether information regarding Missile Programme has been included in the revised edition of the NCERT English Text Books prescribed for class IX.

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to include the above said chapter on Missile Programme in the Hindi text books especially for Primary classes; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to give effect to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Copy right permission from authors of the publications of the books from which the extracts are borrowed to include chapter on Indian Scientists in the curriculum has been obtained.

(c) There is no lesson on India's Missile Programme in any English text book prescribed for class IX. The English textbook for class IX, Steps to

English includes portion from Dr. Abdul Kalam's autobiography *Wings of Fire*. This portion titled 'My Childhood' gives information on how and where Dr. Kalam was brought up and educated during his childhood.

(d) and (e) NCERT does not propose at present to include any lesson on the Missile Programme in any language text books for the primary classes.

[English]

FDI in Township Development Schemes

307. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of response to Union Government's invitation of January, 2002 to NRIs for Foreign Direct Investment in Township Development Schemes;

(b) the details of the schemes alongwith the township to be developed for which FDI investment was invited from NRIs; and

(c) the steps taken for implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) Under the Scheme for Foreign Direct Investment in development of integrated township, companies registered under the Companies Act 1956 are required to submit proposals for development of integrated township to the Central Government in accordance with the guidelines contained in Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Press Note No.3 (2002 Series) dated 04.01.2002 for necessary approval.

As per available information, one proposal for foreign investment in setting up of integrated residential township project has been received.

Goal of Primary Education

308. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank invited some countries to join the education for all fast track programme aimed at helping developing countries to meet the Millennium Development Goal of providing primary education to every child by 2015;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether India has also joined the same; and

(d) if so, the kind of help provided or likely to be provided by the World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Development Committee of the World Bank in its Spring Meeting held on April 21, 2002, has reaffirmed the commitment to achieve universal primary education by 2015 and eliminate gender disparities in education by 2005, to meet the Millennium Development Goal on gender equality in Primary and Secondary Education. The Action Plan decided in the meeting includes strengthening information systems and data base to ensure outcome focused EFA monitoring, country-wise analysis on policies/financing gaps, supporting capacity of countries to raise learning outcomes, mobilizing adequate resources including significant increase in external funding for primary education and identifying countries for initiating 'fast-track' process to provide quick and incremental support to reach universal primary completion by 2015.

(c) and (d) India has supported the plan for arriving at an international consensus to achieve primary education for all children by 2015. The Government of India has introduced the Constitution (93rd Amendment) Bill in Parliament to make elementary education a Fundamental Right for all children in the age-group 6-14 years. It has also launched the national programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to provide eight years of quality elementary education to all such children by 2010. The allocation for elementary education has been also enhanced from Rs. 16,369 crores in 9th Plan to Rs. 28,750 crores in the 10th Plan. The World Bank also proposes to scale up its resource transfer to the elementary education sector substantially during the coming years.

[Translation]

Setting up of Committee to reduce cost of Chemicals Units

309. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been set up to suggest ways and means to reduce the cost of chemical units;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR):

(a) to (d) A Task Force on Chemical Industry was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. A.S. Ganguly, Chairman, ICI India Limited to study various facets of the chemical industry and major policy issues and make recommendations for enhancing its competitiveness and growth. The Task Force has submitted its report. In its report, the Task Force has *inter-alia* mentioned that the Indian Chemical Industry is facing some handicaps. To limit the adverse impact of these handicaps, the Task Force suggested measures that include development of clusters of existing units in the form of "Chemical Industry Parks" to synergize value chains and to reduce costs of common facilities; cross subsidies on cost of Electricity be removed; industries be allowed to sell Cogenerated Power to neighbouring units and not be required to transfer the same to the SED grids; improve the infrastructure in Ports and Surface Transport to reduce costs due to delays in transportation and demurrage incurred in clearing of shipments; and develop Ports especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat for handling and storage of bulk Parcel cargo from Supertankers.

Many of the recommendations/suggestions made in the report require wider Inter-Ministerial consultations as well as detailed consultation with State Governments and Industry Associations. This process of consultation is being initiated.

Nursery Classes in KVs and NVs

310. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start nursery classes in the Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be started; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) KVS has introduced Pre-Primary Classes of one year duration in the Kendriya Vidyalayas with effect from the Academic Session 2000-01. All KVs are permitted to start Pre-Primary Classes subject to the availability of infrastructure and demand. As on date 145 Kendriya Vidyalayas are having Pre-Primary classes. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) do not have primary sections as the admission in these schools starts from 6th class. There is therefore no question to start Pre-Primary Classes in JNVs.

[English]

Watershed Development Programme

311. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated/released to Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year for Watershed Development Programme;

(b) whether the funds released have been utilised by Andhra Pradesh Government;

(c) whether any irregularities in the allotment of funds in the biased manner or location of watershed development projects have come to the notice of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to avoid these irregularities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL):

(a) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three major Watershed Development Programmes namely the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) in Andhra Pradesh on watershed basis. In addition, funds are also provided for completion of watershed projects taken up under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) prior to 1.4.99.

The details of funds released by the DoLR to the above Watershed Programmes in the current financial year (2002-03) are given below:

Sl.No.	Programme	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	IWDP+EAS	1154.52
2.	DPAP	2230.75
3.	DDP	641.25

(b) In a watershed project, the first instalment of Central funds is released at the time of sanction. Each of the subsequent instalment is released only after ensuring that the unutilised balance with the DRDA is not more than 50% of the previous instalment. This release procedure ensures utilisation of the funds released for the projects.

(c) to (e) Release of funds under the Watershed Development Programmes is made by the Central Government directly to the districts concerned keeping in view the progress of implementation etc. Hence irregularities cannot be attributed to the release of funds for the projects under these Programmes. As far as location of the watershed projects is concerned, this is required to be done at the district level as per the criteria prescribed in the Guidelines for Watershed

Development. No irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

Phases of PMGSY Project

312. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of phases in which the PMGSY project is likely to be completed in the country particularly in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of tenders out of the total tenders for the first phase of the project given so far and the period by which the work is required to be completed;

(c) the present position with regard to the first phase of the project under the scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for delay in implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) seeks to provide, by the year 2007, all-weather road connectivity to all Unconnected Habitations having a population of more than 500 persons. Work has commenced in 1034 of 1076 packages cleared in the year 2000-01. While some packages had to be retendered, a few are subject matter of litigation. 7221 of 12867 works have already been completed (details as statement); others are expected to be completed before December 2002.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Packages		Road Works	
		Total No.	No. started	Total No.	No. completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	161	161	1479	930

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	122	122
3	Assam	46	44	209	13
4	Bihar	108	77	298	0
5	Chhattisgarh	28	28	113	2
6	Goa	0	0	57	57
7	Gujarat	35	35	171	148
8	Haryana	9	9	20	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	123	119
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12	12	22	0
11	Jharkhand	61	61	163	5
12	Karnataka	65	65	414	227
13	Kerala	4	4	33	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	52	52	390	60
15	Maharashtra	33	33	805	757
16	Manipur	0	0	663	404
17	Meghalaya	0	0	109	109
18	Mizoram	8	8	17	9
19	Nagaland	0	0	127	114
20	Orissa	140	138	574	19
21	Punjab	16	16	9	92
22	Rajasthan	72	72	340	281
23	Sikkim	0	0	30	30
24	Tamil Nadu	100	100	866	155
25	Tripura	0	0	194	193
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	4	5133	3246
27	Uttaranchal	43	43	69	12
28	West Bengal	72	70	174	53
Total (States)		1069	1032	12807	7171

1	2	3	4	5	6
Union Territories					
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4	0	7	0
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu				
32	Delhi	1	0	1	0
33	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34	Pondicherry	2	2	52	50
Total (UTs)		7	2	60	50
Grand Total		1076	1034	12867	7221

*[Translation]***Literacy Campaign**

313. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being adopted to achieve the cent percent literacy target in Rajasthan alongwith the outcome thereof;

(b) the literacy schemes under which these measures have been adopted and the contribution of the Union Government therein;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the misuse of funds by State Government in the name of education;

(d) if so, the details thereof in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) is implementing the schemes of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post Literacy Programme (PLP) and Continuing Education Programme (CEP) to raise the level of functional literacy throughout the country including the State of Rajasthan.

Details of achievement in literacy in Rajasthan, according to Provisional Report of the Census 2001 are as follows:

Rajasthan: Achievement in Literacy (in %)

	1991	2001	Decadal Increase
Total Literacy	38.55	61.03	22.48
Male	54.99	76.46	21.47
Female	20.44	44.34	23.90

The Union Government have provided an amount of Rs.75.86 crore upto June, 2002 through NLM, for implementation of the above literacy schemes in Rajasthan.

(c) No complaints have been received regarding misuse of funds by the State Government in the literacy campaigns.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Funds are sanctioned and released in a phased manner after review of progress of implementation of the projects and settlement of accounts in respect of the funds sanctioned and released earlier.

*[English]***Revival of IDPL**

314. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised any plan for the revival of IDPL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR):

(a) and (b) IDPL is a sick company under reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). A communication has been sent to the BIFR intimating the following concessions/facilities that the Government intends to provide to facilitate its privatisation through the induction of strategic partners:

(i) Conversion of Government loan into equity.

(ii) Waiver of interest/penal interest and guarantee fee by the Government of India.

(iii) Payment of outstanding statutory dues and funding of VRS.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply above.

Disinvestment of BPCL & HPCL

315. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the disinvestment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities planned for their disinvestment; and

(c) the time by which the disinvestment process of BPCL and HPCL is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Government has decided 'in principle' to disinvest Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) through strategic sale and appoint Advisors for the purpose.

(c) The completion of disinvestment exercise depends on various factors such as market conditions, financial performance of the companies under consideration, terms and conditions of sale, interest of the bidders, time taken for due diligence by the interested parties, etc. Therefore, it is not possible to indicate at this

stage the time by which the disinvestment process of BPCL and HPCL is likely to be completed.

[Translation]

Custodial Death of Children

316. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of custodial deaths of children below the age of 14 years and minors during each of the last five years and the percentage constitutes out of the total deaths occurred in custody; and

(b) the special care which is taken on looking after the juvenile delinquents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) All cases of custodial death are reported to National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which, however, does not maintain the age-wise data of custodial deaths.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Comprehensive Children Policy

317. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is yet to formulate a comprehensive policy for the children;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a detailed policy is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) There is a National Policy on Children since 1974.

Committee Report on Royalty on Coal

318. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in taking action in the revision of royalty rates of coal report submitted by the Committee set up for this purpose;
- (b) the progress made so far; and
- (c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) After extensive discussions with all the concerned, including state governments, the report of the Committee on adoption of ad-valorem basis for determination of royalty on coal and revision of royalty rates was received in the Department of Coal in December, 2001. After considering the report, a note was prepared and circulated to concerned Ministries and Department for their views. The final note incorporating these views and the observations of the Department of Coal thereon has since been submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat for placing before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) for their consideration.

The new rates of royalty on coal can be notified only after the CCEA takes a decision on the proposal contained in the note.

Development of Patents by CSIR

319. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether laboratories under CSIR developed any patents;
- (b) if so, details of patents developed laboratory-wise and year-wise during the last three years;
- (c) whether any of this developed patents have been marketed till date; and
- (d) if so, the revenue earned by CSIR through marketing of these patents during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOP-

MENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (g) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and its laboratories file the highest number of patents in India and also the highest number of patents abroad by any Indian entity. The details are as per statement-I and statement-II. It takes upto around 7 years for a patent application to be processed in India and about 1 to 3 years abroad, after the date of its filing, depending on the country. Also over 7% of the CSIR patents are utilized as against the global average of less than 5%. Patents are only a small, albeit an important component of technological knowhow and knowledge. Patents are thus marketed as a component of the overall technology/knowhow package and no separate value is assigned in the package to the patents per se.

Statement-I

CSIR Patents Filed and Granted in India

	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-202	
	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted
	1	2	3	4	5	6
CBRI	5	0	4	2	2	1
CBT	6	1	1	1	4	9
CCMB	0	0	0	0	0	1
CDRI	16	13	10	10	17	18
CECRI	6	8	13	8	9	34
CEERI	1	3	2	1	3	7
CFRI	1	0	7	1	8	4
CFTRI	55	6	61	2	100	8
CGCRI	20	3	25	2	30	5
CIMAP	30	4	10	1	11	20
CLRI	10	4	14	3	10	5
CMERI	2	0	5	2	2	1
CMRI	2	0	6	0	6	8
CRRI	0	1	0	0	0	0
CSIO	1	1	0	0	0	1
CSIR (SCH)	7	0	10	0	19	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6
CSMCRI	3	3	6	1	4	1
IHBT	0	0	5	0	3	0
IICB	5	2	2	2	1	12
IICT	46	8	40	11	44	21
IIP	7	3	12	1	9	7
IMT	2	3	0	1	2	4
ITRC	4	0	3	2	2	3
MERADO (P)	0	0	0	0	0	1
NAL	6	1	6	0	3	2
NBRI	1	0	3	0	2	0
NCL	65	23	92	32	43	90
NEERI	10	0	0	0	4	1
NGRI	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIO	11	1	1	0	2	1
NML	3	1	7	7	10	23
NPL	8	2	5	2	9	4
RRL (BH)	1	2	10	2	17	11
RRL (BP)	3	1	1	3	7	2
RRL (J)	24	8	17	8	10	9
RRL (JT)	8	4	20	9	8	21
RRL (T)	8	6	12	3	6	5
SERC (G)	0	0	0	0	0	0
SERC (M)	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	377	112	410	117	410	341

Statement-II						
CSIR Patents Filed and Granted Abroad						
	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-202	
	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted	Filed	Granted
	1	2	3	4	5	6
CBRI	0	0	0	0	0	0
CBT	7	2	10	1	22	1
CCMB	0	0	24	1	4	0
CDRI	16	0	8	6	27	6
CECRI	0	0	3	2	2	0
CEERI	1	0	0	0	0	1
CFRI	1	0	4	0	10	0
CFTRI	2	0	26	1	60	2
CGCRI	3	0	3	1	8	3
CIMAP	68	1	38	7	31	25
CLRI	3	3	10	0	0	2
CMRI	1	0	0	1	0	0
CSIO	0	0	4	0	12	0
CSIR (SCH)	3	0	6	0	23	1
CSMCRI	0	0	5	0	30	0
IHBT	0	1	63	1	36	0
IICB	3	1	18	0	9	5
IICT	32	6	72	4	92	17
IIP	0	3	16	1	0	0
IMT	3	0	6	1	11	0
NAL	0	0	1	0	0	0
NBRI	3	0	13	0	10	1
NCL	18	12	63	16	43	16
NEERI	0	2	0	4	1	0
NGRI	0	0	0	0	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NIO	6	0	27	0	29	0
NML	0	0	0	0	20	0
NPL	7	0	8	3	20	3
RRL (BHU)	1	0	0	0	3	0
RRL (BP)	1	0	0	0	0	0
RRL (J)	0	0	0	0	48	1
RRL (JT)	0	2	1	4	4	0
RRL (T)	20	2	23	2	20	2
Total	199	35	452	56	580	86

Women Work Force

320. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to National Sample Survey, the women work force has reduced considerably during the last one decade;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible for this; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the women participation in various sectors of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Foodgrains to States

321 SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the

Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing foodgrains free of cost to States for the infrastructure development like tanks and roads in order to provide employment in the flood, cyclone and drought affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the criteria for allocation of foodgrains to States;

(c) the allocation off take and utilization of foodgrains thereof by different States since the inception of the scheme;

(d) whether any project monitoring and concurrent evaluation of the scheme has been done by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Yes. Sir. Under the erstwhile Food for Work Programme (January 2001 to March 31, 2002) and now under the Special Component of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) foodgrains were/are provided free of cost to States affected by natural calamities such as flood, cyclone, drought etc. for generation of additional employment opportunities with food security through creation of durable community assets in rural areas. Foodgrains were/are allocated to the States on demand and in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Statement showing allocation, lifting and utilization of foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme and the Special Component SGRY is at statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) Six studies have been awarded to reputed Research Organisations in March 2002 for evaluation of the Food for Work Programme in the natural calamity affected States. There is still time for submission of the reports.

Statement

State-wise Foodgrains released/allocated, lifted and distributed under the Food for Work Programme during 2000-01 and 2001-02

S.No.	States	2000-01	2001-02	Total (3+4)	Foodgrains Lifted/Offtake	Foodgrains Distributed
		Foodgrain Allocated/ Released	Foodgrain Allocated/ Released			
		(In tonne)	(In tonne)		(In tonne)	(In tonne)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1650000	1650000	1650000	1536111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Bihar	0	100000	100000	2023	N.R.
3	Chhattisgarh	207000	419007	626007	626007	626007
4	Gujarat	90000	58105	148105	136336	119220
5	Himachal Pradesh	11549	0	11549	11549	11549
6	Karnataka	0	100000	100000	99763	N.R.
7	Kerala	0	5000	5000	5000	N.R.
8	Madhya Pradesh	63079	188665	251744	211112	176090
9	Maharashtra	10000	140000	150000	136699	58048
10	Orissa	100000	150000	250000	246643	200575
11	Rajasthan	118145	621360	739505	593362	482980
Total		599773	3432137	4031910	3718494	3210581

N.R.-Not Reported

Foodgrains released/ allocated, lifted and distributed under the Special Component of SGRY during 2002-03.

		2002-03		
S.No.	States	Foodgrain Allocated/ Released (In tonne)	Foodgrains Lifted/ Offtake (In tonne)	Foodgrains Distributed (In tonne)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1500000	993109	328000
2	Madhya Pradesh	111500	N.R.	N.R.
3	Orissa	200000	N.R.	N.R.
4	Chhattisgarh	93116	N.R.	N.R.
Total		1904616	993109	328000

N.R.-Not Reported

*[Translation]***Ground Sensors on LoC**

322. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK:

SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to instal ground sensors on the Line of Control in order to check infiltration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Camps to Judge the Skills of Workmen
in Technical Fields**

323. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AICTE (All India Council of Technical Education) has set up camps all over the country to judge the skills of workmen in technical fields;

(b) if so, the details of such camps set up by the AICTE during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the criteria for setting up of such camps;

(d) whether the Government propose to hold such camps in districts in collaboration with NGOs; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Pak Army Plan to Hijack Plane

324. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding Pakistan Army plan to hijack plane appearing in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 26th June 2002;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the measures being contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On receipt of intelligence input referred to in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 26th June, 2002, the information was shared with Bureau of Civil Aviation Security who had issued an alert in this regard.

(c) Government have issued instructions to State Governments/UT Administrations and security agencies for strengthening the security of all operational airports in the country. Quick Reaction Teams (QRTs) have

been deployed at sensitive and hyper sensitive airports including those at Delhi, Jammu & Srinagar which are apprehended to be targeted. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is also being deployed on all airports in the country to ensure better security.

[English]

Additional Houses under IAY

325. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction construction of additional houses under Indira Awas Yojana in view of floods, cyclones and such other natural calamities in States especially in Andhra Pradesh and Uttaranchal;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any requests for allocation of additional funds under the Indira Awas Yojana for flood hit areas especially from the tribal areas during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated/released for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (e) Proposals have been received from States/UTs for Additional Central Assistance for construction of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana in emergent situations such as floods, cyclones, earthquakes etc. In the last three years, Additional Central Assistance has been extended in this behalf to the States of Orissa, Uttaranchal, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh including the tribal areas of these States as per the details as statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Name of State	Emergent Situation	Additional Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
1999-2000	Orissa	Super Cyclone	4125.00
2000-2001*	Orissa	Super Cyclone	28875.05

1	2	3	4
2000-2001	Uttaranchal	Earthquake	108.34
2000-2001	Gujarat	Earthquake	4900.00
2001-2002	Gujarat	Earthquake	2600.00
2001-2002	Orissa	Floods	8250.00
2001-2002	Orissa	Super Cyclone	33000.00
2001-2002	Andhra Pradesh	Heavy Rain/cyclone	3750.00
2001-2002	Himachal Pradesh	Floods	412.50
2002-2003	Uttaranchal	Landslides	412.50

* The Additional Central Assistance also includes Normal Central Release of Rs. 4998.13 lakh during 2000-2001.

[Translation]

Policy for Development of Small and Big Cities

326. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any effective and concrete policy for the development of small and big cities of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of such cities and the details of the funds allocated for them for the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) There is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) which is in operation since 1979-80 throughout the country including Rajasthan State. It is applicable only to small and medium towns and not to big cities. During the Tenth Five Year Plan i.e. 2002-03 (till June, 2002), the Central assistance amounting to Rs.114.00 lakhs has been released to the following three towns of Rajasthan:

Rawatbhata	Rs.45.00 lakhs
Tonk	Rs.45.00 lakhs
Pokaran	Rs.24.00 lakhs
Total	Rs.114.00 lakhs

There is another Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities which is in operation since 1993-94 and is applicable to cities having population of 40 lakhs and above as per 1991 Census. The cities covered under this Scheme are Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore. No town in Rajasthan is having population of 40 lakhs and above as per 1991 census and therefore this scheme is not applicable to the State of Rajasthan.

JGSY in Madhya Pradesh

327. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh and spent under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana during 2001-2002, district-wise; and

(b) whether allocation and expenditure had been very low during the said period especially in Vindhya, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) A Statement showing the District-wise allocation and utilisation of funds during the year 2001-2002 in Madhya Pradesh is as statement.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2001	Allocation			Releases			Total availability	Expenditure	%age
			Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Balaghat	49.54	293.55	97.85	391.40	293.55	97.84	391.39	440.93	456.97	103.64
2	Badwani	21.75	452.61	150.87	603.48	452.61	150.85	603.46	625.21	631.47	101.00
3	Betul	14.29	404.55	134.85	539.40	404.55	134.84	539.39	553.68	537.74	97.12
4	Bhind	8.45	149.75	49.92	199.67	149.91	49.91	199.66	208.11	200.08	96.14
5	Bhopal	9.35	104.31	34.77	139.08	104.31	34.77	139.08	148.43	145.10	97.76
6	Chhatarpur	34.40	230.40	76.80	307.19	230.40	76.79	307.19	341.59	301.49	88.26
7	Chhindwara	25.31	342.57	114.19	456.76	342.57	114.18	456.75	482.06	471.55	97.82
8	Damoh	36.84	211.89	70.63	282.52	211.89	70.62	282.51	319.35	227.70	71.30
9	Datia	14.21	118.45	39.48	157.93	118.45	39.48	157.93	172.14	148.08	86.02
10	Dewas	19.89	237.92	79.31	317.23	237.92	79.30	317.22	337.11	317.68	94.24
11	Dhar	1.55	552.82	184.27	737.10	552.81	184.25	737.06	738.61	731.93	96.66
12	Dindori	34.80	348.90	116.30	465.20	348.90	116.29	465.19	499.99	524.91	104.98
13	East Nimar (Khand)	52.48	383.33	127.78	511.10	383.33	127.76	511.09	563.57	541.86	96.15
14	Guna	1.17	264.91	88.30	353.62	264.91	88.29	353.20	354.37	307.58	86.80
15	Gwalior	9.68	109.25	36.42	145.66	109.25	36.41	145.66	155.34	141.56	91.13
16	Harda	0.99	121.81	40.60	162.41	121.81	40.60	162.41	163.40	142.64	87.30
17	Hoshangabad	1.25	154.63	51.54	206.17	154.63	51.54	206.17	207.42	203.60	98.16
18	Indore	14.04	147.25	49.08	196.33	147.25	49.08	196.33	210.37	193.95	92.20
19	Jabalpur	31.83	303.66	101.22	404.88	303.66	101.21	404.87	436.70	432.34	99.00
20	Jhabua	1.54	686.45	228.82	915.26	686.44	228.79	915.23	916.77	940.83	102.62
21	Katni	30.74	286.72	95.57	382.30	286.72	95.56	382.28	413.02	366.05	88.63
22	Mandla	59.60	400.19	133.40	533.58	400.19	133.58	533.57	537.17	551.66	93.00
23	Mandsaur	4.92	225.29	75.10	300.39	225.29	75.09	300.38	305.30	276.75	90.65
24	Morena	9.17	136.24	45.41	181.66	136.24	45.41	181.65	190.82	184.22	96.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25	Narsimhapur	27.19	153.26	51.09	204.34	153.26	51.08	204.34	231.53	197.46	85.28
26	Neemuch	2.44	192.61	64.20	256.81	192.61	64.20	256.81	259.25	232.89	89.83
27	Panna	74.25	206.97	68.99	275.96	206.97	68.98	275.95	350.20	294.60	84.12
28	Raisen	5.18	167.80	55.93	223.73	167.80	55.93	223.73	228.91	200.51	87.59
29	Rajgarh	12.34	233.48	77.83	311.30	233.48	77.82	311.30	323.64	306.57	94.73
30	Ratlam	56.22	312.14	104.05	416.18	312.14	104.04	416.18	472.40	455.87	96.50
31	Rewa	52.48	316.71	105.57	422.28	316.71	105.56	422.27	474.75	418.22	88.09
32	Sagar	2.64	273.59	91.20	364.79	273.59	91.19	364.78	367.42	357.44	97.28
33	Satna	126.69	311.01	103.67	414.68	311.01	103.66	414.67	541.36	441.22	81.50
34	Sehore	0.01	176.91	58.97	235.87	176.91	58.96	235.87	235.88	243.51	103.23
35	Seoni	160.88	483.01	161.00	644.01	483.01	160.99	644.00	804.88	781.90	97.15
36	Seopur	13.34	107.74	35.91	143.65	107.74	35.91	143.65	156.99	141.90	90.39
37	Shahdol	15.70	462.34	154.11	616.46	462.34	154.10	616.44	632.14	634.64	100.40
38	Shajapur	10.08	206.80	68.93	275.73	206.80	68.93	275.73	285.81	286.66	100.30
39	Shivpuri	14.20	241.17	80.39	321.56	241.17	80.38	321.55	335.75	323.09	96.73
40	Sidhi	42.60	421.12	140.37	561.49	421.12	140.36	561.48	604.44	575.31	95.18
41	Tikamgarh	8.09	206.10	68.70	274.80	206.10	68.69	274.79	282.88	274.00	96.86
42	Ujjain	20.56	259.01	86.34	345.35	259.01	86.33	345.34	365.90	349.31	95.47
43	Umaria	5.37	279.12	93.04	372.16	279.12	93.03	372.15	377.52	458.00	121.32
44	Vidisha	0.00	154.83	51.61	206.44	154.83	51.60	206.43	206.43	190.90	92.47
45	West Nimar (Kharg)	96.42	443.47	147.82	591.29	443.47	147.81	591.28	687.70	568.09	82.61
Total		1234.83	12276.62	4092.21	16368.82	12276.62	4091.80	16368.42	17603.25	16691.83	94.82

[English]

SGSY

328. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits meant for the poorest of the rural poor under SGSY were being pocketed by the unscrupulous than reaching the poorest;

(b) whether the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2002) in their 31st Report on

page 17 at para 3.19 has made some recommendations regarding strengthening of the monitoring mechanism;

(c) if so, whether the Government have evaluated those recommendations and implemented any one of them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development are directing special emphasis to the monitoring and evaluation of the SGSY. A detailed system of monitoring of the programme has been prescribed which is as follows:

- At the Central level, a Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) monitors and reviews the implementation of the scheme and suggests policy guidelines.
- At the State level, a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) monitors the programme in each State.
- The progress under the programme is monitored (on monthly and annual basis) by obtaining reports and returns from all the DRDAs and the State authorities. Detailed monitoring formats for reporting progress have been circulated to all the States/UTs.
- Implementation of the Programme is also reviewed periodic meetings, including with the State Secretaries (Rural Development).
- At the Block/DRDA level monitoring is effected through field visits and physical verification of assets by the District and State Officers, as also the Area Officers of Ministry of Rural Development.
- The Ministry undertakes Concurrent Evaluation Studies with the help of reputed (and independent) Research Institutions to assess the impact of the Scheme; the shortcomings noticed are looked into expeditiously and remedial measures initiated.

FDI in Animal Health Care

329. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many multi-national companies are attracted to Rs.100 crore animal health care business in India and are trying to enter domestic pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total FDI in this field at present;

(d) the number of proposals of multi-national companies pending with the Government of India for investment in this sector; and

(e) the number of proposals of multi-national companies cleared by the government for investment in this sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) Separate database for Foreign Direct Investment in Animal Healthcare are not maintained by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. Data for "Drugs and Pharmaceuticals" Sector as a whole are maintained. A total number of 257 approvals involving a total investment of Rupees 2916.81 crores have been granted in the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sector including Animal Healthcare Segment from 01.8.91 to 31.5.2002 period. The total inflows received in the same period as mentioned above is of the order of Rupees 1229.35 crores. At present, no proposal is pending with the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

Disinvestment of Coal, Mineral, Petroleum and Petro Chemicals and PSUs

330. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies Act has been amended for facilitating disinvestment in sector such as coal, minerals, petroleum products and petro-chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made in disinvestment programme in these areas; and

(d) the time by which the disinvestment programme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Schedule XV of the Companies Act, 1956 has been amended vide Department of Company Affairs notification dated 21-9-2001 omitting the serial numbers 3. "Coal and Lignite", 4. "Mineral Oils", 5. "Mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome-ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamond" and 6. "Mining of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram" and entries relating thereto.

(c) and (d) Disinvestment of 26% equity in Hindustan Zinc Ltd., 26% equity in Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation

Ltd. and 33.9 % equity in IBP Ltd. has been completed. The disinvestment process in Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL), Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL), National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Sponge Iron India Ltd. (SIIL), Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL), Engineers (India) Ltd. is on. Government has taken "in principle" decision to disinvest in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL).

Utilization of Salt Pan Land at Mumbai

331. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Group of Ministers have taken a final decision about utilization of salt pan land at Mumbai, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposal, view point of the Government thereon and reasons for delay in its implementation;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra and public representatives have urged the Union Government to take an early action in the matter; and

(e) if so, the efforts made by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

Dowry Deaths

332. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths reported during the last three years in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the number of accused punished during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the rising number of dowry deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) At the central level, the statistical data on crime is compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. The Reports of NCRB do not contain the data on number of persons convicted for the offence of dowry death. However, NCRB maintains the data on conviction rate, i.e. percentage of cases that resulted in conviction to the number of cases in which trials were completed during a year. Statement-I showing the number of incidents of dowry deaths reported in the country, particularly in Gujarat, along with the conviction rate of dowry death cases, based on the reports of NCRB, is attached at Statement-I.

(c) A Statement-II is attached.

Statement-I

Incidents of dowry death cases reported and conviction rate in India as a whole and in the State of Gujarat

Year	Incidents of dowry deaths reported		Conviction rate	
	All India	Gujarat	All India	Gujarat
1997	6006	87	35.33	34.76
1998	6917	90	32.15	10.91
1999	6699	94	33.6	23.1

Statement-II

To prohibit giving or taking of dowry, Government has enacted the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Sections 304B and 498A of the Indian Penal Code also deal with 'dowry death' and the offence of cruelty, both mental and physical, towards married woman by her husband or relatives. Section 113-B of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 provides that Courts may presume the guilt of the husband or relative who had subjected the woman to cruelty in connection with dowry.

The direct responsibility for implementing these laws is that of State Governments and the mechanisms under them. The Government has, however, advised

all State Governments to appoint Dowry Prohibition Officers with independent charge and to notify rules under the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

The National Commission for Women is in the process of reviewing the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make its provisions more stringent and effective.

Since the menace of dowry is a reflection of women's low status in society, Government have taken a number of steps to raise the status of women and to change societal attitudes towards girls and women. These include media campaigns, awareness generation camps, spreading legal literacy, counselling, legal aid, support to voluntary agencies and schemes for the socio economic empowerment of women.

The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women adopted by the Government is also committed to eliminating the incidence of all forms of violence against women, including those arising from customs such as dowry.

Banned Organisations

333. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of terrorist outfits have been banned in the country under the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA);

(b) if so, the details thereof, organization-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of any State has written to the Deputy Prime Minister regarding the open support of a prominent person to the banned terrorist organization LTTE and threatened him arrest under the POTA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 32 organisations have so far been declared as terrorist organisations under the Prevention of Terrorism

Act, 2002. The list containing names of these terrorist organisations is enclosed as statement. The said organisations are believed to be involved in terrorism in various parts of the country.

(c) and (d) The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has brought it to the notice of the Deputy Prime Minister that action might have to be taken against Shri Vaiko (MDMK leader as well as Member of Parliament) under the provisions of Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 since he had allegedly professed his allegiance to the LTTE at a public meeting of his party.

(e) Since Public Order is a State subject, action in the matter lies with the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

List containing names of organisations declared as terrorist organisations under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkar-ul-Ansar/Karkat-ul-Jehad-e-Islami
8. Nizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahindeen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. Uinter National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. People's Revolutionary Party of Kngleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanlei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPFL)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force

20. National Liberation Front of Tripura
21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War, All its Formations and Front Organisations
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its Formations and Front Organisations
26. Al Badar
27. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Quaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)

Updation of Land Records

334. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments and Union Territories have updated the land records started during 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of updating land records is being implemented without knowing the ground realities and the funds are being diverted for unauthorised purposes in different States;

(e) if so, the facts and present status thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for updation of land records in all the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL):
(a) to (f) Updation of Land Records is being carried

out by States/UTs from time to time. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) was started during 1987-88 on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State. However, Union Territories are provided 100% Central Assistance. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is given for specific proposals from States/UTs for the purchase of modern survey equipments like Global Positioning System (GPS), EDM, Total Stations and Theodolites, carrying out Aerial Survey, construction of office-cum-residence of Patwaries and Training Institutes, purchase of office equipments like photocopiers, lamination machines, binding machines etc. Since inception of the scheme (1987), the Government of India has given financial assistance to the tune of Rs.221.04 crore to States/UTs. Statement showing State-wise position of funds released and utilised is enclosed. No specific case of diversion of funds has come to the notice of the Ministry.

During the various Conferences of Revenue Ministers/ Secretaries, States/UTs have been stressed upon that Updation of land records should be carried out on a continuous basis and backlog if any, should be cleared within a stipulated time.

Statement

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Total Funds Released (upto 31.3.2002)	Total Utilisation (upto 31.3.2002)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	172.80	107.51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	173.75	150.97
3	Assam	397.20	202.00
4	Bihar including Jharkhand	1077.85	815.63
5	Gujarat	640.70	504.32
6	Goa	75.94	83.36
7	Haryana	301.54	255.45
8	Himachal Pradesh	738.88	544.87
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1329.00	1120.65
10	Karnataka	826.47	478.66

1	2	3	4
11	Kerala	1280.84	850.00
12	Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh	2885.75	2363.91
13	Maharashtra	1958.10	1072.88
14	Manipur	60.18	0.15
15	Meghalaya	50.00	0.00
16	Mizoram	976.79	570.90
17	Nagaland	220.57	94.55
18	Orissa	355.62	217.78
19	Punjab	1265.35	1098.25
20	Rajasthan	1197.49	892.00
21	Sikkim	146.46	41.75
22	Tamil Nadu	546.03	383.46
23	Tripura	346.58	72.55
24	Uttar Pradesh including Uttaranchal	2399.68	1628.01
25	West Bengal	2293.49	1615.49
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.03	28.18
27	Chandigarh	32.00	37.55
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.00	25.00
29	Delhi	62.00	44.26
30	Daman and Diu	6.50	6.50

1	2	3	4
31	Pondicherry	142.79	73.67
32	Lakshadweep	50.71	25.71
Total		22104.09	15405.97

**Allocation of Funds under DPAP, DDP
during the Tenth Plan**

335. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed plan outlay during the Tenth Plan under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) is more than double the outlay;

(b) if so, the details thereof year-wise;

(c) the reasons for allocating small portion for the first year of the Tenth Plan 2002-2003;

(d) whether any meaningful results have been achieved in bringing down the area under the Drought Prone Area Programme and having in developing the deserts into greenery and tourists spots; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Tenth Plan outlays approved by the Planning Commission in respect of Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) are marginally lower than the outlays proposed by the Department of Land Resources. The details are as under: -

Programme	Outlays (Rs. in crores)			
	Proposed		Approved by the Planning Commission	
	For Tenth Plan	For 2002-2003	For Tenth Plan	For 2002-2003
DPAP	1600.00	270.00	1500.00	250.00
DDP	1200.00	210.00	1100.00	185.00

(c) The budget allocations for 2002-03 under DPAP and DDP are Rs. 250.00 crore and Rs. 185.00 crore respectively. The allocations are only marginally lower than the outlay proposed by the Department for 2002-03.

(d) and (e) The results of quick evaluation studies commissioned by the Ministry indicate that with the implementation of watershed projects under DPAP and DDP, the overall productivity of land and water table have increased and there has been a positive and

significant impact on overall economic development in the project areas. The studies also revealed that green vegetative cover has also improved in desert areas which would have a positive impact in checking soil erosion by water and wind.

Import of Fertilizers Subsidies

336. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary provisions under the head 'Import of Fertilizers Subsidies' during 1999-2000;

(b) whether the budgetary provisions under the head was utilized by the Government:

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) if not, whether his budgetary provision was unrealistic; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) The details of budgetary provision under the head 'Import of Fertilizers - subsidies' and the funds utilized during 1999-2000 are as given below:

Amount (in Rs. crore)

Details	Budgetary Provisions	Funds Utilized
Gross Expenditure	1370.00	293.00
Receipts & Recoveries	620.00	218.93
Subsidy	750.00	74.07

In the beginning of 1999-2000, the budgetary provision was made for import of 17.50 lakh MT of urea based on the estimated demand of 220 lakh MT of urea on the basis of demand projections made by States. However, the actual urea import had to be restricted to 5.33 lakh MTs because actual consumption of urea was only of the order of 202.78 lakh MT during the year. The other reasons for short fall in utilisation of budgetary provisions were:

- (i) due to fall in international prices of urea from estimated c&f value of US \$ 140 per MT to US \$ 87 per MT at the time of actual imports.
- (ii) the extent of receipts and recoveries vis-a-vis gross expenditure on imports was also higher by Rs. 6.68 crore on account of price revision of urea effective from 28.2.2000.

FCL Replot on Godhra Train Carnage

337. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of Forensic Science Laboratory on Godhra train carnage;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No such report has been received by Union Government.

(b) and (c) However, as per available information the Government of Gujarat has appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the provisions of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 consisting of Mr. Justice G. T. Nanawati, Retired Judge of Supreme Court of India as Chairman and Mr. Justice K.G. Shah, Retired Judge of Gujarat High Court as member, to enquire into the incident of setting fire on some coaches of the Sabarmati Express train near Godhra Railway Station on 27th February, 2002 and subsequent incidents of violence in the State in the aftermath of the Godhra incident. Actual fact in the matter will be known on the receipt of the Inquiry report.

Funds under Rural Development Schemes

338. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central funds for rural development released during each of the last three years and the current year to Assam and other North Eastern States, scheme-wise;

(b) the targets set and achieved; and

(c) scheme-wise allocation of funds and expenditure actually incurred thereon and the implementation thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The details of Central funds released to Assam and other North Eastern States (including Sikkim) under the major Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and the current year, Scheme-wise, are given in the Statement-I.

(b) The targets set and achieved under these schemes during the period 1999-2000 to 2001- 2002 are given in the Statement-II.

(c) Details of Allocation of funds and expenditure incurred during the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 Scheme-wise and State-wise are given in the Statements III and IV respectively.

Statement-I

Central Releases to North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

S.No.	Scheme	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*
1	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-II)	5084.11	3988.15	18756.00	1888.50
2	Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-I)	7651.80	9332.66	18334.65	4395.03
3	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	4716.33	1382.86	4369.83	294.41
4	DRDA Administration	NA	1796.98	2132.06	422.19
5	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	18139.93	12315.20	12485.48	1352.78
6	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	2045.62	5705.07	5595.63	\$
7	ANNAPOORNA	NA	990.48	238.95	\$
8	Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	NA	26849.00	30963.00	NR
9	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	956.32	2677.52	3795.54	51.92
10	Land Reforms	423.12	563.08	841.75	NR
11	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	11868.81	13294.03	15908.59	5009.10
12	Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)	209.98	505.96	58.31	NR
Total		51096.02	79400.99	113479.79	13413.93

NR - Not Reported * - Upto May, 2002 NA - Not Applicable \$ - Schemes transferred to States.

Statement-II

Scheme-wise Physical Performance of North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-2003

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003*		Unit
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	JGSY / SGRY-II	NA	169.22	NA	199.28	NA	35.24	NA	NR	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)
2	EAS / SGRY - I	190.48	239.61	338.98	160.03	418.31	267.57	0	NR	Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)
3	SGSY		35660				52875	0	NR	Total Swa ozgaris Assisted (Nos.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	IAY	159131	45659	131832	94899	134400	68906	129636	NR	Dwelling Units (Nos.)
5	NSAP	159321	81559	132171	95059	134818	122049	\$	\$	Families Assisted (Nos.)
6	ARWSP	6776	5455	8539	4737	6223	3656	12129	NR	Habitations Covered (Nos.)
7	CRSP	85294	9571	134403	13462	0	1086	0	NR	Sanitary Latrines Constructed (Nos.)

JGSY/SGRY-II : Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana - II
 EAS/SGRY-I : Employment Assurance Scheme / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana - I
 SGSY : Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
 IAY : Indira Awas Yojana
 NSAP : National Social Assistance Programme
 ARWSP : Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
 CRSP : Central Rural Sanitation Programme

* - Upto May, 2002

\$ - Scheme transferred to States

NR - Not Reported

NA - Not Applicable

Statement-III

Scheme-wise Central Allocation to North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/UTs	(Rs. in lakh)													
		Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-II)							Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-I)						
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	2001-02	2002-03*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Arunachal Pradesh	204.90	456.91	519.38	456.91	226.21	406.80	519.21	493.74	136.74	276.91	164.76	127.10		
2	Assam	5324.02	11872.04	13495.28	11872.04	5877.72	10546.62	13490.39	12810.39	3553.09	7195.18	4281.13	3302.59		
3	Manipur	356.92	795.90	904.72	795.90	394.04	707.18	904.42	860.17	238.19	482.36	287.00	221.40		
4	Meghalaya	399.88	891.69	1013.61	891.69	441.47	792.68	1013.29	553.63	266.87	540.42	321.55	248.05		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Mizoram	92.53	206.33	234.54	206.33	102.16	183.36	234.48	222.99	61.75	125.06	74.41	57.40
6	Nagaland	274.30	611.66	695.29	611.66	302.82	543.30	695.06	660.99	183.06	370.70	220.57	170.16
7	Sikkim	102.45	228.45	259.69	228.45	113.10	203.84	259.60	246.88	68.38	138.45	82.38	63.55
8	Tripura	644.43	1437.02	1633.50	1437.02	711.47	1276.22	1632.98	1553.21	430.08	870.92	518.20	399.75
Total		7399.43	16500.00	18756.01	16500.00	8168.99	14660.00	18750.00	17812.00	4938.16	10000.00	5950.00	4590.00

Upto May, 2002

Scheme-wise Central Allocation to North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	DRDA Administration				Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)				National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)			
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	2002-03*
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	488.25	353.37	396.36	754.00	726.86	555.06	569.92	99.34	266.15	236.08	\$
2	Assam	NA	1068.64	773.42	755.42	15658.00	16354.79	12489.11	12823.65	1765.68	4596.55	4097.48	\$
3	Manipur	NA	343.35	248.50	242.71	693.00	866.65	661.80	679.51	172.22	440.86	388.72	\$
4	Meghalaya	NA	270.90	202.33	197.62	1057.00	1151.46	879.29	902.85	184.76	477.70	421.19	\$
5	Mizoram	NA	298.46	216.01	210.98	260.00	276.42	211.09	216.73	64.79	135.03	119.07	\$
6	Nagaland	NA	309.49	245.65	239.93	653.00	743.31	567.62	582.84	125.64	330.67	290.39	\$
7	Sikkim	NA	44.89	32.49	31.73	122.00	199.28	152.17	156.25	41.50	130.39	115.13	\$
8	Tripura	NA	117.19	128.24	1193.07	1433.00	1681.23	1283.85	1318.25	331.85	772.65	681.94	\$
Total		30001.17	2200.01	3267.82	20630.00	22000.00	16799.99	17250.00	2785.78	7150.00	6350.00		

* - Upto May, 2002 NA - Not Applicable \$ - Scheme transferred to States.

Scheme-wise Central Allocation to North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/UT	ANNAPURNA				Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)			
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	39.90	39.90	\$	NA	4100.00	3500.00	3500.00
2	Assam	NA	577.63	577.63	\$	NA	7500.00	7500.00	7500.00
3	Manipur	NA	71.99	71.99	\$	NA	4000.00	4000.00	4000.00
4	Meghalaya	NA	77.62	77.62	\$	NA	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00
5	Mizoram	NA	21.68	21.68	\$	NA	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
6	Nagaland	NA	56.38	56.38	\$	NA	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
7	Sikkim	NA	20.82	20.82	\$	NA	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
8	Tripura	NA	124.46	124.46	\$	NA	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
Total			990.48	990.48			27600.00	27000.00	27000.00

* - Upto May, 2002 NA - Not Applicable \$ - Scheme transferred to States.

Scheme-wise Central Allocation to North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)				Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)			
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03*
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2924.80	4389.00	4476.00	NR	30.00	11.50	4.11	NA
2	Assam	5148.12	7372.00	7561.00	NR	792.82	303.95	108.55	NA
3	Manipur	907.00	1475.00	1643.00	NR	52.98	20.31	7.26	NA

1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
4	Meghalaya	974.00	1869.07	1760.00	NR	57.48	22.04	7.87	NA
5	Mizoram	770.45	1226.00	1257.00	NR	14.79	5.67	2.03	NA
6	Nagaland	890.61	1275.00	1308.00	NR	39.84	15.27	5.45	NA
7	Sikkim	1088.80	650.00	536.00	NR	14.70	5.64	2.01	NA
8	Tripura	1632.07	1521.00	1559.00	NR	92.92	35.63	12.72	NA
Total		14315.85	19777.07	20100.00		1095.53	420.01	150.00	

* - Upto May, 2002 NR - Not Reported NA - Not Applicable

Statement-IV

Scheme-wise Expenditure of North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-II)				Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) / Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-I)				Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)			
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	461.48	428.11	267.20	NR	1360.57	1064.19	247.70	NR	240.22	179.93	53.10	NR
2	Assam	7800.48	1426.61	135.19	1148.29	9369.96	5880.31	357.77	708.46	4509.16	2071.74	2545.12	65.59
3	Manipur	93.87	108.36	287.16	NR	766.44	308.27	NR	NR	0.00	NR	NR	NR
4	Meghalaya	180.98	811.86	492.88	NR	465.47	420.90	36.80	NR	75.02	88.94	146.76	NR
5	Mizoram	187.20	330.54	156.82	NR	354.90	517.00	245.39	56.11	9.98	110.48	35.52	NR
6	Nagaland	291.76	597.75	324.39	NR	748.31	639.74	168.30	NR	228.94	53.86	63.20	NR
7	Sikkim	206.97	248.45	144.90	NR	132.06	625.09	170.00	NR	81.62	151.69	117.92	NR

(Rs. in lakh)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Tripura	812.95	1908.67	951.63	NR	1201.46	1401.74	807.55	NR	836.58	1231.26	839.32	0.72
Total		10035.69	5860.35	2760.17	1148.29	14399.17	10857.24	2033.51	764.57	5981.52	3887.90	3800.94	66.31

* - Upto May, 2002 NR - Not Reported # - Provisional

Scheme-wise Expenditure of North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UTs	DRDA Administration			Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)			National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)					
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	351.21	NR	NR	732.02	875.29	454.91	NR	9.59	26.07	24.72	\$
2	Assam	NA	534.24	NR	NR	6184.05	11991.24	1923.12	659.26	1383.54	2567.52	2582.44	\$
3	Manipur	NA	208.74	NR	NR	78.41	104.34	NR	NR	128.27	272.76	194.90	\$
4	Meghalaya	NA	146.40	NR	NR	93.18	804.58	322.82	NR	118.02	317.15	401.09	\$
5	Mizoram	NA	195.78	NR	NR	320.38	412.96	111.60	NR	50.97	126.88	109.31	\$
6	Nagaland	NA	200.65	NR	NR	1036.36	682.67	622.27	NR	56.07	220.15	94.01	\$
7	Sikkim	NA	44.89	NR	NR	211.78	273.06	178.36	0.65	27.23	108.16	45.47	\$
8	Tripura	NA	115.07	NR	NR	2012.15	2271.35	1301.64	50.91	279.46	616.44	437.77	\$
Total			1796.98			10668.33	17415.49	4914.72	710.82	2053.15	4255.13	3889.71	

* - Upto May, 2002 NR - Not Reported NA - Not Applicable \$ - Scheme transferred to States. # - Provisional

Scheme-wise Expenditure of North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/UTs	ANNAPURNA				Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)			
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NR	NR	\$	NA	NR	NR	NR
2	Assam	NA	NR	56.45	\$	NA	NR	NR	NR
3	Manipur	NA	NR	54.43	\$	NA	NR	2000.00	NR
4	Meghalaya	NA	NR	NR	\$	NA	NR	NR	NR
5	Mizoram	NA	8.89	19.94	\$	NA	NR	NR	NR
6	Nagaland	NA	56.38	NR	\$	NA	NR	NR	NR
7	Sikkim	NA	20.81	NR	\$	NA	NR	1316.00	NR
8	Tripura	NA	54.88	54.88	\$	NA	NR	NR	NR
Total		140.96 185.70				3316.00			

* - Upto May, 2002 NR - Not Reported NA - Not Applicable \$ - Schemes transferred to States. # - Provisional

Scheme-wise Expenditure of North Eastern States during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl.No.	State/UT	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)				Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)			
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02#	2002-03*
		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2979.46	2163.45	1473.65	NR	8.65	7.50	NR	NR
2	Assam	5564.58	6033.80	5125.00	NR	5.00	35.00	NR	NR
3	Manipur	235.01	17.07	18.29	NR	3.48	14.28	NR	NR
4	Meghalaya	1044.01	1519.67	999.14	NR	19.91	14.71	NR	NR
5	Mizoram	688.91	1048.81	746.32	NR	1.00	0.90	NR	NR
6	Nagaland	765.08	1195.54	654.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
7	Sikkim	695.59	513.18	491.38	NR	5.00	9.50	5.86	NR
8	Tripura	1662.00	1580.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Total		13634.64	14071.52	11086.72		43.04	81.89	5.86	

* - Upto May, 2002 NR - Not Reported # - Provisional

Funding for Research in Centre for Biochemical Technology (CSIR)

339. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) total budget of Centre for Biochemical Technology (CSIR) for last three years, year-wise;

(b) total number of scientists working in the institute who have received experience from foreign countries and their research projects with titles, area-wise as on October 2001;

(c) whether the above projects were formulated as per World Trade Organisation conditions for patent after 2005; and

(d) the total number of research publications of scientists Group IV (3) including Director in scientific journals viz. Nature, Science, Cell and PNAs for last three years, category-wise, journal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The CSIR grant to Centre for Biochemical Technology, a constituent unit of CSIR for the last three years is as follows:

Year	Budget Rs. in lakh
1999-2000	650
2000-2001	862
2001-2002	976

(b) Thirteen (13) scientists working in the CBT have received experience from foreign countries. The details of their (CBT's) research projects with title, area-wise as on October, 2001 is at statement enclosed.

(c) World Trade Organisation formulations are not relevant in above case.

(d) In the specified journals i.e. PNAs, one paper was published in 1999 by a Scientist of CBT.

Statement

RD 1	Molecular Biochemistry of Allergy & Infectious Diseases
RDP No.	Title of the project
RDP 1.1	To understand the mechanism of anthrax toxin
RDP 1.2	Molecular Biology/Biochemistry/

	Diagnostics of Respiratory Diseases: Aspergillosis
RDP 1.3	Molecular Mechanism of Host-Pathogen Interaction: Role of lung surfactant Proteins in Genetic predisposition
RDP 1.4	Molecular Analysis of allergens
RDP 1.5	Allergen Forecast for patients and physicians of allergy in India
RD 2	Genomics and Molecular Medicine
RDP No.	Title of the project
RDP 2.1	Structure-function relationship of the protein for better understanding of drug designing i.e. anti-thrombotic drug candidates
RD 3	Nucleic Acids and Peptides
RDP No.	Title of the project
RDP 3.1	Designing and synthesis of peptides with neurological function and dysfunction
RDP 3.2	Design and synthesis of modified oligonucleotides for biological and abiological applications
RD 4	Genome Informatics
RDP No.	Title of the project
RDP 4.1	Theoretical Studies of genetics metabolic networks in complex disorder Schizophrenia & biopolar disorder
RD 5	Comparative Genomics and Gene Expression
RDP No.	Title of the project
RDP 5.1	Characterization of genes through DNA sequencing and/ or protein expression
RD 6	Bioactive Molecules and Technology Development
RDP No.	Title of the project
RDP 6.1	Development of Immuno sensors
RDP 6.2	Evaluation of Marine Bio-resources as novel source for Biomolecules of Industrial and medicinal Importance

Publishing of Vulnerability Atlas of India

340. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council has published vulnerability Atlas of India;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the Atlas;
- (c) whether copies of this Atlas have been sent to State Governments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the follow-up action taken after publication of the Atlas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The Atlas contains:
 - a) hazard maps of each State and Union Territory indicating earthquake, cyclone and flood prone areas and possible intensities/severity of such hazards upto district level;
 - b) the risk levels of the existing housing stock as per 1991 Census in each district.
 - (c) and (d) The Vulnerability Atlas was released during conference of Housing & Urban Development Ministers invited by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. One of the recommendations made at the conference was to prepare State-wise Vulnerability Atlases for use by the State and Union Territory Governments. Accordingly, State Vulnerability Atlases were prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments.

The State Governments were also informed that the Atlas provides a ready reference for State and local authorities to plan preventive actions which should be taken to improve preparedness and to minimize the likely damage due to natural disasters.

- (e) After publishing the Vulnerability Atlas of India, action has been taken as follows:-

In May 1998, all the States/Union Territories were advised to bring in necessary modifications in their respective building bye-laws and regulations, land use zoning, development control rules and town & country planning acts based on the recommendations of the Expert Group set up for the purpose by this Ministry.

The Hon. Minister for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation addressed Chief Ministers of all the States/Union Territories in Feb. 2001 to adopt a Techno Legal Regime involving amendments and revision of existing building bye-laws and regulations to ensure quake resistant construction of buildings and houses on priority basis.

A meeting of the Ministers Incharge of Housing, Urban Development and Local Self Government from all States/Union Territories was held in March, 2001. The main issue impressed upon the Ministers and the representatives of all the States in this meeting was that there is imminent need to suitably modify the Building Bye-laws and Development Control Regulations and other regulatory instruments by mandatory instruments by mandatory provisions to ensure use of existing standards and guidelines for construction of earthquake resistant houses and other buildings.

Responding to the advice given by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, the State Governments of Gujarat, Orissa, Delhi, Chhattishgarh and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Daman & Diu have issued notification amending their Building Bye-laws, Development Control Regulations of the Municipal Corporations, Development authorities and municipal towns. The matters is under consideration in the States/ Union Territories of Kerala, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Madhya Pradesh.

Disinvestment of ITDC Hotels

341. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Hotels under ITDC as on March 31, 2001;

(b) whether the disinvestment process of India Tourism Development Corporation has again been delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the present status of each of the Hotels of ITDC likely to be disinvested and progress of the remaining hotels;

(e) the details of the revenue earned through disinvestment of hotels so far, hotel-wise;

(f) the number of employees rendered jobless, taken voluntary retirement and retained by buyer;

(g) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of employees;

(h) whether the State Government which are equal partners alongwith ITDC are also keen for the disinvestment;

(i) if so, whether the State Governments are reluctant to lease out hotel lands; and

(j) the time by which final decision for disinvestment of ITDC is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) As on March 31, 2001, the number of hotels owned and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) was 17 besides 1 incomplete hotel project at Chandigarh. ITDC is also operating 6 hotels as joint ventures with the concerned agencies/Departments of the State Governments besides 1 incomplete joint venture project at Anandpur Sahib.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

(d) and (e) The requisite information regarding the status of all the ITDC hotel properties is given at statement-I.

(f) In accordance with the Share Purchase Agreements (SPA) with the purchasers of the respective properties, none of the employees on the rolls of the hotel units as on the Closing Date has been rendered jobless and all of them have been transferred to the new owners with the same terms and conditions of service enjoyed by them under the management of ITDC. All the employees of the hotel units at Bangalore, Bodhgaya, Hassan, Madurai, Mamallapuram, Agra, Udaipur and 2 hotels at New Delhi have been transferred to the new owners. The employees of the hotel units at Kovalam, Kolkata and Manali, who have not opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme, have also been transferred to the new owners. The number of employees who have opted for VRS announced by ITDC is given at statement-II.

(g) Provisions for protecting the interest of employees have been made in the Lease-cum-Management Agreement/Share Purchase Agreement with the purchasers of each of the hotel units. An extract of relevant provisions of the Lease-cum-Management Agreement/SPA is given at statement-III.

(h) and (i) In the case of the joint venture properties of ITDC, the respective State Governments had given the land to the joint venture companies either on concessional lease rent or on nominal consideration. The Shareholders Agreements between ITDC and the joint venture partners prohibit change in the shareholding pattern without the written consent of both the parties. The concerned State Governments have been requested to convey their consent for dispensing with the restrictive clauses in the Shareholders Agreement and for sharing the Unearned Increase in the value of the land. Response from the State Governments is awaited.

(j) Disinvestment of the hotel properties of ITDC is an ongoing process. It is not possible to indicate the time by which disinvestment of all the ITDC hotel properties would be completed.

Statement-I

S.No.	Hotel	Purchaser	Realisation (Rs.)	Transaction date/ Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
(A) Cases where transactions have been completed:				
1	Ashok Bangalore (including Airport Restaurant)	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	4,11,00,000.00 - Minimum Guaranteed Annual Payment (MGAP).	29.11.2001

1	2	3	4	5
	(Given on 30 years' Lease-cum-Management Contract)		39,41,15,415.00 - Upfront amount inclusive of payments to AAI. Security Deposit for 2 years; 50% of discounted MGAP for 30 years; MGAP for 4 months from Dec. 2001 to March 2002 and Business Transfer Consideration for both Hotel and Airport Restaurant	
2	Bodhgaya Ashok (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Lotus Nikko Hotels	2,01,4,813.00 GOI - 1,80,94,272.88 IHCL - 20,10,540.12	29.11.2001
3	Hassan Ashok (Sold 99.97% equity)	Malnad Hotels and Resorts (P) Ltd.	2,52,00,000.00 GOI - 2,26,23,406.45 IHCL - 25,13,793.55 Hassan Municipality-Rs.62,800	29.11.2001
4	Madurai Ashok (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Sangu Chakra Hotels Private Limited	5,52,51,021.00 GOI - 4,93,73,728.79 IHCL - 54,86,148.21 Corpn. of Madurai - 3,91,147	31.1.2002
5	TBABR, Mamallapuram (Sold - 99.97% equity)	G.R. Thanga Maligai (P) Limited	6,80,79,300.00 GOI - 6,12,71,170.81 IHCL - 68,08,129.19	1.2.2002
6	Agra Ashok (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Shri Mohan Singh	4,00,53,000.00 GOI - 3,53,92,672.94 IHCL - 39,32,647.06 Agra Cantt Board - 7,27,680	7.2.2002
7	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Bharat Hotels Limited	7,52,00,000.00 GOI - 6,76,79,779.97 IHCL - 75,20,220.03	26.02.2002
8	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Sushil Gupta and Consortium	35,67,54,379.00 GOI - 10,98,55,893.00 L&DO - 7,32,37,500.00 MCD - 16,14,54,179.00 IHCL - 1,22,06,807.00	20.3.2002
9	Lodi Hotel, New Delhi (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Silverlink Holdings Ltd. & Consortium	76,40,67,643.00 GOI - 40,28,14,567.00 L&DO - 30,03,83,872.00 MCD - 1,61,10,575.00 IHCL - 4,47,58,629.00	22.3.2002
10	Hotel Airport Ashok Kolkata (Including Airport Restaurant) (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Bright Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	20,01,51,000.00 GOI - 5,64,73,145.00 AAI - 3,46,45,817.00 Dum Dum Municipality - 94,15,040.00 VRS - 9,33,42,000.00 IHCL - 62,74,998.00	8.7.02
11	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort (Sold - 99.97% equity)	M. Far Hotels Ltd.	43,68,76,000.00 GOI - 29,72,69,034.00 VRS - 10,65,76,000.00 IHCL - 3,30,30,966.00	11.7.02
12	Manali Ashok (Sold - 99.97% equity)	Auto Impex Ltd.	4,00,00,000.00 GOI - 3,10,43,599.00 HPSEB - 11,61,000.000 VRS - 43,46,000.00 IHCL - 34,49,401.00	15.7.02

1	2	3	4	5
(B)	Decided Cases, transactions to be completed:			
13	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok (including Airport Restaurant) (To be sold - 99.97% equity)	Loksangam Hotels & Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	17,40,42,000.00 GOI - 8,15,92,835.00 SCR - 5,43,42,000.00 Tehsildar - 9,00,000.00 VRS - 2,81,41,000.00 IHCL - 90,66,165.00	Transaction to be completed shortly.
14	Khajuraho Ashok (To be sold - 99.97% equity)	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	2,21,00,000.00 GOI - 19,83,594.00 ITDC - 11,00,000.00 VRS - 1,87,96,000.00 IHCL - 2,20,406.00	-do-
15	Varanasi Ashok (To be sold - 99.97% equity)	Ramnath Hotels (P) Ltd.	9,11,00,000.00 GOI - 6,57,36,686.00 VRS - 1,80,59,000.00 IHCL - 73,04,314.00	-do-
16	Kanishka, New Delhi (To be sold - 99.97% equity)	Nehru Place Hotels Limited	95,95,01,000.00 GOI - 32,19,62,904.00 L&DO - 31,62,95,626.00 NBCC - 2,80,29,707.00 NDMC 12,28,05,944.00 VRS - 13,46,32,000.00 IHCL - 3,57,74,819.00	-do-
17	Indraprastha, New Delhi (To be sold - 99.97% equity)	Moral Trading & Investment Ltd.	45,03,33,333.00 GOI - 14,84,04,185.00 L&DO - 15,30,56,905.00 NBCC - 1,45,39,099.00 NDMC - 4,37,67,254.00 VRS - 7,40,76,000.00 IHCL - 1,64,89,890.00	-do-
18	Incomplete Chandigarh Project (To be sold - 99.97% equity)	TAJGVK Hotels & Resorts Ltd.	17,27,20,981.00 Chandigarh Administration - 12,65,37,813.00 ITDC - 4,61,83,168.00	Being sold as 100% subsidiary of ITDC. Transaction to be completed shortly.

Total Upfront Realisation to GOI, UT of Chandigarh, CPSUs and Statutory Bodies - Rs. 414,88,02,011.84

Legend:

AAI - Airports Authority of India - Realisation to AAI is on account of outstanding dues towards lease rent for the land of the hotel and license fee for the restaurant.

GOI - Government of India - for 99.97% (approx.) shares.

HPSEB - Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board - Realisation to HPSEB is towards outstanding dues from ITDC.

IHCL - The Indian Hotels Company Limited - for 10% (approx) shares.

ITDC - India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. - For Khajuraho Ashok, the amount is towards reimbursement for out of court settlement of land related dispute. For Incomplete Chandigarh Project, the amount is towards ITDC's share.

L&DO - Land & Development Office (Dept. of Urban Development) - Realisation to L&DO is on account of Unearned Increase in the value of the leased land plus damage charges etc.

MCD - Municipal Corporation of Delhi - Realisation to MCD is towards outstanding property taxes/service charges due from ITDC.

NBCC - National Building Construction Corporation Ltd - Realisation to NBCC is towards outstanding dues from ITDC.

NDMC - New Delhi Municipal Council - Realisation to NDMC is towards outstanding property taxes/service charges/compounding charges etc. due from ITDC.

SCR - South Central Railways - Realisation to SCR is on account of settlement of dispute on land value.

Tehsildar - Tehsildar, Aurangabad - Outstanding dues from ITDC.

VRS - Voluntary Retirement Scheme (including Gratuity) - The amounts in respect of the employees opting for VRS in each hotel unit have been taken upfront from bidders for payment to the employees by ITDC.

Other Recurring Realisations:

1. **Ashok Bangalore:** There will be annual realisation of Rs.2.55 crores (50% of MGAP) or an amount calculated as the difference between 16.5% of the gross turnover of the hotel and 50% of MGAP, whichever is higher.
2. **Qutab Hotel, New Delhi:** L&DO would receive Rs.36,61,875.00 as Annual Rent @ 2.5% of value assigned to land and interest free refundable Security Deposit of Rs.1,09,85,625.00 equivalent to 3 years rent. (The Annual Rent and corresponding Security Deposit to increase by 30% every 10 years)
3. **Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi:** L&DO would receive Rs.1,34,27,196.00 as Annual Rent @ 2.5% of value assigned to land and interest free refundable Security Deposit of Rs.4,02,81,588.00 equivalent to 3 years rent. (The Annual Rent and corresponding Security Deposit to increase by 30% every 10 years)
4. **Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata:** AAI will receive the following amounts:

For the Hotel:

Rs.25,96,787/- as Annual Lease Rent @ Rs.92.15 per sq mtr calculated on Built Up Area (11,440 sq mts) or 28,180 sq mts (total land), whichever is higher (Annual Lease Rent would increase by 20% every 3 years). Annual Turnover Levy @ 2% subject to a Minimum Guaranteed Annual Payment of Rs.14 lakhs increasing

every 5 years to Rs.26 lakhs, Rs.34 lakhs, Rs.50 lakhs, Rs.71 lakhs and Rs.85 lakhs respectively. Security deposit equal to Annual Lease Rent of 6 months.

For the Restaurant:

Annual Rent of Rs.30 lakhs increasing @ 10% per annum. Fixed amount of Rs.70.10 lakhs per annum for providing in-flight catering and sale of Beer at/from the Restaurant premises and Security Deposit of Rs. 71,40,000/- towards License fee and Electricity/water charges.

5. **Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi:** L&DO would receive Rs.1,56,11,983.00 as Annual Rent @ 2.5% of value assigned to land and interest free refundable Security Deposit of Rs.4,68,35,949.00 equivalent to 3 years rent. (The Annual Rent and corresponding Security Deposit to increase by 30% every 10 years)
6. **Hotel Indraprastha, New Delhi:** L&DO would receive Rs.76,05,275.00 as Annual Rent @ 2.5% of value assigned to land and interest free refundable Security Deposit of Rs.2,28,15,825.00 equivalent to 3 years rent. (The Annual Rent and corresponding Security Deposit to increase by 30% every 10 years).
7. **Incomplete Chandigarh Project:** Chandigarh Administration would receive Annual Ground Rent @ Rs.31,89,375/- for 1st 33 years, @ Rs.47,84,063/- for the next 33 years and @ Rs.63, 78,750/- for the last 33 years in terms of the Chandigarh Lease Hold of Sites & Building Rules, 1973.

S.No.	Hotel	Remarks
1	2	3

(C) Other Hotels

19	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 5/8.2.01 for sale of 99.97% equity. The property is to be sold on the basis of current land use under the Master Plan of Delhi i.e., "local shopping". A Committee has been formed to determine the rate at which the land value is to be computed.
20	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 1.1.02 for sale of 99.97% equity. Data room study & due diligence have been completed. Concurrence of State Government to share disinvestment proceeds has been received. Further process is on.
21	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 1.1.02 for sale of 99.97% equity. Data room study & due diligence have been completed. Concurrence of State Government to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.

1	2	3
22	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	-do-
23	Hotel Jammu Ashok	-do-
24	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 11.12.00 for transferring the hotel on lease-cum-management contract. There was no bidder after two rounds of bidding in Nov., 2001 & Jan., 2002. It has been decided in March, 2002 to exclude the hotel from disinvestment transaction pending formulation of fresh proposals by Minister of Tourism & Culture.
25	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 5/8.2.01 for sale of 99.97% equity. There was no bidder when bids were invited in January 2002. It has been decided in March, 2002 to exclude the hotel from disinvestment transaction pending formulation of fresh proposals by Ministry of Tourism & Culture. Department of Tourism proposes to convert the hotel into Bharat Paryatan Bhavan.
26	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	Advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest (EOI) was issued on 5/8.2.01 for transferring the hotel on lease-cum-management contract. Financial bids have not been invited due to security related concerns. In March 2002 it has been decided that the re-advertisement for this hotel may be issued after addressing the security related concerns in consultation with the security agencies.
27	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Proposed to be given on lease-cum-management contract in accordance with the recommendations of Disinvestment Commission. ITDC is operating the hotel on the land & building been given on lease by the Govt. of Karnataka. The Agreement provides for termination of the lease on privatisation. Could not be taken up since the State Government has not given its concurrence for disinvestment.
(D)	Joint Venture Hotels:	
1	Hotel Neelachal Ashok, Puri	Joint Venture between ITDC (98%) and OTDC (2%). Concurrence of State Government to share disinvestment proceeds received. Further process is on.
2	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi	Joint Venture between ITDC (51%) and BSTDC(49%). Concurrence of State Govt. to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
3	Hotel Lakeview Ashok, Bhopal	Joint Venture between ITDC (51%) and MPSTDC (49%). Concurrence of State Govt. to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
4	Hotel Brahmaputra Ashok, Guwahati	Joint Venture between ITDC (51%) and Govt. of Assam (49%). Concurrence of State Govt. to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.

1	2	3
5	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok, Pondicherry	Joint Venture between ITDC (51%) and PIPDIC (49%). Concurrence of State Govt. to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
6	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar	Joint Venture between ITDC (51%) and APIDFC (49%). Concurrence of State Govt. to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.
7	Hotel Punjab Ashok, Anandpur Sahib	Incomplete project. Joint Venture between ITDC (51%) and PTDC (49%). Concurrence of State Govt. to share the disinvestment proceeds awaited.

Statement-II

Number of employees (hotel-wise) who have opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme announced by ITDC in April 2002 is as under:

S.No.	Name of Hotel	Total No. of employees	No. of employees opted for VRS
1	Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata (including Airport Restaurant)	471	166
2	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	361	205
3	Hotel Manali Ashok	19	6
4	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok (including Airport Restaurant)	72	60
5	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	40	39
6	Hotel Varanasi Ashok	114	30
7	Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	580	302
8	Hotel Indraprastha, New Delhi	373	167
9	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	157	58
10	Chandigarh Project	Nil	Nil
11	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	108	92
12	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneshwar	91	34
13	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	78	72
14	Hotel Jammu Ashok	55	47

Note: Under the Scheme announced by ITDC, the employees would be given VRS only on successful completion of the disinvestment transaction.

Statement-III**Provisions relating to employees in the Lease-cum-Management Agreement/Share Purchase Agreement:**

A. One of the Recitals of the Agreement reads as under:

The Purchaser/Lessee/Licensee specifically recognizes that the Government in relation to its employment policies follows certain principles for the benefit of the members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes, physically handicapped persons and other socially disadvantaged sections of the society and the Purchaser/Lessee/Licensee has agreed that upon consummation of the transaction contemplated herein it shall use its best efforts to cause the Company to provide adequate job opportunities for such persons and shall also ensure that in the event of any reduction in the strength of the Company, the Purchaser/Lessee/Licensee shall use its best effort to ensure that the physically handicapped persons are retrenched at the end.

B. The following post-closing obligations of the purchaser/Lessee/ Licensee have been provided in the Agreements:

The Purchaser/Lessee/Licensee will cause the Company to continue to employ all the regular employees of the Unit who have been transferred to the Company on the terms and conditions that shall not be inferior to the terms and conditions as applicable to the regular employees on the date of transfer of the Unit including with respect to the voluntary retirement scheme applicable to the Company as per the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises, if any, and terms set out in agreements entered into by ITDC in relation to such regular employees with staff/workers unions/associations. The Purchaser/Lessee/Licensee further covenants that it shall cause the Company to ensure that:

- (i) the services of the regular employees will not be interrupted.
- (ii) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the regular employees will not in any way be less favourable than those applicable to them immediately on the date hereof.
- (iii) It shall not retrench any of its regular employees for a period of one year from the Closing Date other than any dismissal

or termination of regular employees from their employment in accordance with the applicable staff regulations and standing order of the Company or applicable law.

- (iv) In the event of retrenchment of regular employees, the Company shall pay the regular employees such compensation as is required under applicable labour laws on the basis that the service of the regular employees have been continuous and uninterrupted. Provided further, that no retrenchment of a regular Employee would be undertaken unless the affected Employee is given benefits which are higher of (a) the voluntary retirement scheme applicable to the Company as per the guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises as of the date hereof and (b) the benefits/ compensation required to be statutorily given to an employee under applicable law.
- (v) The Company will only undertake dismissal or termination of the services of the employees on account of disciplinary action in accordance with the applicable staff regulations.
- (vi) In respect of contract employees the terms and conditions of the relevant contracts shall be fully observed by the Company and the Purchaser/Lessee/Licensee shall keep Government and ITDC indemnified against damages, losses or claims resulting on account of the Company failing to observe any of the terms and conditions of such contracts.

[Translation]

Disinvestment of Dankuni Unit of CIL

342. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of capital investment made by the Coal India Ltd. for establishing Dankuni unit;
- (b) whether it is not possible for the Coal India Ltd. to run this unit after modernising it;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by the CIL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The total capital invested at Dankuni Plant up to 31.03.2002 is Rs. 141.05 crores. The details are as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
Land	3.69
Plant & Machinery	110.45
Building, Road & Culverts	17.85
Railway siding and stock yard	7.67
Vehicles	0.38
Furniture & others	1.01
Total	141.05

(b) and (c) Dhankuni Plant is incurring loss since its inception. Dankuni Plant cannot be economically viable even after modernisation unless remunerative price for its products are received.

(d) The following steps have been taken by CIL:

- (i) State Government has been requested for granting relief in cess and royalty of coal the plant gets from ECL and also to hike the price of gas being supplied to M/s Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation. To reduce cost coal from SECL is being presently used at Dankuni instead of coal from ECL even by paying higher freight charge.
- (ii) Concurrently, action has been taken to lease out/sell the entire plant on the basis of tender.

[English]

Modernisation of Disaster Management System

343. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weather related disasters are on the rise during the past decade;

(b) if so, whether the Government have assessed their impact on economy;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to modernise/strengthen Disaster Management System; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) On account of urbanization and population growth, the impact of natural disasters is felt to a larger extent. Disasters do affect agriculture, damage houses and infrastructure and also hamper the process of economic growth. No quantitative assessment of the impact on economy has been carried out separately by the Government.

The Government of India is proposing to strengthen the system in order to have disaster preparedness, mitigation and emergency response system in the country.

[Translation]

Providing Grants for Development of Government Colleges in M.P.

344. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the University Grants Commission had visited Madhya Pradesh to consider the proposals of the State Government for providing grants for the development of the Government colleges in the State;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the outcomes of the visit;

(c) the amount of grants sanctioned therefor and released so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Team of experts of the UGC visited Madhya Pradesh to consider the proposals of State Government for providing development grants to the colleges during the 9th Plan period. The Team recommended allocation of development grants to all the eligible colleges by UGC. The recommendations of

the Team were approved by the Commission and grants were released to the colleges accordingly.

grants allocated and released to all the eligible Colleges in Madhya Pradesh during the 9th Plan is enclosed.

(c) A statement indicating the development

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

The Development Grants Allocated and Released to the Colleges in Madhya Pradesh during the 9th Plan Period

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the University	No. of colleges assisted	Total grant approved for the 9th Plan	Total grants released to the colleges/ teachers upto 31.3.2002
A.P.S. University	34	378.00	307.85
Barkatullah University	56	600.00	565.95
Devi Ahilya University	50	510.00	437.80
Dr. H.S. Gour University	32	281.00	269.34
Jiwaji University	44	455.00	405.15
Rani Durgawati University	58	517.00	484.89
Vikram University	40	340.80	294.64
Total	314	3081.80	2765.62

Grants to Various Universities

345. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item regarding misutilization of Grants of UGC by the Central Universities appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated June 16,2002;

(b) if so, the facts and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the item-wise grant provided by the University Grants Commission to various universities;

(d) whether review was carried out in regard to proper utilisation of the said grant; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Corruption in IGNOU

346. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG has pointed out in its Report No.4 of 1998 the purchase of excess sub-standard printing and art paper by the IGNOU despite giving an assurance not to hold excess stock thereby causing financial loss;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to tone up the working of the IGNOU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University, the issue regarding purchase of paper was examined by Shri K.K. Sinha, I.A.S. (Retd.), who was appointed to investigate, among other issues, the purchase of paper by the University. The report was examined by the Establishment Committee and the Board of Management of the University. The Board in its meeting held on 1.7.2002 has directed that action in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee may be initiated by the University. Further action is under process.

(d) The University has taken following steps to tone up its working:

- (i) The procedure for purchase of paper has been modified. Paper is tested before the supply begins;
- (ii) Strengthening of the internal audit wing;
- (iii) All proposals for purchase are examined by the Standing Committee of the Board;
- (iv) All proposals having financial bearing are vetted by the Finance Division;
- (v) Initiation of training programmes for the non-academic staff; and
- (vi) The University is in the process of finalisation of a scheme by which paper will be purchased only through DGS&D.

[Translation]

Sale of Loss Making Coal Mines

347. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently decided to dispose off the coal mines running in losses;

(b) if so, the details of such mines, company-wise;

(c) whether tenders have been invited for the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the process of sale of coal mines is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer given to part (a) of the question.

Fight Against Terrorism

348. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set any organization, security or intelligence unit to fight terrorism and for effective internal security operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps since taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Terrorist Activities in J&K

349. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:

SHRI BHIM DAHAL:

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Terrorists Kill 5 Hindus in J&K" appeared in 'Hindustan Times' dated June 17, 2002;

(b) if so, the details and the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the number of terrorists attacks reported during 2002 till date as compare to 2001;

(d) the number of civilians security personnel killed/injured people and number of terrorists arrested/gunned down by the security forces in the State during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stop infiltration of terrorists from across the border and protect the citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As reported by the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, on June 15/16, 2002 a group of terrorists intruded into the house of one Sobha Ram at Badhar, Mahore, Distt., Udhampur and killed five inmates. Four other persons were also injured in the said incident.

(c) and (d) The number of terrorist attacks, civilians and security personnel killed/injured, number of terrorists arrested/gunned down in the State during the period 1st January to 30th June, 2002 as compared to the corresponding period during the last year are as given below:

	2002	2001
No. of incidents	1863	2105
Civilians killed	431	437
Civilians injured	664	1104
SFs killed	163	237
SFs injured	472	645
Terrorists arrested		
Under various Acts, & Laws	77	56
Terrorists killed	870	757

(e) In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels and redeployment of troops at borders/ LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits/Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional frame- work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters in the State and in Operation Group at various levels.

Drinking Water Schemes under Sector Reforms Projects

350. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have undertaken Drinking Water Schemes under Sector Reforms Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the details of the funds allocated / released so far under this Scheme, State-wise and district-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

TH MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M. K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Reforms have been introduced in the rural water supply sector from 1999 to institutionalise community participation in the Rural Water Supply activities, to ensure sustainability of the drinking water supply systems and sources. Projects for implementation of reforms have been sanctioned for 67 pilot districts. First instalment of funds has been released for implementation of 65 reforms projects. Details of funds sanctioned and released so far for implementation of the Sector Reforms Projects, State-wise and district-wise, including Andhra Pradesh, is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Details of funds sanctioned and released in respect of the Sector Reform Projects*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the District	Name of the State	Funds Sanctioned	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
2.	East Godavari	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	374.000
3.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
4.	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh	3753.000	1052.700
5.	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
6.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
7.	Prakasam	Andhra Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
8.	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh	900.000	252.450
9.	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	700.000	392.700
10.	Jorhat	Assam	1275.000	356.580
11.	Kamrup	Assam	1000.000	280.500
12.	Sonitpur	Assam	1181.000	331.040
13.	Vaishali	Bihar	4000.000	1122.000
14.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	4000.000	1122.000
15.	Mehsana	Gujarat	4000.000	1122.000
16.	Rajkot	Gujarat	4000.000	1122.000
17.	Surat	Gujarat	4000.000	1122.000
18.	Karnal	Haryana	1507.000	422.710
19.	Yamuna Nagar	Haryana	986.180	276.620
20.	Sirmour	Himachal Pradesh	2005.000	557.250
21.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	2511.000	704.330
22.	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir	2500.000	675.000
23.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	4000.000	1122.000
24.	Bellary	Karnataka	4000.000	1122.000

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Mangalore	Karnataka	4000.000	1122.000
26.	Mysore	Karnataka	4000.000	1122.000
27.	Kasaragod	Kerala	4000.000	1122.000
28.	Kollam	Kerala	4000.000	1122.000
29.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	2927.940	821.290
30.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
31.	Narsinghpur	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
32.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
33.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	1795.000	503.440
34.	Amravati	Maharashtra	2126.000	592.050
35.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3952.780	1107.880
36.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4000.000	1122.000
37.	Raigad	Maharashtra	3793.000	1042.140
38.	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	975.110	272.100
39.	Serchhip	Mizoram	268.980	223.350
40.	Dimapur	Nagaland	594.000	166.610
41.	Balasore	Orissa	4000.000	1122.000
42.	Ganjam	Orissa	4000.000	1122.000
43.	Sundergarh	Orissa	4000.000	1122.000
44.	Bhatinda	Punjab	752.190	210.280
45.	Moga	Punjab	344.000	96.430
46.	Muktsar	Punjab	3992.800	1119.980
47.	Alwar	Rajasthan	4000.000	1122.000
48.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	4000.000	1122.000
49.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	4000.000	1122.000
50.	Sikkar	Rajasthan	2171.000	595.820
51.	Sikkim South	Sikkim	1322.480	363.020
52.	Sikkim West	Sikkim	892.350	244.950

1	2	3	4	5
53.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	2244.000
54.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	1122.000
55.	Kancheepuram*	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	0.00
56.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	1122.000
57.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	2244.000
58.	Virudhunagar*	Tamil Nadu	4000.000	0.00
59.	West Tripura	Tripura	2819.400	770.070
60.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	841.500
61.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	701.250
62.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	4000.000	1122.000
63.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	3000.000	841.500
64.	Sonebhadra	Uttar Pradesh	2500.000	701.250
65.	Haridwar	Uttaranchal	4000.000	1122.000
66.	Midnapur	West Bengal	4000.000	1122.000
67.	North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	4000.000	1122.000
Total			206045.210	57282.790

Assessment of Rehabilitation Work

351. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Gujarat called on the Prime Minister in June 2002 to give an account of the progress in the work of rehabilitation of the victims of February-June 2002 communal violence in the State;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the average amount of compensation paid for the life and limbs lost, per person and per house

destroyed during the violence and the alternatives provided;

(d) whether essential supplies for the refugee camps were cut down to force the refugees to leave and vacate the camps;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of camps closed down in May and June this year; and

(g) the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister of Gujarat met the Prime Minister on 13.6.2002 and briefed him about various issues relating to Relief and Rehabilitation measures for the riot-affected in Gujarat.

(c) Ex-gratia compensation to the families in case of death were paid @ Rs.1.5 lakhs, at rates ranging from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- depending on the degree of injury suffered, in the case of persons injured and at rate ranging upto Rs.50,000/- for damages to houses in the case of rural areas and at rates to be fixed after survey in urban areas.

(d) The Union Government has no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As on 1.7.02, there were 10 Relief camps in the State with 13,179 inmates as compared to the peak figure of 121 camps with 1,32,532 inmates as on 15.4.2002.

(g) The Relief and Rehabilitation work in Gujarat is being monitored by senior Secretaries at the State level as well as by the Cabinet Secretary at the Central level.

Target under Rural Housing Schemes

352. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA:

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated under various Central Rural Housing Schemes for 2002-2003, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have fixed any target for construction of houses during the current year and also for the next year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(d) the agency assigned to implement those projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (c) The funds under various Central Rural Housing Schemes are allocated on year to year basis subject to availability of funds. During the year, 2002-2003, Rs.1669.40 crores have been allocated under various Rural Housing Schemes. State-wise allocation and targets fixed for construction/upgradation of houses during 2002-2003 are given in the enclosed statement. Schemes of Rural Building Centre and of Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development are project based, therefore, State-wise allocation under them is not made.

(d) The implementing Agencies for construction/upgradation of houses are DRDAs/Zila Parishads. However, under the Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development and Rural Building Centre Schemes, projects could be implemented by recognized educational/technical institutions, corporate bodies and autonomous societies with experience in technology promotion and application, State District bodies/Panchayati Raj Institutions, cooperative societies, other development institutions and credible NGOs with proven track record and experience in the rural housing construction and habitat development.

Statement

State-wise Allocation and Target under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2002-2003

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Allocation			Target in Nos.
		Central	State Matching Share	Total Col. (3+4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12070.22	4023.41	16093.63	96562
2	Arunachal Pradesh	569.92	189.97	759.89	4283
3	Assam	12823.65	4274.55	17098.20	96371

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Bihar	32787.84	10929.28	43717.12	262302
5	Chhattisgarh	2064.05	688.02	2752.07	16512
6	Goa	77.98	25.99	103.97	624
7	Gujarat	3468.85	1156.28	4625.13	27751
8	Haryana	1172.95	390.98	1563.93	9384
9	Himachal Pradesh	518.91	172.97	691.88	3900
10	Jammu and Kashmir	620.72	206.91	827.63	4665
11	Jharkhand	9633.38	3211.13	12844.51	77067
12	Karnataka	6243.52	2081.17	8324.69	49948
13	Kerala	3868.97	1289.66	5158.63	30952
14	Madhya Pradesh	7202.92	2400.97	9603.89	57624
15	Maharashtra	11077.83	3692.61	14770.44	88623
16	Manipura	679.51	226.50	906.01	5107
17	Meghalaya	902.85	300.95	1203.80	6785
18	Mizoram	216.73	72.24	288.97	1629
19	Nagaland	582.84	194.28	777.12	4380
20	Orissa	9716.97	3238.99	12955.96	77736
21	Punjab	777.00	259.00	1036.00	6216
22	Rajasthan	3273.06	1091.02	4364.08	26184
23	Sikkim	156.25	52.08	208.33	1175
24	Tamil Nadu	6061.33	2020.44	8081.77	48491
25	Tripura	1318.25	439.42	1757.67	9907
26	Uttar Pradesh	22100.00	7366.67	29466.67	176800
27	Uttaranchal	2295.43	765.14	3060.57	17250
28	West Bengal	13026.91	4342.30	17369.21	104215
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	146.82	0.00	146.82	881
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	77.05	0.00	77.05	462
31	Daman & Diu	31.89	0.00	31.89	192

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Lakshadweep	2.50	0.00	2.50	15
33	Pondicherry	72.90	0.00	72.90	438
Total		165640.00	55102.95	220742.95	1314431

An amount of Rs. 10.00 Crores allocated under Innovative Scheme during current year

An amount of Rs. 3.00 Crores allocated under Rural Building Centre during current year and state wise allocation are not made in both the scheme.

Survey on BPL People

353. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the last Below Poverty Line (BPL) survey was completed; and

(b) the result of this survey, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The last Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census was conducted throughout the rural areas of the country during the year 1997 (in the beginning of the Ninth Five Year Plan). The State-wise results of this Census are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise results of BPL Census, 1997

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of rural Families	No. of Rural Families below poverty line	%age of families below poverty line
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10484028	4184628	39.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102852	80627	78.39
3.	Assam	3607241	2164416	60.00
4.	Bihar	18933813	9399281	49.64
5.	Goa	135816	23101	17.00
6.	Gujarat	5587768	1980679	35.45
7.	Haryana	2074615	503019	24.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1036996	286112	27.59

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1047251	606545	57.92
10.	Karnataka	6479832	2202756	34.00
11.	Kerala	4714295	1723556	36.56
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11651082	5111874	43.87
13.	Maharashtra	11010022	3860675	35.07
14.	Manipur	365670	246980	67.54
15.	Meghalaya	282362	156646	55.48
16.	Mizoram	110570	74154	67.07
17.	Nagaland	148615	88541	60.39
18.	Orissa	6790202	4445736	65.47
19.	Punjab	2330725	650209	27.90
20.	Rajasthan	6768541	2097560	30.99
21.	Sikkim	NR	NR	NR
22.	Tamil Nadu	9398118	2737921	29.16
23.	Tripura	595397	397798	66.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20430204	7541494	36.91
25.	West Bengal	11076686	4918296	44.40
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	30221	6421	21.25
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26237	17231	65.67
28.	Daman & Diu	10735	395	3.68
29.	Lakshadweep	8625	885	10.26
30.	Pondicherry	133555	63262	47.37
All India		135360074	55570996	41.05

NR: Not Reported

- - Provisional

\$\$ - Rural Households

Prices of Coal for Non-Core up Market Users

354. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have decided to cut prices of coal for non-core up market users;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the proposal on coal mining and marketing to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Pricing of coal has been completely deregulated by the Central Government with effect from 1.1.2000. After deregulation of pricing of coal, the coal producing companies are competent to fix the coal prices as per their commercial prudence in relation to market conditions. Coal India Limited has not decided to cut prices of coal for non-core up market users.

(c) The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 which inter-alia seeks to allow coal mining by Indian companies in the private sector without the captive use restriction was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in April, 2000. Indian companies in the private sector will be able to take up commercial mining of coal after the Bill is enacted.

Price of Coal and Lignite

355. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) prices of Run of Mines ROM coal of different grades of different mines from October, 1994 till date;
- (b) the number of times prices of coal have been revised since October, 1994 till date;
- (c) the number of times royalty on coal has been raised during the said period;
- (d) ash contents of different grades of coal of different mines;
- (e) the date on which royalty on Lignite was last reviewed;
- (f) the present royalty rate of Lignite and the rate prior to this;
- (g) whether with any grade of Coal Lignite is equivalent;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the Royalty of Mines prices of Lignite during the last several years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The prices of Run of Mines (ROM) coal of different grades from October, 1994 till date are given in the enclosed statement-I. The prices notified by Coal India Limited (CIL) are usually in respect of the grades of coal detailed in the price notification across all the mines of its respective subsidiary coal companies unless specific price is fixed in respect of coal from any mine either under any Fuel Supply Agreement or for any other special or technical consideration.

(b) The number of times prices of coal have been revised subsidiary-wise since October, 1994 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary company of Coal India Limited	Number of time prices were revised since 1994
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited	10
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited	8
3.	Central Coalfields Limited	8
4.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	6
5.	Western Coalfields Limited	8
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	6
7.	Northern Coalfields Limited	7
8.	North Eastern Coalfields	2

(c) The rates of royalty on coal have not been revised since October, 1994.

(d) Ash content of different grades of coal is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) The royalty rate on lignite was last revised on 15th March, 2001.

(f) The rate of royalty on lignite was revised from Rs. 2.50 per tonne to Rs. 50.00 per tonne on 15th March, 2001.

(g) and (h) With gross calorific value of lignite ranging between 2600 to 2800 kilocalories/kg. lignite

cannot be equated even with lower grades of non-coking coal in terms of calorific value due to its high moisture content and much lower fixed carbon content.

(i) The rate of royalty on lignite is determined by the Central Government and is uniformly applicable to all the States. The rates of royalty on lignite since 1990 are given below:

Rate of Royalty (Rs. Per tonne of production)	With effect from (date)
2.50	21.7.1990
50.00	15.3.2001

Statement-I

Price of ROM Coal over the years

Price as on

(Fig. in Rs.)

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	30.09.97	21.08.98	11.04.2000	31.01.2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Long Flame Coal									
A	667	702	831	924	924	924	970	1019	1121
B	611	646	752	836	836	836	878	922	1014
C	538	573	650	698	698	698	733	770	847
D	431	466	466	466	584	584	625	656	722
Non Long Flame Coal									
A	642	642	771	864	864	864	907	952	1047
B	586	586	692	776	776	776	815	856	942
C	513	513	590	638	638	638	670	704	774
D	406	406	406	406	524	524	561	589	648
E	322	322	322	322	416	416	445	467	514
F	257	257	257	257	332	332	355	373	410
G	183	183	183	183	237	237	254	267	294

Coking Coal

(For collieries listed in Annexure III)

Steel Grade I	Annexure III was introduced from 21.08.98	1657	1740	1914
Steel Grade II		1384	1453	1598
Washery Grade I		1199	1259	1365
Washery Grade II		993	1043	1147

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washery Grade III							734	771	848
Washery Grade IV							683	717	789
Semi Coking Grade I							1156	1214	1335
Semi Coking Grade II							957	1005	1106
Steel Grade I	1048	1048	1310	1468	1468	1541	1541	1541	1695
Steel Grade II	875	875	1094	1226	1226	1287	1287	1287	1416
Washery Grade I	758	758	948	1062	1062	1115	1115	1115	1227
Washery Grade II	628	628	785	880	880	924	924	924	1016
Washery Grade III	483	483	580	650	650	683	683	683	751
Washery Grade IV	450	450	540	605	605	635	635	635	699
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1075	1075	1075	1183
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	890	890	890	979

Price of ROM Coal over the years
Price as on

(Fig. in Rs.)

Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	30.09.97	21.08.98	05.01.99	20.04.2000	31.01.2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Ranigunj :**Coal produced in collieries listed in Annexure I**

A	733.70	772.20	914	1017	1017	1068	1121	1181	1262	1388
B	672.10	710.60	827	920	920	966	1014	1115	1193	1312
C	591.80	630.30	715	768	768	806	846	950	1016	1118
D	474.10	512.60	512.60	512.60	643	643	688	770	823	905

Long Flame Coal

A	667	702	831	924	924	970	1019	1073	1148	1263
B	611	646	752	836	836	878	922	1014	1084	1192
C	538	573	650	698	698	733	770	865	925	1018
D	431	466	466	466	584	584	625	700	749	824

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non Long Flame Coal										
A	642	642	771	864	864	907	952	1006	1076	1184
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	856	948	1014	1115
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	704	799	854	939
D	406	406	406	406	524	524	561	636	680	748
E	322	322	322	322	416	416	445	445	476	524
F	257	257	257	257	332	332	355	355	379	417
G	183	183	183	183	237	237	254	254	271	298

Salanpur:

Non Long Flame Coal										
A	642	642	771	864	864	907	952	1000	1070	1177
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	856	900	963	1059
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	704	740	791	870
D	406	406	406	406	524	524	561	590	631	694
E	322	322	322	322	416	416	445	445	476	524
F	257	257	257	257	332	332	355	355	379	417
G	183	183	183	183	237	237	254	254	271	298

Price of ROM Coal over the years
Price as on

(Fig. in Rs.)

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	30.09.97	21.08.98	20.04.2000	31.01.2001	10.09.2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

SP Mines:

Coal produced in collieries listed in Annexure I

A	733.70	772.20	914	1017	1017	1068	1121	1199	1319	1628
B	672.10	710.60	827	920	920	966	1014	1084	1192	1447
C	591.80	630.30	715	768	768	806	846	905	996	1211
D	474.10	512.60	512.60	512.60	643	643	688	736	810	974

Long Flame Coal

A	667	702	831	924	924	970	1019	1090	1199	1480
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	611	646	752	836	836	878	922	986	1085	1317
C	538	573	650	698	698	733	770	823	905	1100
D	431	466	466	466	584	584	625	668	735	884

Non Long Flame Coal

A	642	642	771	864	864	907	952	1018	1120	1382
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	856	915	1007	1222
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	704	753	828	1006
D	406	406	406	406	524	524	561	600	660	794
E	322	322	322	322	416	416	445	476	524	630
F	257	257	257	257	332	332	355	379	417	502
G	183	183	183	183	237	237	254	271	298	358

Mugma:**Long Flame Coal**

A	667	702	831	924	924	970	1019	1090	1199	1440
B	611	646	752	836	836	878	922	986	1085	1290
C	538	573	650	698	698	733	770	823	905	1093
D	431	466	466	466	584	584	625	668	735	895

Non Long Flame Coal

A	642	642	771	864	864	907	952	1018	1120	1345
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	856	915	1007	1197
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	704	753	828	1000
D	406	406	406	406	524	524	561	600	660	804
E	322	322	322	322	416	416	445	476	524	591
F	257	257	257	257	332	332	355	379	417	476
G	183	183	183	183	237	237	254	271	298	327

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	22.04.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	30.09.97	21.08.98	20.04.2000	31.01.2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajmahal Project										
Long Flame Coal										
D	431	466	466	609	609	727	727	778	832	915
Non Long Flame Coal										
E	322	322	322	465	465	559	559	598	393	703
F	257	257	257	400	400	475	475	508	543	597
G	183	183	183	326	326	380	380	407	435	479

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.3.97	30.09.97	21.08.98	05.01.99	20.04.2000	31.01.2001	10.09.2001
Coking Coal											
Steel Grade I	1048	1048	1310								
Steel Grade II	875	875	1094								
Washery Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1024	1024	1115	1193	1312	1575
Washery Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	848	848	924	988	1087	1305
Washery Grade III	483	483	580	627	627	627	627	683	730	803	964
Washery Grade IV	450	450	540	584	584	584	584	635	679	747	896
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1024	1024	1156	1236	1360	1360
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	848	848	957	1024	1126	1126

Price of ROM Coal over the year
Price as on

(Fig. in Rs.)

Central Coalfields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	21.08.98	31.5.99	11.04.2000	31.01.2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Long Flame Coal									
A	667	702	831	924	924	970	1019	1070	1177
B	611	646	752	836	836	878	922	968	1065
C	538	573	650	698	698	733	770	809	890
D	431	466	466	466	584	625	656	689	758
Non Long Flame Coal									
A	642	642	771	864	864	907	952	1000	1100
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	856	899	989

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	704	739	813
D	406	406	406	406	524	561	589	618	680
E	322	322	322	322	416	445	467	490	539
F	257	257	257	257	332	355	373	392	431
G	183	183	183	183	237	254	267	280	308

Coking Coal:

Steel Grade I	1048	1048	1310						
Steel Grade II	875	875	1094						
Washery Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1075	1115	1115	1287
Washery Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	890	924	970	1067
Washery Grade III	483	483	580	627	627	658	683	717	783
Washery Grade IV	450	450	540	584	584	613	635	667	734
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1075	1075	1075	1241
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	890	890	890	1027

Price of ROM Coal over the years
Price as on

(Fig. in Rs.)

Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	21.08.98	31.01.2001
Long Flame Coal							
A	667	702	799	888	888	932	979
B	611	646	723	803	803	843	885
C	538	573	625	671	671	705	740
D	431	466	466	466	564	603	633
Non Long Flame Coal							
A	642	642	739	828	828	869	912
B	586	586	663	743	743	780	819
C	513	513	565	611	611	642	674
D	406	406	406	406	504	539	566
E	322	322	322	322	400	428	445
F	257	257	257	257	319	341	351
G	183	183	183	183	227	243	250

Price of ROM Coal over the years
Price as on

(Fig. in Rs.)

Western Coalfields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	22.03.96	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	30.09.97	21.08.98	31.01.2001
Long Flame Coal									
A	667	702	702	849	996	996	996	1036	1083
B	611	646	646	793	940	940	940	978	1022
C	538	573	573	720	855	855	879	914	955
D	431	466	644	644	644	814	814	863	902
Non Long Flame Coal									
A	642	642	642	789	936	936	936	973	1017
B	586	586	586	733	880	880	880	915	956
C	513	513	513	660	795	795	819	852	890
D	406	406	584	584	584	754	754	799	835
E	322	322	486	486	486	627	627	665	708
F	257	257	405	405	405	523	523	554	590
G	183	183	305	305	305	394	394	418	445
Coking Coal:									
Steel Grade I	1048	1048	1048	1310					
Steel Grade II	875	875	875	1094					
Washery Grade I	758	758	758	948	1024	1024	1024	1024	1075
Washery Grade II	628	628	628	785	848	848	848	848	890
Washery Grade III	483	483	483	580	765	765	765	765	803
Washery Grade IV	450	450	450	540	628	628	628	628	659
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	758	948	1024	1024	1024	1024	1096
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	628	785	848	848	848	848	907

Southern Coalfields Ltd.

(Fig. in Rs.)

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	21.08.98	31.01.2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coal produced in collieries listed in Annexure I							
A	733.70	772.20	914	1017	1017	1068	1100
B	672.10	710.60	827	920	920	966	1034
C	591.80	630.30	715	768	768	806	862
D	474.10	512.60	512.60	512.60	643	688	736
Long Flame Coal							
A	667	702	831	924	924	970	999
B	611	646	752	836	836	878	939
C	538	573	650	698	698	733	784
D	431	466	466	468	584	625	669
Non Long Flame Coal							
A	642	642	771	864	864	907	934
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	827
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	717
D	406	406	406	406	524	561	600
E	322	322	322	322	416	445	497
F	257	257	257	257	332	355	396
G	183	183	183	183	237	254	283
Coking Coal:							
Steel Grade I	1048	1048	1310				
Steel Grade II	875	875	1094				
Washery Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1024	1096
Washery Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	848	907

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Washery Grade III	483	483	580	627	627	627	671
Washery Grade IV	450	450	540	584	584	584	625
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	948	1024	1024	1024	1096
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	785	848	848	848	907

Prices of ROM Coal as on

Northern Coalfields Ltd.

(Fig. in Rs.)

	16.06.94	29.12.95	31.03.96	19.10.96	31.03.97	21.08.98	31.05.99	31.01.2001
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Long Flame Coal

A	667	702	831	924	924	970	1028	1147
B	611	646	752	836	836	878	931	1039
C	538	573	650	698	698	733	777	867
D	431	466	466	466	584	625	663	740

Non Long Flame Coal

A	642	642	771	864	864	907	961	1072
B	586	586	692	776	776	815	864	964
C	513	513	590	638	638	670	710	792
D	406	406	406	406	524	561	595	664
E	322	322	322	322	416	445	472	527
F	257	257	257	257	332	355	376	420
G	183	183	183	183	237	254	269	300

Price of ROM Coal over the years

Price as on

North Eastern Coalfields

(Fig. in Rs.)

	16.06.94	26.08.97	27.11.2000	22.05.2001
Grade A		924	998	1148
Grade B		741	741	778
Ungraded	741			

Statement-II

Ash contents of different grades of coal produced by Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries

Grade of Non-coking Coal	Corresponding ash percentage and moisture percentage at 60% relative humidity (RH) and 40 degree centi - grade at 5% moisture level
A	Not exceeding 19.6
B	(+) 19.6 and upto 23.9
C	(+) 23.9 and upto 28.7
D	(+) 28.7 and upto 34.1
E	(+) 34.1 and upto 40.1
F	(+) 40.1 and upto 47.1
G	(+) 47.1 and upto 55.1

Coking and semi-coking coal is graded in terms of ash percentage and ash-moisture percentage on the equilibrated basis i.e. 60% relative humidity (R.H.) and 40 degree centigrade for each grade as below:

Grades of Coking Coal	Ash content
Steel Grade-I	Not exceeding 15%
Steel Grade-II	Exceeding 15% but not exceeding 18%
Washery Grade-I	Exceeding 18% but not exceeding 21%
Washery Grade-II	Exceeding 21% but not exceeding 24%
Washery Grade-III	Exceeding 24% but not exceeding 28%
Washery Grade-IV	Exceeding 28% but not exceeding 35%
Grades of Semi-coking Coal	Ash + moisture content
Semi-coking Coal Grade-I	Not exceeding 19%
Semi coking Grade-II	Exceeding 19% but not exceeding 24%

In respect of coal of North Eastern Coalfields there are two grades A & B. Corresponding ash and moisture percentage are as below:

Grade	Ash & moisture percentage
A	18.85-19.57
B	19.58-23.91

[Translation]

Employment Schemes for Rural Population

356. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to take any effective measures to provide employment to the rural poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development implement a self employment scheme namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and a wage employment scheme namely, the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in the rural areas of the country for providing employment to the people Below Poverty Line. In addition, the Government have announced their intention to introduce an employment guarantee Scheme namely, the Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana during the current year.

[English]

Technical Skills of Labour

357. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are working on special plans to judge the technical skills of labour through the AICTE;

(b) if so, the number of skills so far identified by the AICTE;

(c) whether AICTE has developed any model or issue of certificates to skilled workers with any technical skill;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether some States have already taken up said scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), they are, at present not working on any special plan to judge the technical skills of labour.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Dharna by Trade Union in the Coal Industry

358. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all operating trade unions in the coal industry have jointly organized a one day Dharna before each area office on June, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the demands of worker and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the action programme announced by the Joint Action Committee of Central Trade Unions in the Coal Industry, one day dharna was organized by Central Trade Unions on 24th June 2002 before area offices of subsidiaries of CIL to emphasis certain long pending demands.

(c) The Joint Action Committee of Central Trade Unions had proposed a 19 Point Charter of Demands in their Press Statement dated 26th April 2002. The main demands are withdrawal of Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill 2000, immediate payment of the 20% balance of arrears of National Coal Wage Agreement-VI, (NCWA-VI), constitution of Joint-Bi-partite Committee for Coal Industry for NCWA-VII, stopping import of Coal and re-organization of Coal Industry into single unified company with full autonomy. The charter also included some demands regarding terms and conditions of service of workers. CIL Management has already informed Chief Labour Commissioner, New Delhi along with copy of press release for taking necessary action. The Ministry is seized of the matter and the Government have also constituted a Group of Minister (GOM) to review and monitor the situation.

NHRC Notice to Gujarat Government

359. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Gujarat yet to submit report to NHRC' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated May 22, 2002;

(b) if so, whether NHRC has served any fresh notice on Gujarat Government for not submitting report in time on the violence in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the plea taken by Gujarat Government for not submitting the report in time;

(e) whether the said report has since been submitted to NHRC;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps taken or being taken by NHRC to compel the Gujarat Government to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g) The Government of Gujarat had submitted its reply to the preliminary proceedings of the National Human Rights (NHRC) Commission dated 1st April, 2002. However, this did not include the comments on the confidential report of the NHRC on the violence in Gujarat. Subsequent to this, the Government of Gujarat submitted its comments on the confidential report, which was made public by the NHRC on 31st May, 2002. The Government of Gujarat has in its comments stated that the report of the NHRC is an account of the visit of the Commission to Gujarat and contains a record of discussions held with officers of the Government of Gujarat as well as representation made by members of the public, NGOs, inmates of relief camps etc. The Government of Gujarat has narrated the steps taken by it to prevent the violence after the Godhra incident and has denied the involvement of Ministers and MLAs in the riots. It has, however, stated that many of the points raised in the report are the subject matter of the Commission of Inquiry set up by the Government of Gujarat and action will be taken after the Commission of Inquiry submits its report.

Activities of Lashkar-e-Toiba

360. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether information has been received about Lashkar-e-Toiba contemplating attack on Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Police have made adequate arrangement for the security of the Supreme Court Complex.

Non-Utilisation of Funds by the Ministry

361. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been persistent unspent provisions of more than Rs.100 crore in the grant during the last several years pertaining to the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for non-utilisation of funds by the Ministry;

(d) whether the ministry have taken any remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such situation in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) The details of unspent budget provisions during the last five years are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Unspent amount by Department of	
	Chemicals & Petro-chemicals	Fertilizers
1	2	3
1997-1998	29.45	47.98
1998-1999	35.91	20.70

1	2	3
1999-2000	110.64	399.97
2000-2001	79.31	14.48
2001-2002	4.49	1774.40

Deptt. of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals could not utilise over Rs. 100 crore during 1999-2000 and Department of Fertilizers during 1999-2000 and 2001-2002.

(c) Deptt. of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals could not utilise funds due to the following reasons:

- Marginal progress in the implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project.
- Lesser expenditure on construction of the new laboratory building for Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology.
- Delay between time of calling of quotations, their evaluation and actual delivery of equipment for the project of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research.
- Non-availability of judicial officers in the Office of Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster and lesser number of decided cases.

In the case of Deptt. of Fertilizers the unspent balance during these two years was mainly on account of lower level of imports of urea as against the estimated imports and non-utilisation of budget provision during 2001-02 made for payment of concession for decontrolled fertilizers.

(d) and (e) The Budget provisions for import of urea are made on the recommendation of the Steering Committee of Secretaries after taking into account the assessed demand projected by Deptt. of Agriculture & Cooperation in consultation with the States. However, the actual imports would still depend upon inter-alia the trend of indigenous production and sales/consumption of urea.

Assessment of SC/ST Scientists for Promotion in CSIR

362. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifying marks fixed for assessment for promotion of scientists belonging to Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes who faced assessment interviews in CSIR during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the relaxation in qualifying marks for assessment of the above scientists for period 1995-2000 were withdrawn by CSIR;

(c) if so, the reasons for withdrawal;

(d) whether the relaxation in qualifying marks will be applicable to assessment period 1996-2001; and

(e) whether scientists of above communities working in the institute can be a member of assessment committee for scientists of same institute as representative of above communities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The qualifying marks for assessment promotion of Scientists belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) categories with the maximum relaxation admissible under the rules are 50% for Scientists Group IV (1) and (2); 60% for Group IV(3); and 65% of Group IV(4) to (7). The relaxation in qualifying marks for assessment promotion of the CSIR Scientists belonging to SC/ST categories was withdrawn w.e.f. 08.05.1998 in pursuance of Government of India, DoPT O.M. No. 36012/23/96-Estt. (Res.) dated 22.7.1997. The relaxation has been restored w.e.f. 03.10.2000 following the issuance of the Government of India, DoPT O.M. No. 36012/23/96-Estt. (Res.) Vol. II dated 03.10.2000. Thus, prior to 08.5.1998 and w.e.f. 03.10.2000 the relaxation in qualifying marks for assessment has been available to the CSIR Scientists belonging to SC/ST categories.

(e) Yes Sir.

Rural Sanitation

363. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for the allocation of funds to States under Rural Sanitation Programme;

(b) the funds allocated during 2002-2003 under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether despite more than five decades of independence only 16 to 20% of the rural households in the country has been covered by sanitation programme under Central Rural Sanitation Programme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which all the households in the rural areas are likely to be covered by the sanitation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL):

(a) and (b) The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured in 1999 and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been introduced, which is a demand-driven Programme. The Allocation Based Programme was phased out w.e.f. 31-3-2002. Hence, there will be no State-wise allocation of funds from 2002-2003 onwards. However, Total Sanitation Campaign will be continued in the identified districts throughout the country. During the current financial year Rs.165 crore has been earmarked for the Programme.

(c) and (d) Despite the acceleration in implementation of the Rural Sanitation Programme the total sanitation coverage stood at about 20 percent of the total rural households. The major factors contributing to lower coverage are (a) high priority for construction of latrines and low priority for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) (b) promotion of a single model i.e. standard Twin Pit Pour flush latrines (c) heavy reliance on subsidy (d) inadequate participation of the beneficiaries, NGO and Private Sector, and (e) non involvement of community based Institutions etc.

(e) Keeping in view the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme, the Programme was restructured in 1999. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) has been introduced, which is being implemented as a demand-driven Programme. States have to formulate project proposals for getting the funding sanctions from the Government of India. Under the TSC entire identified district is targeted for implementation of Rural Sanitation. So far 185 projects are sanctioned under the TSC. The duration of the TSC projects would be 3-4 years. It is estimated that with the implementation of TSC the sanitation coverage will be increased.

World Bank Assistance for PMGSY

364. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Project is in a difficult situation due to shortage of funds;

(b) if so, whether the Government had requested the World Bank for funding this Yojana;

(c) if so, the total amount the World Bank has agreed to provide for the purpose; and

(d) the latest progress of this project?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The total investment required for attaining the objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is currently estimated at Rs.60,000 crore. A sum of Rs.7500 crore have so far been allocated for the Programme and project proposals for Rs.7553.28 crore are in various stages of execution. The World Bank have agreed in principle to the Government's request for providing financial assistance to the PMGSY and have commenced work on Preliminary Studies in this regard.

[Translation]

Pilferage of Coal in Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.

365. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. has recently conducted raids on various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited particularly on Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. and detected cases of pilferage of Coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantity and value of coal pilfered; and

(c) the number of officers against whom action has been taken or proposed to be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. There have been no raids by CBI recently regarding pilferage of coal in Eastern Coalfields Limited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Disinvestment of VSNL

366. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sold the Videsh Sanchar Nigam to the Tata Group at rupees fifteen hundred crore sometime back;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the agreement reached between the two parties while selling the above Nigam;

(c) whether Tata Group has diverted rupees twelve hundred crore from the Videsh Sanchar Nigam and invested the same in its another company known as Tele Services;

(d) if so, whether Tata Group had sought Government's approval for such an action in advance;

(e) if not, whether the above act of the Tata Group is in consonance with the spirit of the agreement; and

(f) the action taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future alongwith the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Government sold 25% of the equity of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) to M/s. Panatone Finvest Ltd. (Tata Group) for Rs.1439.25 crore which works out to Rs.202 per share.

(b) The terms and conditions of the Agreement, namely, Shareholders' Agreement and Share Purchase Agreement entered into by the Strategic Partner with the Government of India provide for the manner in which the affairs of the company are to be carried out post-disinvestment inter-alia including provisions on affirmative vote items of Government, exit options, obligations of the Strategic Partner, such as, protection against asset stripping, protection to employees post-disinvestment etc.

(c) to (e) A Sub Committee of Directors of the VSNL Board, including a Government nominee Director,

has been constituted by VSNL to study matters concerning inter-corporate investment upto the level of Rs.1200 crores in the share capital of an Indian company holding Basic Service Operator (BSO) licences, which inter-alia includes issues of valuation/price etc. Investment decisions by a company, post-disinvestment, would be governed by the provisions of Company Law and those of the Shareholders/Share Purchase Agreements. Investment which conforms to these regulations and which enhances the enterprise value of the subject company is in consonance with the spirit and objective of disinvestment. The VSNL Agreements have sufficient safeguards to ensure this as also to protect other interests of the company and the Government.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) to (e) above.

[English]

National Curriculum Framework

367. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the General Body meeting of the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on May 26, 2002, different State-Education Ministers had raised a number of controversial issues about the changes made and proposed to be made in school text-books;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the objections raised by different State representatives; and

(c) the response/reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) During the Annual General Meeting of NCERT held on 26th May, 2002, some of the State Education Ministers requested the Hon'ble Minister for HRD who was chairing the meeting, to convene the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and the Education Ministers of States to discuss the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE) prepared by NCERT. In response, Hon'ble Minister for HRD informed that the National Curriculum

Framework for School Education was prepared after widespread consultations with the States, Educational Institutions, Educationists etc. Copy of the NCFSE was also sent to all the Chief Ministers, Education Ministers, SCERTs etc. of all States prominent leaders of political parties, Members of Parliament and eminent media persons for comments thereon. It was also placed on the internet on NCERT Website.

Hon'ble Minister also informed that NCERT text books contain material that is free from any communal bias and rather emphasise equal respect for all religions and national integrity. The matter is now subjudice and is likely to be heard by the Hon'ble Supreme Court shortly.

Development of Residential Areas by Reputed Construction Companies

368. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to provide quality houses to the allottees, the Delhi Development Authority has decided to get residential areas developed by Reputed construction companies and not to construct Janta Flats any more;

(b) if so, whether the DDA as signed any agreement in this regard with Larsen & Toubro for construction of flats in Dwarka;

(c) if so, the criteria adopted by the DDA to finalise L&T in this regard with the terms and conditions stipulated for the purpose; and

(d) the reasons for not constructing janta flats by the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that all works costing more than Rs.5 crores are to be awarded to the agencies borne on the 'Select List' that was prepared after giving wide publicity in the National Dailies.

DDA has further reported that it has not stopped construction of Janta Houses.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 12 Nos. construction companies including L&T were short-listed after giving wide publicity in the leading newspapers at national level.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Staff Strength of NDMC

369 SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff strength of New Delhi Municipal Corporation as on date as compared to 1992 category-wise;

(b) the total expenditure on salaries and allowances of this staff strength as on date and in 1992;

(c) whether the performance of the NDMC is affected as a result of large number of absenteeism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the level of absenteeism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The requisite details are given below:

Category	Staff Strength in 1992	Staff Strength in 2002
A	262	297
B	444	556
C	6972	7474
D	8655	9318

(b) The expenditure incurred during 1992 on salaries and allowances was Rs. 49.87 crores which has as on date increased to Rs. 203.12 crores per year.

(c) and (d) The absenteeism was mainly confined to Safai Karamcharis. The New Delhi Municipal Council has been able to reduce it from the earlier level of 30% to nearly 10%. This has improved sanitation and solid waste management.

Juveniles Arrested by Delhi Police

370. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Juveniles arrested and incarcerated by Delhi Police in contravention of the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act;

(b) the action taken against Delhi Police personnel in such cases;

(c) whether any new guidelines have been issued in this regard to all States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There was one case during the current year in which the three persons arrested after robbing a person of his wrist watch stated before the Police and the Jail authorities that their age was 18 years or above but it was later established before the court that two of these persons were in fact below 18 years of age. No action was, therefore, warranted against the police officials concerned as they had acted in good faith.

(c) and (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 which extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir provides, inter-alia, for the establishment of Juvenile Justice Boards and punishment for cruelty to juvenile or child.

ISI Activities

371. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ISI have been targetting to spread militancy in the peaceful districts of J&K particularly Leh and Kargil;

(b) if so, whether the Government have chalked out any schemes to crush the nefarious designs of ISI and its wings in different parts of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government have been sounded on the expansion of ISI network; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the activities of ISI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) It is a known fact that terrorism in J&K is aided and abetted by Pak ISI through PoK. The ISI has embarked upon an extensive operation to infiltrate terrorists based in Northern Areas into Dras and Kargil sectors to spread militancy in Leh and Kargil.

(b) to (e) Government have adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of ISI by well coordinated intelligence based operations, setting up of out posts of Security Forces in vulnerable areas and modernization and up-gradation of police and security forces with advance sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

At diplomatic level Government has used every opportunity to apprise the international community of Pakistan's support to and sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. The International community widely supports India's view that there can be no justification for terrorism, which must be eradicated wherever it exists.

Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities. Various security agencies belonging to Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI. As a result of co-ordinated action, a number of Pakistan backed modules have been neutralized.

Fertilizers Industry Development Fund

372. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up fertilizer industry development fund with an initial corpus of Rs. 200 crore to support corporates whose revenue will be affected once the group retention pricing scheme becomes operational as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 26.5.2002;

(b) if so, the details of the fund;

(c) whether State Governments are also likely to share this fund;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the fertilizer or urea industry will be eligible to avail this fund;

(f) if so, the time by which this fund is likely to be made operational; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to improve the present state of affairs in the fertilizer industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (g) A proposal to create Fertilizer Industry Development Fund to modernize the urea units as part of the proposed new pricing policy for urea units is under consideration of the Government.

Seizure of Property

373. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to enact a law to authorise forfeiture of crime property i.e. property acquired by persons guilty of corruption or other offences; and

(b) if so, the progress therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government has set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri (Justice) V.S. Malimath to consider measures to revamp the Criminal Justice System. The Committee has comprehensive terms of reference which include examination of procedural and penal laws. A holistic view on amendments, including one for forfeiture of crime property, would be taken as soon as the Malimath Committee submits its report.

As regards forfeiture of property of corrupt public servants, acquired through illegal means, provisions already exist under the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, 1944 in case of conviction by a Court of Law.

Budgetary Allocation for Rural Development Schemes

374. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many central sponsored rural development schemes could not be taken up due to non-availability of funds;

(b) whether ministry had large unspent provision to the extent of the 451 crore during 1999-2000 and substantial amount in 2000-2001;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of the same in such key sectors?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry had an unspent provision of Rs. 401.23 crores during 1999-2000 and Rs. 496.70 crores during 2000-2001 (excluding the provision for North Eastern States).

(c) The unspent balances are due to cuts imposed on account of excess carry over balance with the State Governments/Implementing Agencies and due to the fact that the North Eastern States could not claim the entire 10% of the allocation earmarked for them.

(d) The Ministry have been impressing upon the States/UTs to make full use of the funds allocated to them. The Minister of Rural Development and the Ministers of State for Rural Development also visit the States/UTs and review the performance of Programmes at the highest level. The States/UTs have also been advised to send the proposals for release of Second instalment before the end of February, so that they get enough time to utilise the funds before the closure of the Financial Year.

Resolution Passed for Betterment of Children

375. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any resolution for betterment of children was passed in United Nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also agreed to implement the said resolution;

(d) the number of countries which have so far signed this resolution; and

(e) if so, the details of the help and assistance proposed to be available to the countries in implementing the resolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The UN General Assembly Special Session on Children was held from 8-10 May, 2002.

The Special Session adopted the Outcome Document "A World Fit for Children," which lays down goals, strategies and actions for children's health, education and protection for the present decade. 180 countries attended the Special Session. The Outcome Document was adopted by consensus.

[Translation]

Selling of Flats on Concessional Rate by DDA

376. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in the Rashtriya Sahara dated May 14, 2002 regarding selling of flats on 20% less rate by DDA for attracting the customers;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the reasons for which the DDA flats in Narela are not attracting the buyers;

(d) whether the Government propose to take action to improve the quality of materials used by DDA in construction of houses; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item has highlighted the finer details of the Narela Housing Scheme-2002 that was

launched by the Delhi Development Authority on 15.5.2002 to dispose of the vacant DDA flats at Narela for which DDA had tied up with the UTI Bank to provide loans to the prospective buyers at concessional rates. In order to attract buyers, a subsidy of 20% would be available on all categories of flats.

(c) The DDA have reported that for quite some time the disposal of flats in Narela was not on the expected lines due to non-availability of water and electricity and lack of infrastructure. Now, water and electricity is available there. Narela is also at a distance from the business districts of South Central Delhi and it is relatively a new development area.

(d) and (e) The DDA have reported that the quality of the materials used in the construction of flats is regularly checked by the concerned field staff. Besides this, Quality Control Cell of DDA also check the quality of materials at random. If the materials failed to meet the required standard during testing, necessary corrective action is taken.

[English]

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

377. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the extent to which the implementation of the Supreme Court's directions for providing cooked meals in all Government and Government aided schools in the States/UTs has affected the enrolment in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): The orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court were passed on 28.11.2001 directing States/UTs to provide meal under the Mid-day Meal Scheme. It is, therefore, too early to assess its impact on enrolment. However, as per the evaluation undertaken in ten states in 1999 by an independent agency called Operations Research Group, New Delhi, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the mid day meal programme has given boost to enrolment in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and has had positive impact on attendance and retention in other six states.

Besides, a study conducted by NCERT in year 2000 on State's Policies on Incentive Schemes in Primary

Schools and their Contribution to Girls Participation, also covered the Mid-day Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The report states that the Noon- meal scheme of Tamil Nadu and supply of foodgrains under Mid-day Meal Scheme in Uttar Pradesh have helped improve the enrolment and retention of girls in schools.

Commercial Use of Industrial Plots

378. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Ministry stalls DDA move on commercial use of industrial plots" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated June 14, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether some industrial plots are being used for commercial purposes and thus violate the master plan of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details of such plots and their owners;

(e) whether it is a fact that rather than recovering misuse charges from violators by sending them notices and taking penal action, DDA has chosen to permit the use of Industrial plots for commercial purposes;

(f) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government against the corrupt DDA officials and the violators of plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Master Plan of Delhi 2001 specifies uses that could be permitted in different usage zones. Any activity which is not in conformity with such uses of permissible usage is treated as misuse and is liable for payment of misuse charges as well as other penal action including determination of lease. DDA had issued a public notice which, as reported by DDA was with

the intention to recovery of misuse charges from the occupiers of industrial premises which were being misused.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. DDA has stated that as no general survey of industrial areas has been conducted, a comprehensive list of industrial plots under misuse has not been prepared. However, as and when a complaint with regard to misuse of industrial premises is received or otherwise reported, an appropriate action under the terms of Lease is initiated which may even result in determination of Lease.

(e) to (g) DDA has reported that they had issued a public notice to recover the misuse charges of the industrial plots. They have been advised that for recovery of such misuse charges, notices in individual cases should be issued with the stipulation that if the same is not paid, the lease would be determined and other penal action under the law initiated. This is keeping in view the present dispensation and provision in the Master Plan of Delhi 2001. Action against all violators of law are taken as per the Act and rules.

Engineering Colleges

379. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AICTE is monitoring the progress of work on earlier engineering colleges;

(b) if so, whether the AICTE has cancelled permission given to some engineering colleges in various States, during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the number of colleges thus affected and the State-wise details of cancellation of permission during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) conducts inspection of engineering colleges to verify availability of infrastructural facilities as per its prescribed norms and standards.

(b) and (c) As per the details furnished by AICTE, during the last 3 years, they have withdrawn recognition of 5 Technical Institutions - two each in the States of Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and one in the State of Orissa.

[Translation]

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

380. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after enforcement of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 there has been no reduction in dowry deaths and such cases are reported every day from one or the other State;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the Dowry Prohibition Act is being misused at large scale throughout the country;

(c) if so, the number of cases relating to misuse of the provision of such Act that have come to the notice of the Government during the last five years till date;

(d) whether the Government have received any suggestions or requests from various social institutions or other people for making amendments in the aforesaid Act till date;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to make any amendment in Dowry Prohibition Act to make it more effective; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per the statistical data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, the following number of incidents of dowry deaths were reported in the country during the years from 1997 to 1999:

Year	Number of Cases of dowry deaths
1997	6006
1998	6917
1999	6699

(b) to (g) There is no specific information about large scale misuse of the Dowry Prohibition Act throughout

the country. No specific suggestions have been received by the Government for making amendments in the Dowry Prohibition Act. The National Commission for Women is in the process of reviewing the Dowry Prohibition Act and for that purpose, it has held 20 workshops in 20 States.

[English]

Lashkar-e-Toiba Activities in the Capital

381. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently raided possible hideouts of Lashkar-e-Toiba terrorists who were planning to carry out attacks on VIPs and vital installations in the capital as reported in the Statesman dated May 12, 2002;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Indian citizens are providing shelter to such terrorists;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to nab such terrorists from the selected hideouts and check their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three militants belonging to Lashkar-e-Toiba were arrested by Delhi Police on 9th May, 2002 and a large quantity of RDX, explosives, arms and ammunition were recovered. Their interrogation revealed the plan of Lashkar-e-Toiba to set up safe hideouts for militants tasked to cause blasts in major industrial areas. On the basis of information provided by them, two other militants, who were Pakistani nationals, were intercepted and killed in an encounter with Delhi Police on the same day.

(c) and (d) There were two isolated incidents during the years 2000 and 2001 and till date in which Indian citizens were found to have provided shelter in Delhi to the terrorists.

(e) The steps taken to curb militant activities

in Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; checking of persons and baggages particularly in crowded market places and places of entertainment; checking of guest houses; and surprise checking of goods vehicles entering the capital, etc.

Media Secretariat

382. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a Media Secretariat under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the purpose and functions thereof;

(c) whether the same would be independent to Press Information Bureau; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) It is proposed to set up a Media Management Secretariat in the Ministry of Home Affairs to formulate policies and programmes relating to dissemination of information in respect of matters about internal security. This secretariat would be the interface of the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Press Information Bureau and the media.

Facilities to Amarnath Pilgrims

383. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought information from Government Jammu & Kashmir regarding the pilgrims likely to visit the Holy Shrine of Amarnath this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the facilities that have been extended to the pilgrims;

(c) whether any plan has been made, based on disaster management to meet any untoward situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a)

and (b) Yes, Sir. As informed by the State Government of J&K, around 4200 pilgrims would trek to the holy Amarnath Cave per day, i.e. 2700 pilgrims from traditional route Pahalgam and 1500 pilgrims from Baltal from 22.7.2002 to 22.8.2002. As on 11th July, 2002 87,170 Yatris have been registered at various registration centres. The State Government has made arrangements for providing facilities of Medical, Sanitation, Telecommunication, Electricity, Improvement of Track, Security, Firewood, accommodation at transit camps, drinking water and has granted permission for installation of free langers by NGOs.

(c) and (d) As informed by the Government of J&K, a Disaster management plan has been framed to meet any eventuality due to militant attack, bad weather, land slide etc.

Insurance Cover Pilgrims

384. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance cover to all the pilgrims visiting the holy Amarnath Shrine is being arranged;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As informed by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, an insurance scheme has been introduced, which is being operated through the Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd. Under the Scheme, a Yatri can opt to insure himself by paying a premium amount of Rs. 20.00 per Rs 1.00 lakh at the time of registration for the Yatra. The scheme is being operated through eighty branches of J&K Bank all over the country.

(c) As informed by the State Government of J&K, on allocation has been made for the purpose.

Gujarat Riots

385. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from Muslim victims of Gujarat that they were being discriminated in terms of assessment of their damaged properties and payment of exgratia;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has also been drawn to the news item captioned "Modi has poll plans but PM talks about relief" as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 14.6.2002;

(d) if so, whether any direction have been issued to the State Government of Gujarat in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of killings of minorities reported in various parts of Gujarat during the last three months till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Representations pertaining to Gujarat situation are being received from various quarters and the same are being forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate action.

(c) to (e) The Union Government is in constant touch with the State Government with regard to the relief and rehabilitation measures for the riot victims in Gujarat and it is being monitored by the Cabinet Secretariat.

(f) A clear picture in this regard will emerge after the receipt of the report of the Commission of Inquiry set up by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice G. T. Nanavati, Retd. Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Disinvestment of NALCO

386. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request and objections from the Government of Orissa in regard to disinvestment of National Aluminium Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for over looking the same; and

(c) the progress made so far in disinvestment thereof, indicating the norms adopted in arriving at the decision for disinvestment and the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Orissa has written to the Prime Minister in respect of disinvestment in NALCO. He has highlighted, inter

alia. the importance of NALCO, its performance record and suggested that, on efficiency considerations, there is no reason at present to hasten the process of privatization of NALCO. The Minister of Disinvestment has replied to the Chief Minister conveying the decision of the Government for disinvestment in NALCO and explaining the rationale behind it. The decision for disinvestment in NALCO has been taken in accordance with the declared policy of the Government for bringing down the Government equity to 26% or below in all non-strategic PSUs, in the generality of the cases. Decision to disinvest in NALCO has been taken after consideration of all relevant factors through prolonged inter-ministerial consultations.

(c) The disinvestment process in NALCO has been initiated and is progressing well. The Global Coordinator-cum-Advisor and Joint Global Coordinator for assisting in the disinvestment process have been appointed. Out of 87.15% equity held by Government, the extent of disinvestment is 10% through domestic issue, 20% through ADR and 29.15% through strategic sale, reducing Government equity to 26% after reserving 2% for employees.

New Policy Norms for Fertilizer Policy

387. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to recover Rs. 1,062 crore from the fertilizer industry as a result of the new policy norms;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have also decided to implement the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission headed by Finance Secretary;

(c) whether under the aforesaid scheme, the urea industry is going to be totally decontrolled from pricing, sales and distribution from the next fiscal; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the said policy is likely to be beneficial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Policy parameters for 7th and 8th pricing periods under the existing Retention Price Scheme (RPS) have been approved by the competent authority on 16.5.2002 and which have also been communicated to all urea companies on 4.6.2002. The 7th pricing period will

cover the period from 1.7.1997 to 31.3.2000 whereas the 8th pricing period will cover the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2003 or till new pricing policy comes into existence whichever is earlier. The final unit-wise determination of retention prices based on approved parameters would entail updating the norms of the various units in respect of salaries & wages, utilities, repairs & maintenance, capital additions, foreign exchange fluctuations etc., that were not updated since 1.7.1997 and this may lead to recoveries in some cases and payments in some other cases.

(b) to (d) Government is at present in the process of formulating a new pricing policy for urea units keeping in view the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission for replacing the existing RPS. Proposal is at present under consideration of Group of Ministers. The proposed policy would be in the shape of Group Concession. Scheme and will aim at uniformity and greater transparency in disbursement of subsidy payments and will further induce urea manufacturers to take cost reduction measures on their own and be competitive.

[Translation]

Riots in Gujarat

388. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incident of riots are still taking place in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the total number of sporadic riots incidents that took place between 1-5-2002 to 30-6-2002 and the names of places where these occurred alongwith the extent of losses of lives and property suffered in these incidents; and

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Some communal incidents of sporadic nature took place in Gujarat during the period under question.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are the State subjects as per the Constitution of India and hence prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes as well as maintenance of data in this regard are the primary concerns of the State Governments.

(c) To prevent communal riots in the country the Union Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central para-military Forces to the concerned State Governments on specific request including the composite Rapid Action Force which has been created specially to deal with communal situations and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Union Government sends advisories and Guidelines in this regard from time to time. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

[English]

SPG Cover for Ex-PMs

389. **SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to reduce the SPG Cover for Ex-Prime Ministers in the country as reported in the 'Statesman' dated June 11, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the view of Ex-PMs and their family members have been considered before reducing the SPG cover; and

(c) if so, the extent to which protection would be given to the families of Ex-PMs who have not expressed reduction of SPG cover etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Government has decided to move a Bill in the Parliament for amendment of SPG Act for making the SPG cover available to former Prime Minister and the Member of their immediate family on the basis of threat.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government have decided to amend the SPG Act so that SPG cover shall be provided to the ex-Prime Ministers and members of their immediate family based on the level of threat. In case extension of SPG cover is not found justified, necessary security based on the level of threat, as assessed by the Central Government shall be provided.

Crime in Delhi

390. **SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:**

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding incidents of dacoities in Seelampur and Defence Colony appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated July 2, 2002;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of various crimes that took place during 1.1.2002 to 1.7.2002, crime-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that incidents have increased this year in comparison to the last year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of steps taken by the Government to make Delhi crime free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite details are given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken by Delhi Police to reduce the incidents of crime in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include inter-alia, intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; verification of antecedents of domestic servants; increased surveillance on history sheeters; coordination meeting with officers of neighbouring States; meetings with members of Residents Welfare Associations; formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district; and deployment of police personnel in plain clothes in running buses, market places, business places and other crime-prone places.

Statement

Crime	North	North-West	Central	New Delhi	East	North East	South	South West	West	Crime & Railways	IGI Airport	Total
Dacoity	4	13	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	28
Murder	26	67	11	4	24	32	36	27	33	1	2	263
Attempt to Murder	13	43	15	5	20	30	30	21	28	3	0	208
Robbery	30	52	22	9	17	40	43	27	24	4	2	270
Riot	5	6	7	1	12	6	17	15	1	0	1	71
Rape	10	63	6	5	7	24	38	27	22	0	0	202
Kidnapping for ransom	0	2	1	0	1	3	6	2	3	0	0	18
Snatching	13	90	14	5	30	23	43	19	52	10	0	299
Hurt	78	175	60	17	124	99	130	85	157	6	0	931
Burglary	80	255	83	28	114	75	279	180	171	0	0	1265
Theft	643	1198	733	589	724	464	1848	808	939	617	24	8587
Other I PC	974	2384	829	534	872	687	1893	1113	1558	32	294	11170
Total PC	1876	4348	1782	1197	1947	1485	4365	2326	2989	674	323	23312

Strategy for North Eastern States

391. DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the Strategies for improving the economic condition of the North Eastern States;

(b) whether entrepreneurship development forms an essential part of this strategy; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Some of the major strategies for economic development of North East are improving the infrastructure; providing greater access to basic social services like education, health, drinking water and sanitation etc.; expanding economic and social opportunities for all; building capacities aimed at increased efficiency; creating an environment for private participation conducive to growth; and providing a policy environment

to positively influence wide ranging economic activities having employment/ income generation potential.

(b) and (c) Entrepreneurship development is an essential part of economic development of the North Eastern Region. For the purpose, Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) through its field institute SISI (Small Industries Service Institute) and its branches in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram and Tripura organizes Entrepreneurship Development Training Programmes and Motivation Campaigns. Follow up Management Development Programme for existing and potential entrepreneurs are organized periodically to reinforce management development practices. Skill Development Programmes are also organized for developing trained work force for Small Scale Industries in the region. Between 1999-2000 and 2001-2002, in all, 240 programmes were conducted benefiting 11,465 entrepreneurs in the North Eastern States.

The Department of Development of North Eastern Region has organized a business summit on 19th and 20th July, 2002 at Mumbai for North Eastern States

including Sikkim to show case the business opportunities in the North East to various entrepreneurs at national level.

Training programme for officers of North Eastern Region in project planning, execution and evaluation has also been arranged at Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata.

The Department has also been taking steps for expeditious clearance of projects of North Eastern States.

Violence in and around Delhi

392. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing incidents of violence in and around Delhi;
- (b) if so, the number of murders committed and accused arrested during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps taken to check the crimes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of cases of murder reported in the National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years and the persons arrested in connection with these cases was as follows:

Year	Number of murder cases	Accused arrested
1999	656	1090
2000	597	989
2001	547	743

- (c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to improve

Statement

The matters reported in the news item captioned 'Jharkhand mein huye arabon ke ghotale ke khilaf andolan' and the reaction of the Government thereto:

Sl.No.	Matters reported in the news item	Reaction of the Government
1	2	3
1	In BCCL, there was misappropriation of Rs. 9500 crore in supply of coal and procurement of goods.	In the absence of specific details on any particular case of any irregularity, it is not possible to verify the allegation.

the crime situation in the National Capital Territory of Delhi include, inter-alia, intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence network; keeping close watch on and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; verification of antecedents of domestic servants; increased surveillance on history sheeters; coordination meeting with officers of neighbouring States; meetings with members of Residents Welfare Associations; and deployment of police personnel in plain clothes in running buses, market places, business places and other crime-prone places.

Coal Scam in BCCL, Dhanbad

393. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Scams in Jharkhand' appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated May 22, 2002;
- (b) whether Rs. 9500 crore Coal Scam has occurred in the procurement of goods and supply of poor quality of coal in BCCL, Dhanbad;
- (c) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) the steps taken by the Government against the responsible officials in this regard; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) There is no such information.

- (c) to (e) A statement is enclosed.

1	2	3
2	RN Mishra Committee had reported a stock shortage of 130.14 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 130.79 crore	A stock shortage during 1991-92 of 34.14 (and not 130.14) lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 130.79 crore was detected by annual stock verification team as on 01.04.1992. The RN Mishra Committee was set up on 27.07.1992 to investigate into the stock shortages in BCCL during 1986-87 to 1992-93. The Committee recommended initiation of disciplinary proceedings against coal executives and also system improvement measures. Action on these recommendations has been taken.
3	In another report, it was found the coal sent by BCCL to PSUs contains 62.9% ash whereas the maximum permissible limit is 50%.	In some cases, quality/grade slippage might have taken place due to variation in seam structure etc. However, realisation has been made on the basis of analysed grade of coal supplies through joint sampling or third party sampling.
4	In 1990-91, Vigilance Commission had got an investigation done by Shri AT Ray who reported Rs. 200 crore scam in purchase of materials.	On 18.06.1997 at the initiative of the then ED (Vig.) BCCL, the CMD had engaged Shri AT Ray, Ex-GM(IAD) to study various aspects of materials management, scrap management and purchase procedure of BCCL to make in depth analysis of the inventory management system of BCCL. Shri Ray submitted three study reports dealing with these issues. The reports are not investigation reports and have not reported any huge loss as alleged.
5	In Jharia, billions of rupees are being misappropriated in the name of sand stowing. The quantity of sand stowed is much less than what is shown on paper. This is the reason for fire prevalent in Jharia leading to loss of coal.	For safety of underground mines, sand is used for stowing and stabilisation. Due to shortage of departmental infrastructure for sand transportation, some of the requirement is met through private contractors. Transportation and consumption of sand are being regularly checked through various internal control measures.
6	BJP leaders S/Shri Sushil Kumar Modi and Saryu Rai had written a letter dated 3.6.1999 to Prime Minister drawing attention to the scam of Rs. 12,000 crore. But no action has been taken.	In the absence of specific details on any particular case of any irregularity, it is not possible to verify the allegation.

[English]

Project Proposal for Conversion of Earth and Roads Under PMGSY

394. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government have submitted a comprehensive project proposal to the Union Government for conversion of the earth and gravel roads in their States connecting villages and habitations with over 1000 population into wider block-topped roads and to provide new link roads from such habitations to the existing road net work by 2003,

under the Prime Minister Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the cost involved therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the link road works are conducted with approval and consultation of the local MPs?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The State Governments

send proposals from time to time under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). So far proposals to the tune of Rs.7553.28 crore have been cleared in the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 and are in different stages of execution. The State-wise details of the value

of proposals cleared are given in the enclosed statement

(d) The States have been advised to give full consideration to the proposals made by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament while finalising the proposals under the PMGSY.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

#	States/ Union Territories	Value of proposals cleared in 2000-01	Value of proposals cleared in 2001-02	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	244.62	415.35	659.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	80.00	120.95
3	Assam	75.00	154.92	229.92
4	Bihar	149.89	302.98	452.87
5	Chhattisgarh	91.99	184.45	276.44
6	Goa	5.00	10.16	15.16
7	Gujarat	56.76	106.15	162.91
8	Haryana	20.57	65.00	85.57
9	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	132.36	192.36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20.09	60.33	80.42
11	Jharkhand	105.92	230.26	336.18
12	Karnataka	102.94	203.35	306.29
13	Kerala	16.98	47.65	64.63
14	Madhya Pradesh	207.13	513.68	720.81
15	Maharashtra	130.21	263.90	394.11
16	Manipur	40.00	80.71	120.71
17	Meghalaya	34.95	80.72	115.67
18	Mizoram	23.12	46.53	69.65
19	Nagaland	19.75	45.53	65.28
20	Orissa	170.88	350.00	520.88

1	2	3	4	5
21	Punjab	27.93	74.29	102.22
22	Rajasthan	140.09	263.05	403.14
23	Sikkim	13.16	37.81	50.97
24	Tamil Nadu	152.01	115.81	267.82
25	Tripura	24.75	51.85	76.60
26	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	638.83	963.05
27	Uttaranchal	58.99	140.41	199.40
28	West Bengal	138.58	281.07	419.65
Total (States)		2496.49	4977.15	7473.64
Union Territories				
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.01	22.38	32.39
30	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	9.95	9.95
31	Daman & Diu	5.00	10.00	15.00
32	Delhi	5.00	0.00	5.00
33	Lakshadweep	0.00	4.89	4.89
34	Pondicherry	5.00	7.40	12.40
Total (UTs)		25.01	54.62	79.63
Grand Total		2521.51	5031.77	7553.28

National Commission for Children

395. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a National Commission for Children;

(b) if so, the main functions of this Commission alongwith the names of its members and chairman;

(c) whether the Commission has suggested children's rights and recommended their view; and

(d) if so, the extent to which its recommendations have been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Government is in the process of finalizing the proposal to set up a National Commission for Children, which would be constituted under an Act of the Parliament with the objectives of effective implementation of laws and rights relating to children.

Crime in the Country

396. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of increase in Crime rate in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government contemplate to conduct indepth study regarding increase of crimes and increasing nexus amongst the criminals, bureaucrats, politicians and police for such rise in crimes;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the action taken/ proposed to be taken to eliminate this nexus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau, the rate of cognizable crimes per lakh population has shown a declining trend from 183.2 in 1998 to 178.9 in 1999 and 176.7 in 2000.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Election in Kashmir

397. SHRI A. NARENDRA:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding Hizbul threat for violence in election in Kashmir appearing in the 'Hindustan' dated June 27, 2002;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the security arrangements made by the Government for assembly elections in Jammu and Kashmir keeping in view the increasing terrorist activities in the country especially in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) whether the armed forces have provided intelligence inputs that the ensuing elections in Jammu and Kashmir will be violent;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the complete details of the arrangements proposed to be made by the Government for peaceful conduct of the elections in J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the intention of various terrorist outfits and their mentors across the border to disrupt the election to Jammu & Kashmir Assembly through violence and intimidation of masses

and political leaders. However, the Government is determined to conduct free, fair and credible elections to the state assembly at any cost. The State Government has already been advised to provide security cover to leaders of various political parties commensurate with the threat perception in each case. Further, the State Government has been asked to address the security concerns of the common people as well as leaders of political parties to encourage them to interact freely and at the same time to undertake sustained and focussed demonstrative anti-terrorist strikes against the terrorists and other hardcore pro-Pak fundamentalists to blunt their capabilities to disrupt the election process. The Central Government would make every effort to provide additional Central Para Military Forces despite constraints and demands from elsewhere for the smooth and peaceful conduct of the elections.

[English]

Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

398. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has failed to implement Centrally-sponsored programmes as over 3,000 projects, involving over Rs.300 crore were lying unused with the Ministry, State Governments and other implementing agencies all over the country;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the reasons for the Ministry's failure to utilise money set for the purpose;

(d) the action taken by his Ministry in the matter; and

(e) the steps envisaged to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Under the various centrally sponsored schemes funds are released by the Central Government to the State Governments/ Implementing Agencies and no funds are lying unutilized with the Central Government.

However, some funds remain unutilized with State Governments/Implementing agencies in the course of implementation of the projects. The financial and physical progress under various Centrally sponsored schemes is regularly monitored by Central Government through quarterly progress reports, review meetings and field visits.

Development in North Eastern States

399. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of development fixed and achieved in various sectors in the North Eastern States, State-wise; and

(b) the performance of various States in terms of development programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Development perspectives are set through the plans of the State Governments and Union Ministries/Agencies. The State Plans are formulated by the State Governments concerned. The sectoral outlays for the State's Plan are finalized by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Government. It has not been a practice to specify development targets in physical terms for the States including the North Eastern States. The allocations made by the States in the key sectors during the Ninth Plan are given in enclosed statement-I.

According to the estimate of growth performance of the States made by the Planning Commission, the compound annual growth rates of the North Eastern States during the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000 were as follows:

States	Compound annual growth rate
Arunachal Pradesh	4.10%
Assam	2.49%
Manipur	6.01%
Meghalaya	6.00%
Mizoram	3.79%
Nagaland	4.55%
Sikkim	7.54%
Tripura	7.25%
All India	6.68%

Economic development and growth can also be measured in terms of minimum standard of living for the population. Some of the key indicators of Human Development for the North Eastern States as available in the National Human Development Report-2001 compiled by the Planning Commission are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Outlay for the Ninth Plan in the key sectors of the North Eastern States

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sectors	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
Agriculture	34170	109486	18317	39170	15325	26000	20540	19568
Rural Development	11476	80771	6120	13950	23540	291451	5450	35746
Irrigation and flood control	27995	71042	32060	9800	1811	5700	4100	19401
Energy	46041	85272	33534	31800	22421	11700	34300	17454
Transport	92951	99699	39968	48100	27227	30540	16000	36737
Education	48884	229344	22390	33500	15144	15101	24300	33105
Total 9th Plan Outlay	356989	898393	242669	250062	161851	200643	160000	257739

Statement-II**Key Human Development indicators***(Source: National Human Development Report, 2001)***(i) Infant Mortality Rate (Per Thousand)**

	1981	1991
Arunachal Pradesh	126	91
Assam	-	92
Manipur	32	28
Meghalaya	79	80
Mizoram	83	53
Nagaland	68	51
Sikkim	127	60
Tripura	130	82
All India	115	77

(ii) Number of Schools (Per Thousand)

	1992-93		1997-98	
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
Arunachal Pradesh	10.53	4.52	8.21	4.64
Assam	8.89	3.07	8.62	3.58
Manipur	13.10	5.17	8.69	4.02
Meghalaya	17.97	5.30	13.38	6.05
Mizoram	12.65	10.68	11.17	11.11
Nagaland	8.89	4.08	6.80	4.56
Sikkim	8.35	3.57	6.72	3.05
Tripura	6.81	2.58	4.14	1.77
All India	5.75	2.69	5.04	2.75

(iii) Literacy Rates (Per cent)

	1991	2001
Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	54.74
Assam	52.89	64.28
Manipur	59.89	68.87
Meghalaya	49.10	63.31
Mizoram	82.27	88.49

Nagaland	61.65	67.11
Sikkim	56.94	69.68
Tripura	60.44	73.66
All India	52.21	65.20

(iv) Road connectivity at village (Population 1000 to 1500) level (Per cent of villages connected by road)

	1991-92	1994-95	1996-97
Arunachal Pradesh	73.47	89.80	86.54
Assam	100.00	100.00	97.08
Manipur	86.36	91.82	65.83
Meghalaya	100	100	86.49
Mizoram	100	100	100
Nagaland	87.88	96.97	100
Sikkim	83.33	87.50	93.22
Tripura	72.34	85.11	100.00
All India	72.32	76.54	74.58

(v) Household with Electricity Connection (Per cent)

	1981	1991
Arunachal Pradesh	15.15	40.85
Assam	-	18.74
Manipur	20.06	50.92
Meghalaya	16.84	29.16
Mizoram	16.27	59.20
Nagaland	26.12	53.42
Sikkim	23.11	60.66
Tripura	25.05	36.93
All India	26.19	42.37

(vi) Households with Safe Drinking Water (Per cent)

	1981	1991
Arunachal Pradesh	43.89	70.02
Assam	-	45.86
Manipur	19.54	38.72
Meghalaya	25.11	36.16

Mizoram	4.88	16.21
Nagaland	45.63	53.37
Sikkim	30.33	73.19
Tripura	27.33	37.18
All India	38.19	62.30

(vii) Number and Percentage of Population below Poverty Line (1999-2000)

	No. of Persons (Lakh)	% of Population
Arunachal Pradesh	3.98	33.47
Assam	94.55	36.09
Manipur	7.19	28.54
Meghalaya	8.23	33.87
Mizoram	1.85	19.47
Nagaland	5.49	32.67
Sikkim	2.05	36.55
Tripura	13.02	34.44
All India	2602.50	26.10

(viii) Incidence of Unemployment (As a percentage of labour force)

	1993-94	1999-2000
Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	0.9
Assam	5.6	4.6
Manipur	1.8	3.5
Meghalaya	0.5	0.9
Mizoram	0.8	2.0
Nagaland	2.4	3.5
Sikkim	1.0	3.4
Tripura	3.4	1.9
All India	2.0	2.3

(ix) Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Figures in Rupees at 1980-81 prices)

	1981-82	1997-98
Arunachal Pradesh	1725	3571
Assam	1262	1675

Manipur	1466	1948
Meghalaya	1390	1804
Mizoram	-	-
Nagaland	1604	-
Sikkim	1686	-
Tripura	1318	2117
All India	1671	2840

(x) Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (Rs. per month)

	1993-94	1999-2000
Arunachal Pradesh	343.75	672.31
Assam	280.42	473.42
Manipur	305.59	596.36
Meghalaya	390.00	639.13
Mizoram	472.59	935.53
Nagaland	454.48	1005.99
Sikkim	321.12	559.97
Tripura	367.43	589.50
All India	328.18	590.98

Talks with Militants in Assam

400. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress and steps taken by the Government to initiate/resume talks with Assam ULFA militants during 2001-2002 till date; and

(b) the reasons for lack of initiative from the Central Government in this regard despite insistence from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Government has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution. The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) has not yet come forward for peace talks within the parameters indicated.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Friends, as you are all aware, yesterday there was a Leaders' meeting and it was decided that after the Question Hour, the important subject of Jammu massacre has to be taken up for discussion.

Before that, I will take up the item of laying of the Papers. So, I will request Shri L.K. Advani to lay the Papers.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of adjournment motion on drought. ...(Interruptions) The whole country is on the verge of devastation. The farmers are committing suicide. ...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 202 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2002, under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5790/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Ordinance, 2002 (No. 2 of 2002) (Hindi and English versions), promulgated by the President on the 21st June, 2002, under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5791/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): Sir, I lay the following papers on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5792/2002]

12.02 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Ninth Session of Thirteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on 17 May, 2002:

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2002;
- (2) The Vice-President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2002;
- (3) The Haj Committee Bill, 2002;
- (4) The Foreign Aircraft (Exemption from Taxes and Duties on Fuel and Lubricants) Bill, 2002; and
- (5) The Patents (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following 14 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:

- (1) The St. John Ambulance Association (India) Transfer of Funds (Repeal) Bill, 2002.

- (2) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (3) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (4) The Indian Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (5) The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour (Repeal) Repealing Bill, 2002.
- (6) The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (7) The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (8) The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (9) The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (10) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (11) The Delimitation Bill, 2002.
- (12) The Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (13) The Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2002.
- (14) The Multi-State Co-operative Societies Bill, 2002.

12.03 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Official Language

[English]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member

from among themselves to be a Member of that Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of the Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from among themselves to be a Member of that Committee on Official Language *vice* Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav died."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Massacre in Kasimpura, Jammu

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received 65 notices of adjournment motion regarding the massacre in Kasimpura, Jammu on 13th July, 2002 and the failure of the Union Government to combat cross-border terrorism from the following Members:

1. Shri Ajoy Chakraborty
2. Shri Hannan Mollah
3. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
4. Shri Suresh Kurup
5. Shri Chandranath Singh
6. Shri Basu Deb Acharia
7. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
8. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh
9. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar
10. Shrimati Santosh Chowdhary
11. Shri K.H. Muniyappa

12. Shri Sayavrat Chaturvedi
13. Shri Rajo Singh
14. Shri Vilas Muttemwar
15. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde
16. Sardar Buta Singh
17. Shri Mani Kumar Subba
18. Shri K.A. Sangtam
19. Shri R. S. Patil
20. Shri Shivraj V. Patil
21. Dr. Girija Vyas
22. Shri Saiduzzama
23. Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chowdhary
24. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal
25. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi
26. Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari
27. Shri Vinay Kumar Sorake
28. Shrimati Ranee Narah
29. Shri Thomas Hansda
30. Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal
31. Shri Kanti Lal Bhuria
32. Shri Y.S. Vivekananda Reddy
33. Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana
34. Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit
35. Col. (Retd.) Sona Ram Chowdhary
36. Shri Bheru Lal Meena
37. Shri Tara Chand Bhagora
38. Shri A.C. Jos
39. Shri V.M. Sudheeran

40. Shrimati Prabha Rau
41. Dr. Charan Das Mahant
42. Shri Naresh Puglia
43. Shri Nepal Chandra Das
44. Shri Uttamrao Patil
45. Shri George Eden
46. Shri A.F. Golam Osmani
47. Shri I.G. Sanadi
48. Shri Rameshwar Dudi
49. Shri A. Venkatesh Naik
50. Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhary
51. Shri Pravin Rashtrapal
52. Shri Wangcha Rajkumar
53. Shri Kamal Nath
54. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
55. Shri Bijoy Handique
56. Shri Bhaskar Rao Patil
57. Shri K. Basavana Goud
58. Shri H.D. Deve Gowda
59. Shrimati Margaret Alva
60. Shri Prabodh Panda
61. Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
62. Shri R.L. Jallappa
63. Shri Khel Sai Singh
64. Begum Noor Bano
65. Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh

I have given my consent to Shri V.M. Sudheeran who has secured first place in the ballot to move the motion.

Shri V.M. Sudheeran, meanwhile, in his letter received

by me today, has requested that Shri Shivraj V. Patil may be permitted to seek leave of the House and initiate discussion in his place. I have accepted his request. Shri Shivraj V. Patil may now ask for the leave of the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (LATUR): Sir, I seek leave of the House for moving the Motion for Adjournment regarding the massacre in Kasimpura, Jammu on 13th July, 2002 and the failure of the Union Government to combat the cross-border terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the leave opposed? If nobody is opposing the leave, may I request Shri Shivraj Patil to move the Motion?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE (THANE): Sir, is this Adjournment Motion in favour of the Hindus? The Hindus are killed and the Congress has brought an Adjournment Motion for the first time. So far so many Hindus have been killed but they never brought an Adjournment Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Adjournment Motion is clear. The Adjournment motion is not in favour of or against anybody.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Sir, so far so many Hindus have been killed and they have never brought an Adjournment Motion. Now, all of a sudden, they have brought an Adjournment Motion. We are very happy that Congress is bringing an Adjournment Motion for Hindus. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paranjpe, please sit down.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, this should be expunged from the record. This is a highly objectionable expression of the Member. It should be expunged from the record. Never in the history has any Member taken the name of a religion in terms of a Motion. It must be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that the Adjournment motion is neither in favour of Hindus nor against the Muslims. Therefore, the question raised by Shri Paranjpe does not arise at all. Now, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it amply clear that there is nothing of the sort. No such thing should be raised.

Leave is granted. Under Rule 61, the Adjournment Motion is to be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour. Under Rule 62, not less than two hours and thirty minutes are allotted for its discussion.

I propose that the discussion on the Adjournment Motion may be taken up immediately and voting may take place at 6.30 p.m. Therefore, we would get six hours and thirty minutes for discussion.

I hope the House will agree.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): Sir, the leader of our party has been arrested under POTA. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have already told you earlier that today we are discussing an important issue of Jammu. I have already told you that the issue that you are raising is equally important and, therefore, since there is no 'Zero Hour' today, tomorrow, during the 'Zero Hour', I shall permit you to raise the issue which is an important one. Today I would request you to co-operate with the Chair and permit me to go ahead with the business. The issue that you are raising is an important one. It can be raised tomorrow.

The party-wise time allocation is as follows:

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am allocating the time for the parties. Please listen to me. We have to conclude the discussion on Adjournment Motion by 6.30 p.m.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. BJP and other parties represented in the Government | 2 hours 45 minutes |
| 2. Congress Party | 1 hour 14 minutes |
| 3. CPI (M) | 22 minutes |
| 4. TDP | 9 minutes |
| 5. Samajwadi Party | 18 minutes |

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------|
| 6. | BSP | 9 minutes |
| 7. | AIADMK | 7 minutes |
| 8. | AITC | 6 minutes |
| 9. | NCP | 6 minutes |
| 10. | INLD | 3 minutes |
| 11. | PMK | 3 minutes |
| 12. | Small groups - all put together | 17 minutes |
| 13. | Independents/Single Member Parties | 11 minutes |

...(Interruptions)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has misused the POTA. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (CUDDALORE): Sir, this is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I understand the importance. Therefore, please accept my request and wait till tomorrow.

I urge upon the hon. Members to stick to the time schedule so that the discussion may be completed within the stipulated time. Thank you.

Shri Shivraj Patil to initiate the discussion now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what about the matters under Rule 377?

MR. SPEAKER: We will take them up tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move

"That the House do now adjourn."

Sir, once again the terrorists have struck and 28 precious lives...

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: ..of Hindus,

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: . of Indians are lost. This is exactly what creates difficulties for the country. It will be

correct for us to avoid these kinds of comments. Sir, who has died in Jammu in Kasimpura or Rajiv Nagar? It is called Rajiv Nagar because Rajivji had given relief to the people there and the people had called that place Rajiv Nagar. Who has died? We are not saying that the Muslims have died. We are not saying that the Hindus have died. We are not saying that the Buddhists have died or that the Christians have died. We are saying that the Indians have died and let us consider this issue from this angle.

This is an opportunity for us to take stock of what has been happening in our country and put our heads together and find the solutions to the problem rather than apportioning the blame, rather than trying to score the debating point. What has happened in Rajiv Nagar is a dastardly act and I am sure that all of us here condemn it. The entire country would condemn it. It is Indians who have died there and we are sorry for them. We condole their death.

It is said that those who stand and wait also serve. The people, the Indian citizens, who die in this manner are also serving the country. Those who have been killed were not inimical or not on inimical terms with the killers; and yet they have been killed. That means they have lost their lives in the cause of the nation and that is why, in my opinion, they are martyrs and we should salute their sacrifice and their memory.

For those who suffered because of this dastardly act or for their kith and kin, for the members of the bereaved families, no words can console them, no amount of compensation is equal to their loss. And yet it is necessary for us to share their agony and to help them in whatever fashion it is possible for us. Let the help be given to the members of the bereaved families not in a miserly manner, not in a bureaucratic manner. Let there be no delays and let there be no hair-splitting of the law and say that this can be done and this cannot be done.

Let the help be given to the people who have actually suffered. The help has to be given not only to those people who have suffered in this manner, but to those people also who are living on the border areas. Whenever there are skirmishes, there is a firing, they withdraw and they have to live away from the borders. They also need the help and that help should be given by the State Government and the Union Government also. We would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to let us know what has been done up to this time to help these people. What are the plans of the Government to help

these people? That help should be substantial; it should not be miserly. It should not be delayed. It should be immediately given and it should, certainly, be enough to assuage the feelings of the affected people at least to some extent.

Sir, Pakistan is responsible for cross-border terrorism. This has been said on the floor of the House and outside also. Pakistan says that it is going to co-operate with the world to control terrorism. Now, this is the kind of language it uses when it speaks to the powerful countries of the world, but with regard to the terrorists who cross the border and come to Indian territory, the leaders in Pakistan say that they are freedom fighters. This is a double-talk. This cannot help Pakistan; this cannot help to control terrorism; this certainly cannot help India; and this cannot help the cause of controlling terrorism throughout the world. This should be, in clear terms, understood by Pakistan. If Pakistan is not understanding this, Pakistan is committing a mistake.

India is united. The Leader of the Opposition has said on the floor of the House that the parties here, sitting on the Opposition benches, will support the Government to control terrorism in whatever fashion they want to do. No conditions are to this assurance, but they shall have to take wise decisions and they shall have to act. Today also, I would like to repeat what the Leader of the Opposition has said that the Members sitting on this side would certainly help the Government to control terrorist activities in India in whatever fashion they want to do it, but let it be done in a wise manner. We leave it to them to decide how to do it. Let it be done in a wise manner. That is exactly what we are saying. If Pakistan thinks that it would be able to achieve its objectives by perpetrating terrorism in India in this manner, Pakistan is mistaken. If no war can achieve this, the low intensity war or terrorism cannot achieve it, and India will certainly not allow it to be achieved in this fashion. Let this be clear to Pakistan. Let this be clear to the other countries of the world that India is united in combating terrorism, in protecting India's sovereignty, protecting India's borders, protecting India's citizens, protecting India's property, protecting India's prestige and protecting India's values. Let this be clear to everybody. Let this be clear to Pakistan.

Having said this, please allow me now to express the doubts which are there in my mind. We expect the Government of India to explain to us as to how the Government of India is going to control this terrorism. In the last debate, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister spoke and said that more than thirty times, this issue had been

discussed on the floor of the House. And, yet, the terrorism continues in the country; and, yet, we who are sitting on the Opposition Benches do not know what is the vision of the Government of India, what is the policy of the Government of India to control and contain the terrorism. At least, let us understand today in this debate as to how they intend to control and contain the terrorism that is causing so much agony to us in India. We would like to know that, and we will ask the Government to explain to us. Now, what is being explained is, I do not mean any disrespect, probably, it is a skill, sometimes, used by the hon. Ministers sitting on the Ruling Benches, if they do not want to explain anything, they go on narrating the facts about what has happened, without explaining the policies they want to adopt to control the terrorism. That was done in the Second World War by the great leaders who were fighting the War. Probably, this is also being done, but this is not going to help the Ruling Party; this is not going to help the Parliament, and this is not going to help the country. Let the people know what the Government wants to do in this respect.

The main point today that we want to make is let us understand what is your policy; if that cannot be explained to us do not explain to us. If you can explain to us in the Consultative Committee meeting, explain to us in the Consultative Committee meeting. If you can explain to us in the Standing Committee meeting, explain to us in the Standing Committee meeting. If you cannot do that in the Standing Committee and the Consultative Committee, do it with the leaders of the parties. If you cannot allow yourself to do that, you do it in the National Development Council or you do it in the National Security Council. If you do not do it, you are keeping the entire country in the dark and, if you are keeping the entire country in the dark, you are not giving the strength to the people, strength to the Members of Parliament, strength to our Defence forces, strength to the members of the Police forces to combat this terrorism. So, we would like to know, from you in clear terms, we do not want any narration that this happened, that happened, or something else happened. We do not want stories to be told to us. We have read those stories in the media and newspapers. We do not want them to be repeated. We are not going to be enlightened, if they are repeated on the floor of the House. What is not said in the newspapers, we would like to learn from the Government, we would like to know from the Government. I hope that the Government will oblige us by giving, by shedding some light on the policies that they want to follow with respect to the terrorist activities that are taking place here, and with respect to

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

the solutions they have found to control and contain these terrorist activities.

Now, what is the policy of the Government of India which we have understood, maybe, wrongly? If we have wrongly understood, please tell us where we are going wrong. Whenever an incident of this nature takes place, what comes out in the media, what are the statements given by the Ministers and the responsible members of the Government: "That Pakistan is responsible. It is happening because of Pakistan." We all say that this is happening because of Pakistan; we should blame Pakistan. We have blamed Pakistan and we will not refrain from blaming Pakistan for the wrongs they are doing. And, yet, is this going to solve the problem? Simply by blaming Pakistan, are you going to solve the problem? What is the point in saying that they are sending the terrorists across the border? What is the point, let us understand it. Why do you not stop them? Why do you not take action against them? What is it you have done to stop their crossing into the Indian territory? What is it you have done, we would like to understand from you. Simply by repeating that 'Pakistan is responsible, Pakistan is responsible, Pakistan is responsible', this problem will not be solved.

Very rightly, the Deputy Prime Minister said in the last debate that we would solve it on our own. We do not know how he wants to solve this problem. We would like to know how he wants to solve this problem. At least, to the extent possible, disclose it to us as to how you want to solve this problem and just do not keep repeating things against Pakistan because that is not going to help us, and that fact is an established fact.

You do not have to repeat it by arguing time and again against Pakistan. We are not going to establish anything new. There are no new facts. We are going to get no succour out of this. This is a fact that has been accepted. It has been accepted not only in India but throughout the world.

Sir, the second thing that the Government does is that it tells the world community that 'look, they are misbehaving'. It is like a child going to the mother or to the elder brother and saying, 'look he is troubling me'. All the time they are telling this. You have to be responsible. Well, I do not think that we should not explain to the world community as to what is actually happening. But telling them about it for once, twice and thrice is enough. The world knows it. Everybody in the world knows as to what is

happening in this part of the world. But there is no point in going to the other countries and telling them that they are doing this to us. We have to pressurise them not to act against us. We are, in a way, depending on them and hence repeatedly we are doing this and thus we are exposing the chinks in our armoury. We are explaining to the world that, 'look we are, somewhere, suffering from the weakness and that is why you have to come to our succour'. That kind of an attitude should not be allowed to be taken. Beyond a point it is not necessary for you to repeat to the world powers that you should come to our succour. It is not necessary.

Sir, what has been the third policy of the Government? The Government tries to solve this problem and reduce the tension through dialogue. We welcome it. We welcomed it in the past we welcome it now and we would welcome it in the future also. It is because dialogue would be necessary to reduce the tension, to create an understanding and to solve this problem to some extent. When the Head of State of our country goes to the other country or when a Head of State of that country is invited to our country, is it not necessary to have the preparations made for a dialogue between the two countries to succeed or at least for proceeding a few steps forward? Is it not necessary? Or, is it necessary? Did we do that? We did not do that. That is why the visit of our Prime Minister to Pakistan did not produce the results and also the visit of the President of Pakistan to India did not produce any result. On the contrary, it created bitterness. Now, this kind of a dialogue, this kind of a use of the means of dialogue with our neighbours is going to be counter-productive. It is not going to be helpful. A dialogue is necessary. But let it be done in a skilled manner. Let it be done with full preparations. Let it be done in a manner that would certainly help India, help Pakistan, help the world and help to reduce tension. It has to be done in a skilful manner. If it is not done in that skilful manner, then who has to be blamed, if not the Government?

Sir, we do want to say on the floor of the House with all responsibility and humility at our command that what has been done in this respect is not really very skilful. Rushing forces to the border was not skilful. Invitation to Pakistan for a dialogue was not done in a skilful manner and then snapping of the diplomatic link with Pakistan, through which we could have talked to Pakistan, was not a responsible act. It did not create any atmosphere in which we could have had good results. Let these aspects be very carefully examined and then let the Government tell

us in what fashion they would like to use this diplomatic instrument, I would not say weapon, for reducing tension on the border. This is one extreme.

Sir, what is the other extreme? We are one with the Government and we would ever remain one with the Government to defend Parliament, to defend the sovereignty of the country and to defend the prestige of the country. Let there be no doubt about it. But what is the answer to it? Is the answer to contain terrorism to rush forces to the border and keep them standing there for months together in an eyeball to eyeball situation with the forces of the other country? Is it going to help? Or, is it going to create a situation in which a war can be ignited and in which a war can become a possibility when the forces of the two countries are standing in an eyeball to eyeball situation?

Is it a skillful way of using the military strategy to control terrorism? That is really the question. You are swinging from one extreme of rushing to the other country or inviting the other country for dialogue to the other extreme of using your defence forces to control the terrorist activities in India. It is like trying to kill a fly with a hammer. You can use the hammer but you would not be able to kill the fly. Our defence forces are standing at the borders. They are meant to fight battles and wars. The ships will be there at sea; the aircraft will be there in the sky. The terrorists will be hiding in the villages; they would be hiding in the forests; they would be in the Districts and the *Taluka* places where the defence forces will not be easily available. This job has not to be done by the Defence Ministry or the defence forces; it has to be done by the police force, the Home Ministry and the Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ) : ... who completely failed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Now we are shifting the responsibility of taking action to Pakistan. We are shifting the responsibility of taking effective action to other countries. We are shifting the responsibility of controlling the terrorist activities from the Home Ministry to the Defence Ministry. Is it a correct policy? Is it not going to create more dangerous situations than it would solve problems, if the forces are standing eyeball to eyeball with each other?

We are not asking the Government to run away from war. We are not afraid of war. But we are certainly cautioning the Government to take precaution to see that war is not invited, war is not embraced, war is not

unnecessarily started. Let there be a clear objective about it. Only then you can start a war. If without any clear objective, uninvited, in an impulsive manner, you ignite war, you fuel war hysteria in the country, it is not going to be helpful.

What is happening in the country? In the country we see that war hysteria was created. Everybody was saying that 30 people have died, so let us have war, as if in war less than 30 people would die and the problem will be solved. If war is started, more people will die. We are not afraid of death; we are not afraid of war. But we do not want to embrace war unnecessarily, in an unwitting manner, without any clear objective. Let us understand this.

Probably you did have some restraint in this respect and it is appreciated. On the one hand we are not to be afraid of war and on the other hand we have to use this instrument in a very responsible manner. What is the purpose of keeping these forces, lakhs of forces - three lakhs some people say and some people say six lakhs of forces - standing at the borders all the time in a state of high alert? Is it going to add to the strength, the moral strength of the forces? Let us understand it. If you explain to us, convince us, we will be convinced. But let us understand how it helps? Does it not create a situation in which war can be ignited and once ignited it can escalate to any level?

I am saying again that we are not afraid of war. But we are not for war unwittingly. We are not for a war without objective. This is exactly what has been done. Is this the policy of the Government? What is it trying to do? Are we trying to talk in a fashion, are we trying to rush the forces in a fashion to the borders, are we trying to complain to the world powers, and are we trying to blame Pakistan, in order to shift the responsibility from ourselves to others? Sometimes we get that feeling.

Sometimes we do think that in order to hide its weakness, in order to cover its inability to control terrorism, the Government has been blaming Pakistan more than it should be, and it has been complaining to the world powers every now and then, and it has been using the forces at its disposal in such a fashion that the onus of responsibility shifts from one place to the other, from right place to the wrong place. That is the kind of feeling we have. If we have a wrong feeling, let the Government excuse us. Let it explain to us how we are wrong. Let us understand it. The Government owes an explanation to us on this point and we hope that it will explain this to us.

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

What is your vision? Now, a theory has been developed by those who are well-versed in the art and the science of war, and I think, that has been the theory which has been practised since 5000 years because we have the record of this theory having been used in the past also. The weak countries try not to fight open wars but they try to give pinpricks or reduce the strength of the neighbouring strong countries by adopting the terrorist activities. If war is not fought and if the same amount of money which is used for one day's war is used for terrorist activities, a greater objective can be achieved. That is the kind of theory which was developed by the General Presidents in Pakistan, and that is being used here in India.

If they have used this theory, you are sticking to the theory that that kind of theory can be countered by sending the Defence forces, the Air Force planes by the warships and frigates to the borders of Pakistan and you will be able to destroy that. This is not correct. This is the absence of vision; this is the absence of strategy; this is the absence of the policy.

Anybody in the House can ask as to what can be done in order to control this kind of terrorist activities. We have been saying that if you really want to control the terrorist activities, you have to strengthen your Police force. We are again and again told - I had said this in the Consultative Committee also and the hon. Deputy Prime Minister was there - that he has no time to concentrate on this point. I had said it there, and I had said it before also that we are not going to face the scourge of war but we are going to face the scourge of terrorist activities in India. Not once but many times I had said on the floor of this House, and unfortunately, for me what I had said is coming true and I am really very sorry about it. I have felt and I have said it. But no action is taken. I cannot take any action; my party cannot take any action or my leader cannot take any action as we are sitting on the Opposition benches. You have to take action, and if you have not taken action, at least give us the opportunity to ask what you have done and what you want to do.

We have been saying that let there be a plan to strengthen the Police force. The first thing which is hurled at our face is that "the Police force is with the State Governments; what can we do?" It is not untrue. Certainly, the Police force is with the State Governments. But there is the Union Police force also. That Union Police force also

is used in the border areas and other areas also for controlling the terrorist activities and other criminal activities. What has been done by the Union Government to strengthen the Police force which is at its disposal? Let us understand it because it is the Police force which will be more effective rather than the Defence forces. The Air Force man, the Navy man, the sailor, the soldier will not be able to control the terrorism. It is the Police force which will be effectively controlling it. What has been done in this respect, let us understand.

We are asking as to what has been done by the State Government. We are told that "we cannot control the State Governments." I do not think that this kind of a stand should be taken by any responsible Government. If the Union Government is willing to give them the money, give them the ideas, give them the weapons, they will certainly avail of those things and they will like to strengthen their forces, and to that extent you will be more successful in controlling the terrorist activities. Have you done that?

We are told that there is a plan. We are told "we are acting upon it." But when we get the information about the plan and the action taken on the plan, we are told that the money available or given is only one thousand or two thousand crore of rupees. You want to control the terrorist activities in the country with the help of one or two thousand crore of rupees which will be spent over a period of three or four years to modernise the Police force. Is this a correct policy? Is this a correct approach? In the Defence Ministry you are spending. We have to spend. I am not suggesting that you curtail the Budget of the Defence Ministry. But I am saying that you shall have to make more money available to the Police forces to be modernised.

Your Police force is carrying 303; and that 303 is not a *danda* also. If you have a *lathi* in your hand, it can be more useful. But once the magazine is empty of the bullet that the 303 is having, until the time that bullet, can be put in the magazine and loaded in the 303, they would have just killed the Police men with AK-47, an automatic weapon. What is it that is being done to modernise it and to give better weapons to them? We do have the armoured vehicles with the Defence Ministry, which the Defence Ministry is unwilling to use in a war. It wants the armoured vehicles and the tanks to be used for giving protection against nuclear weapons, against chemical warfare and against bacteriological warfare also. They are not willing to use them. The armoured vehicles - even without spending a pie - can be made available to the police forces. Let them be used. Why is this kind of a thing not being considered in the Government? It may not be done by the

Defence Ministry or the Home Ministry alone, but certainly it can be done by the Government. Why is it not being done?

They do not have the communication facilities also. But the terrorists come with latest communication facilities; they talk to each other because of that; and they strike from anywhere and move to any place. Why are these kinds of communication facilities not being given to them? They do not have the helicopters; they do not have the aeroplanes; they do not have the armoured vehicles; they do not have the automatic weapons; they do not have the intelligence also.

The greatest weakness of our forces is the absence of adequate intelligence. This is the weakest link in the chain of national security. What has been done in this regard? If you can explain, please do so; if you do not want to explain it to us, please explain it to our leader and we will be satisfied.

This is the greatest weakness. Without intelligence, you cannot take action. If intelligence is available, you can control these forces. Of course, we shall be talking to Pakistan and other countries. But if we have to depend on ourselves - as the Government says that the country will depend on itself and not on others - then intelligence should be available. But it is not available to the defence forces to the police forces. What is being done with respect to this?

I am told that the plans, which they have, would take three years to implement. If you wait for three years, your plans will become outdated. Within three years' time, there will be new things. New weapons will be there; new communication and transport facilities will be available. So, you will be outdated. This bureaucratic approach should not be there. If terrorism is a low intensity war, then, let it be dealt with on a war-footing. If you do not do it on a war-footing, you are going to fail; and you are going to come back to Parliament, not 30 times or 31 times, but 100 times to explain - to use your ingenuity to explain - as to why this has happened, as to why you could not control as to why you should understand, etc. If we criticise, sometimes we are told that we are unpatriotic. If war takes place, we are not to discuss; once the war is over, we do not discuss it; we do not discuss the reports; we do not discuss the new things.

But sometimes, we get an opportunity like this. Sir, you have given us this opportunity and we are thankful to

you for that. Otherwise, the issue of national security is not to be discussed. Let the Prime Minister reply to the national security debate and we will be very happy. He is heading the Government. Let him reply and we will be very happy. But we do not discuss national security issues. We do not discuss as to how the defence forces should be used and how the police forces should be used. But they say that others are responsible for it and we have nothing to do with it. Can we take this kind of a stand in our country, control terrorist activities and contain terrorism?

Let me submit very humbly that you will not be able to do that. I am very sorry that I have to say this. I will be very happy if I prove to be incorrect. But I feel it in my bones that if this attitude continues - this attitude of casualness, this attitude of not taking a holistic view, this attitude of not taking into account what is going to happen in future, this attitude of not obtaining the cooperation between the State Governments and the Union Government, between the defence forces and the police forces, between different Ministries and different agencies available in the country - you are not going to succeed. I repeat that you are not going to succeed.

If you cannot act here and if you tell us that this has happened, and you can understand it, and if you do not understand us and criticise us, you are unpatriotic, it is not fair. Our mouth is shut. Because even if we criticise, we are told that we are unpatriotic. So, our mouth is shut. This kind of an attitude should not be adopted by the Government.

Our main charge is that this Government lacks policy; this Government lacks vision; this Government lacks determination to implement a plan. This Government is implementing the existing plans which are not properly framed, in a very bureaucratic manner, in a delayed fashion. They are not going to produce the results in time and they are not going to help the Government and all of us here in the country to curtail and contain terrorist activities.

So, our request is that you may please do something and help us. We change you with these and we would like you to reply to these points.

Sir, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (DEORIA): Hon

[Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi]

Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here the Adjournment Motion, which as I see consists of two parts. One part, I think, is the anger which is being felt by all of us for this dastardly act. The repeated acts of this nature are not only being condemned by us here but are being condemned by everybody in this country. The second part of the Adjournment Motion, which says that the Government is responsible for this, is what I am going to concentrate mainly on.

The killings in Rajiv Nagar, in the outskirts of Jammu, have to be seen as part of a pattern. Lately, it is a known pattern of all the terrorist organisations to terrorise a community or an area. Lately, we have witnessed Kaluchak, which is on the outskirts of Jammu on one side and Rajiv Nagar, which is on the outskirts of Jammu on the other side. The Army is deployed on the border. Doda belongs to a particular caste and community. Therefore, the point that has to be understood is that the terrorists will continue to seek the soft targets. Rajiv Nagar did not have electricity for four days. It is on the outskirts of Jammu. On its one side there is a jungle and on the other side there are hills and mountains. I know that area because I had commanded a brigade in Kaluchak and the unit which was affected in the last episode at Kaluchak, was once upon a time under my command. So, I know the geography of that area very well. The point to be understood is that it will be the endeavour of the terrorists to look for soft targets; find soft targets, kill people and create terror. We must understand this point.

It is not an apology or an explanation for this kind of a thing happening. There is no excuse whatsoever for this kind of a thing happening at all. We have to become capable to stop it altogether. At the same time, we must understand that in every nook and corner, in all the dark alleys if things like this happen, then we have to take a certain lesson out of it. My very respected friend Shivrajji was labouring on the point as to what is the policy of the Government of India. I must say that a very-very forceful speech has been made here and that will be replied by the hon. Home Minister. One thing that I definitely know is, our policy here should not be to react to every incident of this nature. Our policy cannot be reactive policy. It has to be a proactive policy. Our own policy, whatever policy we may choose, cannot be to react to everything. Therefore, in that context, bringing Adjournment Motion of this nature has no place whatsoever. It does not behave. It is not a subject. If we are going to only react to every incident and bring out

an Adjournment Motion, I do not think it is proper. We cannot react to everything. It cannot be our policy. We have to act.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL): Whether we bring congratulation resolution for this?

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (DEORIA) : It is also wrong to react over your statement. I will make my points and you will make your points.

[English]

But certainly it cannot be the policy to react every time something happens. I think that is the point that I would like to make.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Then why did you go there?

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: That is not reaction. That is the Government action. That cannot come under reaction.

The *narsanghar* in Doda, and in Kaluchak, attack on Raghunath Mandir and now in Rajiv Nagar is a thing that should send some signals to our minds and ring some alarm bell that now the terrorists are targeting a certain area and a certain section which they were not targeting earlier very much. This point must be noted. Now one of the points that was made was that why are we repeating that Pakistan is indulging in cross-border terrorism. So, why are we saying it again and again? I would like to put it on record today that it is because we did not say it again and again earlier, and this did not become a subject. This is the first time that cross-border terrorism has become a subject and for it to become a subject you have to repeat it many times. Cross-border terrorism was not a subject two years or three years back. This is to be repeated many times.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Now, the NDA Government has been able to formulate a subject called cross-border terrorism.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (MAYILADUTURAI): You forgot to mention cross-border terrorism in the Lahore Declaration. We have been talking about this since 1990 and you are telling us that you have just learnt it now.

MR. SPEAKER: You please go ahead. You need not reply to every person.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: The other point that has to be understood is that the policy for fighting terrorism has to be a multi-pronged policy. It cannot be a single point policy. That has been asked again and again. In this context, it has been brought out that there are certain anomalies and that there are certain contradictions the Army is on the border, and the forces, para-military forces, police forces are fighting inside the border. But there is no contradiction. The fact that such incidents are taking place again and again has to be understood in a different context and that is this. Everyday the level of terrorism, and the efficiency of terrorists will be increased. It will be improving. They will be getting better weapons and better training. Therefore, during earlier days in case of terrorist attack, you heard that one person has died or two persons have died. But now we are hearing that 17 persons have died or 29 persons have died. So, the level of terrorism and their methodology is definitely getting refined everyday. We must take that factor into account. If we take that factor into account, then we have to take another factor into account that there cannot be a specific division that here the Defence Forces will act, here the Army will act, here the para-military forces will act, and here the Central Police Organisations will act. If it has to be multi-pronged, then it is the totality of the whole situation. That point must be understood and borne in mind. Therefore, this point about not repeating it many times that terrorists are coming from across the border was also criticised. I cannot see anybody criticising this fact that we are repeating it many times that terrorists are coming from across the border. That has to continue. That is one of the prongs of the multi-pronged policy. The other side is the utilisation of Defence Forces. The third prong would be the utilisation of para-military and Central Police Organisations and the fourth prong will continue to be the civil measures which Shri Patil mentioned very clearly that we must give them adequate and timely relief and take action so that those people who have suffered from this should not be very much put to trouble. They are already very poor people. This should be kept in mind.

The unity is there. The policy is there. Just now my dear friend Shri Mani Shankar pointed out that he has been pointing it out since the year of the Lord. I think it was 1990 which I accept. There is no reason to disagree with him. The policy will be there. But, as the level of insurgency increases, the reaction of the Government, our

Forces and the methodology of our Forces have also got to change. It is a continuous process with one thing or the other. This process has to be a continuous one and it is going to continue.

It was mentioned that we had a point about going to war with Pakistan and that everybody was with us on this point. But the reason why we were not able to control this policy is that at that point of time it was felt that we had a kind of victory with regard to cross-border terrorism. But now, one or two more questions have arisen. One is that purely staying cross-border terrorism is not good enough. A lot of people have already come in. Now it is not a question of crossing the border. I suspect the Kaluchak or the Rajiv Nagar incidents have not been caused by the people who have crossed over or come over, gone to a village and shot down people there. No. They have been there for a while. They have their caches already made which in their own time have gone around, seen which are the vulnerable areas; just as in Kaluchak, they carried out a proper reconnaissance and found that all the families had gone away, there was no protection for the families of the military people in the cantonment; it was a soft target and attacked them. It is quite possible that for every incident that is reported in the newspapers, for every big incident that happens and about which we come to know, there may be two or three incidents that may have been tried and aborted. It is in our experience also. It happens that they might have tried and found that things were not conducive and aborted their attempt.

Therefore, one of the things that we have to very very specifically do is to take into account the fact that there would be caches of arms and personnel who dress up as *Sadhus* or as Indian Army soldiers, who go around without being detected or suspected and there carry out the damage. Therefore, one of the first things that we have to do is to carry out a search operation of all the possible areas where such things may have been kept. That is one of the important things that we have to do.

13.00 hrs.

The other point that has to be kept in mind is, with the Afghan War over, the Taliban having got released from that job, there is bound to be more pressure on our area. I am fully confident that barring incidents of this nature, it is quite clear that now the terrorists are not looking for confrontation and not looking for armed people. Even the Doda massacre was of those *gaddis* who take their cattle to graze away from the village. This was another thing

[Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi]

which was away from the main thing. They are not looking for it. Therefore, this point has to be kept in mind that the level of insurgency and terrorism will increase. In any case, we must always work on the worst case scenario taking into account that it will increase. Our planning and conduct must be based on this premise that the level is going to increase on this. This is one of the suggestions that I have got to make.

The basis of fighting terrorism or insurgency is intelligence, the early warning, the early knowledge of their concentration, early knowledge of where the arms are kept. In the Valley, the early knowledge source had dried up when a certain community completely went out. Here also, the effort of the terrorists is that people should go away from there so that early knowledge for fighting insurgency should dry up in Jammu also. We have to ensure that such pockets stay there. It is not only that. I mentioned it in my last speech also that we have to ensure that, we send back people who belong to the Valley and who are able to get information. Therefore, the people who were displaced from the Valley must be sent back to the Valley as soon as possible.

Sir, this is a war. Whether you call it terrorism, whether you call it insurgency, the fact of the matter is that this is a war, probably an undeclared war. Therefore, we have to win this because in a declared war also, we will have a situation of this nature in the rear areas. In the rear areas also, the same situation will prevail at the time of war. Therefore, we have to clean up this area as soon as possible. As I mentioned, this is something that the hon. Home Minister will be replying to but my view is that let us not react. My view is that we have to have our own policy. We are fighting according to our own policy. All incidents of this nature which take place are the tip of the iceberg. There are five such incidents which may have got aborted because of our security forces or because the terrorists did not find a conducive atmosphere. What we came to know is not all that is happening over there. There are no excuses for this kind of a thing. They have to be stopped. We are with it. But I think the situation in Kashmir is, wherever there is Army deployed on the border, and within humanly possible limits, the infiltration routes and the areas which they used to come are getting sealed in a better manner everyday. I am not saying that they are sealed or that they can totally stop sealing. But they are getting sealed in a better manner everyday. I think, we are very soon going to be driven by technology in this matter

to be able to fight cross-border terrorism. The job of coordinating with the various agencies, if it is a multi-pronged attack is very important, particularly in places like Jammu and Kashmir, which has three distinct areas with three distinct identities, with three distinct demographic personnel. Therefore, any one model cannot work in the other side. Coordination is something that has been not so good for a very long time. But today, with the job coming back to the Home Ministry, the wherewithal for this kind of job is available. People who are trained in this kind of job are available there. There was a time when it was taken away from the Home Ministry. Now, it has come back to the Home Ministry and it has certainly started showing fruits

I, therefore, feel that there is no place for this kind of Adjournment Motion and that the Government, within its power, is doing a good job. Of course, there is no excuse for these things to happen. They have to stop. But within the parameters, we are progressing towards fighting this insurgency in a very successful manner, in a very sure-footed manner and with a very definite look at the direction.

MR. SPEAKER: Before, Shri Somnath Chatterjee starts his address, I would like to bring to your notice that there would be no recess today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Sir, we most strongly condemn the incident that took place on the 13th night at Kasimpura and Rajiv Nagar. We convey our sincerest condolences to the members of the bereaved families and also convey our sincere sympathies to those who have been injured. There can be no adequate words to express the horror of innocent citizens of this country being killed by terrorists, which is the perpetration of most heinous offence. But these types of incidents are now happening with almost unfortunate regularity. Only two months back, we had a discussion in this House for hours in the aftermath of the happenings at Kaluchak. At the end of the discussion, our distinguished Home Minister, who was not Deputy-Prime Minister then, said:

"Proper decisions would be taken after inter-action with the Prime Minister, his Cabinet colleagues and Chief of Defence Staff. Whatever decision taken, will certainly be conveyed to you."

Sir, we are still waiting for any decision being taken or being conveyed to us. At least, it appears, that the hon. opening speaker of the ruling party, the BJP, does not know what the policy is and what action has been taken. I

am very sorry that he is not even consulted. Being such a defence expert, he is not even consulted by the powers that be. He is making the suggestions here. What can we do with his suggestions? He should give them to the Government.

Now, the incident of this dimension, of similar nature in that area, after the assurance of the Home Minister that appropriate decision would be taken and implemented, is the result of the monumental failure of this Government. Probably, this promotion of Home Minister to Deputy-Prime Minister is because of this total failure of this Government. Not one word of regret has been said by the BJP spokesman today. Three or four persons enter some area, carry out the depredations, kill innocent people and walk away. There is nobody even to apprehend them. We are told that all around the security forces are taking steps and are covering the entire area, to find them out, but not a single person is found. How are you protecting this country? The future safety of the innocent people is not secure in the hands of this Government. Today, it is absolutely proved. I do not want to know the details of the use of forces and the steps that you have taken. But I would like to know, whether there are any Intelligence forces in that area. When the borders are well protected by Defence forces, then these people are operating within our area. How can it be found out? Within the last two months, since 17th May when we discussed on the floor of this House, what is the progress we made? The hon. Home Minister gave that assurance which I read out. Of course, he has not taken us into confidence by any communication. He said that he would convey to us, to Parliament what steps had been taken, what decisions had been taken in consultation with the hon. Prime Minister, his Cabinet colleagues and the Chief of Defence Services. Does the Government not owe an explanation to the people of this country why they have allowed it to happen?

Sir, kindly permit me to quote what I said on 17th May. With great agony, I had said certain things on the last day of the Budget Session. I did not want to be proved to be true. But what did I say? With your kind permission, I submit that this is what I said:

"I would request the hon. Prime Minister to take the House into confidence, and through the House the entire country into confidence, and say that his Government means business. What has been happening nowadays when some serious incident takes place? We gather together, express our condemnation and then the Government tells that

they are very much concerned about it and that the Government would take steps against it but we wait until the next incident comes. Again, we come together; join in condemning the incident without being able to solve it. Let this not be repeated in future."

So, precisely that has happened. I am not happy at all. On the 17th May, the last day of the Budget Session with all solemnity, we discussed it. I take it that with all solemnity the hon. Home Minister replied to the debate. And we are opening the next Session of this House with a debate on almost identically a similar incident. What do we find from the newspapers? The hon. Home Minister is saying this. He has used very descriptive words. He said: "Terrorism in its most naked form." How can it help the country? How can it help the people to be told by the hon. Home Minister that this is the worst type of terrorism? Whose obligation is it to control that? Whose obligation is it to save the innocent people of this country? Now, he has further said: "I cannot say whether Pakistan is involved now." Of course, every day, South Block is more frequented by the top U.S. guys. I do not know whether Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi has access to it? ...*(Interruptions)* Probably, you have no access; you have to get passes to enter that building. But we find that within this month itself so many big bosses from the USA will come. He has supposedly joined the Front to fight international terrorism. There is a big coalition for the fight on international terrorism. What is happening? Where is the fight? Who is fighting against whom? The U.S. has kept its forces in Pakistan. They are supposedly fighting the Al Qaeda. Mr. Minister, would you invite the U.S. forces here to fight terrorists? What is their role? I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister about it. How do you visualise the U.S. role in this context here? Who are the others who are supporting you in fighting the terrorism? If you get one smile from the USA., you are very happy. If you can get an admonition on Pakistan from the U.S.A. you are very happy feeling that the U.S.A has admonished Pakistan.

Gen. Musharraf has learnt a lesson now; Bush is angry; Armitage has come and now President Musharraf has said: "I promise, there will be no cross-border terrorism".

Sir, I think, the Government cannot honestly ever say that the Opposition has not cooperated with the Government in its fight against terrorism. Whenever any attempt has been made by the hon. Prime Minister to discuss with the Opposition, we have always said: "Take whatever steps you want, we shall support you." When they stopped

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

actual steps, we supported them because, according to their perception, it was necessary and when they wanted to resume it, we said: "Very well, we support you because it is your perception and you are in power." Can there be a single instance cited when we have not given full support? Last time, we have given the fullest support to the Government. I remember, in my speech - I went through it again this morning - we wanted to raise many issues, but we did not raise them because we did not want to complicate the matter. We said: "Very well, you take action, we shall support you." But we cannot stand here as mute spectators, as dumb persons and exonerate this Government in whatever they do.

Sir, for the last three days, we do not know what is the perception of this Government. I do not blame the hon. External Affairs Minister. He has just been catapulted to this position. What can he do? He thought he was changing our economy for the better. He is suddenly changed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He is changed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The economy is not changed, he is changed. But I have my best wishes for him. He is a good friend of ours. We have no quarrel with Shri Yashwant Sinha. I have already wished him a successful tenure. But he says that Pakistan has not changed its stand. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister - I take it that he now transcends the Home Ministry - whether he thinks that Pakistan is behind this attack or not. If Pakistan is behind it, what is the action that the Government propose to take?

Sir, last time, I was the only person - I am not taking any special credit for that - who said: "Beware of talking of war; jingoism will not help this country." Ultimately the Government has seen reason. Probably Shri Swami did not want to go to war, but his jingoistic friends did. At least, we came to know from one of the most illustrious candidates for the Presidential Election that because of nuclear arsenal there was no war.

Sir, I would like to know as to who is responsible for this terrorist attack. I wish the hon. Prime Minister had been here. I do not blame him also. We are hurt today because there is no lunch today, but we respond to the serious situation. We are prepared to forego lunch. But the problem is, for the past few days the hon. Prime Minister is busy with improving the image of the BJP than saving the

people of this country from terrorism. The only priority, the only agenda of the hon. Prime Minister is to improve the image of the BJP. I am very happy that Shri Arun Jaitley has gone back to the Supreme Court and started practising. The permutations and combinations are going on. Of course, I do not wish you well at all in any of your permutations. But I would like to know the reason for such incident happening again. Where is your POTA now? What is your POTA doing? The only visible application of POTA is against Shri Vaiko. Is there any Member from the MDMK here? I do not know about it. With great gusto, when he was standing up, sitting down and again getting up while trying to support Shri L.K. Advani's peroration on the desirability of POTA, I told him, "You will be the first victim." I am not happy to be a prophet. But that shows that every word - we said it would be used for political purposes - has been proved. You cannot make much noise either because you are hoping for votes from the AIADMK. You do not want to annoy Shri Pandian's leader, 'Amma'. Therefore, there are very muted views, observations and reactions to Shri. Vaiko's arrest. Even Shri Pandian is quiet now.

I would like to know what was the relevance of POTA so far as this terrorism is concerned. Has it been tried to be applied there? Of course, we are against it. Then, why was this great urgency that you created history by calling a joint session of the Houses, ignoring the views of the Councils of States? You showed the zeal that you must have POTA. Once POTA is there, where are the champions today? Dr. Nitish Sengupta, you spoke in favour of POTA.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (CONTAI): We abstained.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You supported and then abstained. ...*(Interruptions)* You are probably in the other group of Trinamool Congress hoping to join the Ministry. Shri Advani, kindly keep a note of it. He is hoping against hope. You create conditions to become a Minister and your leader becomes a Minister. This will happen.

I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, according to him, who is responsible for this latest incident. Have you been able to find out in the last two or three days? Have you been able to apprehend anyone? Why have you not been able to apprehend anyone of them? Anybody can walk in today in that part of the country or, for that matter, in this country. We have seen in Parliament what has happened we are just like sitting ducks. The greatest attainment of this Government is that they always act after the event. We were told repeatedly that the Parliament may be liable to be attacked or may be attacked.

I am sure, all of us here remember it. The Prime Minister abused us of irresponsibility when he went to address the birthday celebration of our very good friend, Shri Sharad Pawar. Look here, how irresponsible is the Opposition. The only responsible Member of Parliament is Shri Sharad Pawar because he supported POTA. Then, what happened? So many people got in. Some innocent lives had to be lost here because this great edifice was to be protected. They were not from the forces of Shri L.K. Advani, but the unarmed forces of this Parliament Security who saved this Parliament.

Now, we find that we are under seize. Not even a fly can enter. Let flies not enter. I do not mind that after the incident. Similarly, we were assured. I charge this Government of misleading this Parliament and the nation about taking appropriate action for containing terrorism. If Shri Advani's words have any relevance, then, he must explain and apologise to this country.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): What did their Government do when the terrorists attacked the American Center in Kolkata? ...*(Interruptions)* What was their Government doing? ...*(Interruptions)* Could they protect it? ...*(Interruptions)* They should address this question first. What was their Government doing in West Bengal when the American Center was attacked by the terrorists? ...*(Interruptions)* Could they protect it? ...*(Interruptions)* They should tell that first before they say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (TRIPURA WEST): It is the responsibility of the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: What was the West Bengal Police doing there? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We shall await his instructions to them.

I am reiterating on behalf of my party and I am sure everybody in this House will join me in expressing our commitment to fight cross-border terrorism, to fight proxy war which is the very favourite phrase of Shri L.K. Advani, like 'pseudo-secularism'. It is his favourite expression. This proxy war also is a favourite expression of him. Whatever it meant, we shall support it. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that the country is united in this. Everybody is

with him. He has got all the paraphernalia, the entire Defence, the entire policy, the entire para-military forces, the State Government is dancing to his tune, and the Defence Minister is too ready to oblige him with whatever he needs. Then why is he not able to do it? I would like to know what he perceived to be the US role in this. How far is he dependent on the US stand?

The dangerous development that is taking place is that there is no response to the demand for autonomy. Shri Omar Abdullah is not here, but when the Kashmir Assembly passed the resolution for autonomy, it was summarily rejected. Now the election is drawing near and Shri Advani says, 'we shall consider the question of autonomy now'. What was said earlier was unceremoniously rejected. Is the question of autonomy not a problem, the question of getting the people of Jammu & Kashmir, in the mainstream of our national line? That is their demand. Even, Shri Omar Abdullah has reiterated the demand. He is in the Cabinet. I would like to know the Government's response to this. How do they propose to get the people's enthusiasm in it people's active participation in it.

We have seen how terrorism could be controlled in Punjab. It was by the people's active participation or objection to terrorism. Otherwise we could not do it. But here the question of autonomy is totally thrown to the winds.

Then, the other dangerous situation is that now there is a demand for trifurcation of Jammu & Kashmir. It is the most pernicious demand that can be made at a very volatile time. The election is coming near. We want a free and fair election in Jammu & Kashmir. The people must express their verdict. And now to make a demand by their own outfits, not only outfits, they are their controlling authorities, that is, RSS and VHP, is not correct, they have formally demanded for trifurcation on the basis of religion. Where do we stand? What is the policy of this Government vis-a-vis this demand of RSS and VHP?

Sir, on the floor of this Parliament - you are the custodian of the rights of the hon. Members of this House and we seek protection from you - Shri Vidyasagar, who is here, was made to say many things. Last time, I referred to them. I take your kind permission to refer to them because not a single answer was given. The Prime Minister kept himself away from the discussion on this very vital issue facing this country.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Of course, we have a very eminent Minister here in the Deputy-Prime Minister and I am very happy that it has been heard and recognised.

Sir, a question has been put here on the 16th of April- not long time back - and I would like to quote the answer given by Shri Vidyasagar Rao on behalf of the Home Ministry. It says:

"The Government is committed in its resolve to wipe out militancy from Jammu and Kashmir and to usher peace and normalcy in the State as soon as possible."

Again, there is a big question mark - how? Have you done it? Well, Shri Tripathi, I am really sorry for you. You are such a distinguished General of our country. You know that part of the country so well like your palm and you are not being consulted. They have totally ignored you. Shri Tripathi, we have all respect for you. You have to wait for an occasion to speak in the House to give advice to your own Minister, your Party leader.

Now, I would like to quote what was said here in the month of April. Shri Vidyasagar Rao, please listen. It says:

"In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at the various levels, redeployment of troops at border, Line of Control, and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland, the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border terrorism perpetrated by Pakistan's ISI in Jammu and Kashmir...."

Sir, it is a very long statement. I have a little breathing trouble today. It is one sentence going on without a full stop. It says:

"... perpetrated by Pakistan's ISI in Jammu and Kashmir which includes *inter-alia* strengthening border management to check infiltration, ..."

Please tell us whether we have been able to stop it. It says:

"... pro-active action against terrorists within Jammu and Kashmir,..."

Shri Tripathi is very angry with re-active politics. You are for a proactive decision. We would like to know what proactive action was taken. Then, it says:

"... gearing up intelligence machinery, ..."

That is how, I got the idea. There must be intelligence machinery. It is only a question of gearing up. Then, it says:

"... greater functional integration through an institutional framework of operation groups and intelligence groups of the UHQ at all levels,..."

When you do not want to convey anything, you use all these rigmarole. It says:

"... improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces and action as per law against over-ground supporters of the terrorists."

What has happened? Which one have you done? If you have done it, then according to you, we had a foolproof formula to tackle terrorism. Which one have you been able to do and which one have you not been able to do? Why not? Has the country not supported you? Has the Parliament not supported you?

Then, Sir, I would like to quote another answer dated 7th of May. Again it has fallen to the fate of Shri Vidyasagar Rao to make all sorts of promises without carrying them out. It says:

"The Central Government conjointly with the State Government of J&K has been pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy to the State of J&K and strengthen the socio-economic development. The three major prongs of the strategy are proactive tackling of cross-border terrorism within J&K."

What has happened? Please tell us. You have to take the country into confidence at some time or the other. This is not your sweet will that you will keep things suppressed within you. You owe a duty to this country, to this Parliament and to the members of the families of innocent victims. For no fault of theirs - they are poor people - they have been massacred. I found that they were watching the cricket match. It was so pathetic and so heartrending. They have not indulged in criminal activities. Nobody has said that. This Government is sitting quiet. The only thing is: "Well, we should be proactive." That has been the decision of your Government long time back, Shri Tripathi.

Then, Sir, they have promised to accelerate the economic development of the State. I wish that some friends of Shri Omar Abdullah from Jammu and Kashmir are here.

What economic development has taken place to that State? You have taken up a policy for economic development for the simple reason you want the people with you, and it is your obligation to do that.

"Being prepared to talk with any group of people within the State, who eschew, the path of violence and who may have any legitimate grievances. Necessary refinements are being made in the strategy as per requirements from time to time."

These are big words. The only result is the murder of Shri Abdul Gani Lone, one of the moderate elements there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is why I said, there is a comprehensive and monumental failure on the part of this Government in protecting the lives of the innocent people of this country. Everybody knows Jammu and Kashmir is a vulnerable area. We have been told of so many things.

Last time Shri Advaniji said: "In a way the attitude of the USA towards Pakistan has rather encouraged Pakistan to continue such misdeeds." I am quoting from his words. He said: "We must achieve victory in this fight. Otherwise we will not be able to root it out." Now you have not been able to root it out. Did you fight for a victory? What fight did you put there? With whom did you fight? What happened to your fight? Don't you have to tell us, Shri Advaniji? You are one of the most eminent persons occupying that seat. Well that is all good to explain. He said: "Musharraf's obsession is that he should get Kashmir and he is uncompromised about Kashmir." This is all known to us. And his assurance was that 'we shall look into everything to protect the people'. Therefore, I say that it has almost become an event that we are taking part in every Session of this House. We have started this Session with this tragedy. I hope in future it does not happen. My problem is to accept that if we have to believe that it will not happen because you are there in power. Because of you, this has happened because there is neither any policy nor any programme nor any action taken nor any success nor any victory. You have said the same thing 'we shall look into it, we shall take action and we shall do this or that.' There are all sorts of long list of promises which have not been fulfilled.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are now very near to elections in Jammu and Kashmir. It is apprehended that there will be more such attempts to disturb the even tempo of life in Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, it is more necessary for

the Government to be extra cautious and they have to see not a single insurgency incident happens. If there are forces still on the border as we have been told, then it can be only the people from inside, within the country who are indulging in this criminal activities, heinous activities and uncivilised activities. They are murderers of the worst type. Therefore, mere statements, vague statements that 'we shall take all necessary action', 'what can we do', 'people come in and they sneak through', are not sufficient. What are your forces doing?

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I condemn the incident in the strongest possible terms as we convey our sincerest condolence and sympathies to the people and their families who have suffered. I also hold this Government equally responsible and they must explain their failure. Otherwise, the country will judge. There is no question of allowing the situation to continue in future. Sir, the people of India will give their verdict at appropriate time.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PARBHANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the adjournment motion brought in by the opposition is being discussed. 27 people have been shot down by terrorists in Jammu & Kashmir. It is the most shameful and it should be condemned in the strongest words. I think the word 'Condemn' is too inadequate to express this ghastliness. It is a very heart-rending incident.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is not the first incident of its kind in Jammu and Kashmir. Massacre is a continual phenomenon in J&K. It is going on for many years. It is causing a massive damage to the property of the people. I would like to say that the J&K problem is not altogether new. It has been going on for years. The acts of the terrorism from across the border and massacre are incessantly taking place there. The incident of the 13th of the month is a case in point. It is a conspiracy to intimidate the people of a specific section of the society there. They forcibly possessed a temple and assassinated innocent including even women and children. What the offence of these innocent people? It seems to me to be a conspiracy to gun down women and children and shoot people belonging to a particular community. The data of the people who have been killed till now in J&K need not be given in this house as it has been discussed many times.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of people killed in the terrorist activities from across the border is higher than ever those killed in all the wars taken together fought

[Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav]

hitherto. Around 65 to 70 thousand people including the militants have been killed. It is the responsibility of this Government and the whole of our country to protect the general public and save their life and property. It is the duty of all of us and also that of the Government but the opposition also cannot get rid of its responsibility. It is not the time for passing comments. The whole of the house cutting across the party lines will have to decide untidily to end the terrorism being perpetrated and perpetuated from across the border. We have also made a lot of efforts in this regard.

13.44 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

We took the initiative of starting Lahore Bus journey. Cease-fires were observed in J&K not once, but twice we observed the cease fire. Then followed the Agra summit. Despite this our highest institution Lok Sabha the house of people was attacked on 13th of December. Even after that some incidents have occurred. The attack of 13th December on Parliament was much talked about. Till now 6-7 lacs of military Jawans are deployed in our defence on the border and yet terrorists are able to sneak in. We will have to find out the lacunae due to which the terrorists manage to sneak in. Specific measures are needed to be taken to obviate the incidents like the attack of the 13th July and especially to end the cross border terrorism.

The speakers who have spoken before me said that our Jawans have outdated and obsolete arms. This is known to all. Terrorists are equipped with sophisticated arms. Terrorists are spreading 'Jehad' through Website. Out state police forces as well as central Reserve Police Force will definitely have to undertake the modernization of arms. I am of the opinion that this step should be taken at the earliest.

Our Telecommunication system is also deficient. Information reaches us late. If we receive information well in time, we can prevent terrorists, we can curb them. Our intelligence system is not performing upto the mark. Certainly, our espionage system is lacking somewhere. We will have to see it and we shall have to modernize communication system if we are to stop terrorism in the real sense of the term. Then only we shall succeed in containing terrorism.

There are two wars - declared war and proxy war. I

think the proxy war is more dangerous than the declared one. In a declared war we know where about of our enemy and how we are to attack them but in the undeclared war terrorists infiltrate into Jammu & Kashmir through hidden paths and carry out attacks. Therefore, we are required to pay our utmost attention to end the proxy war. As far as the national security is concerned we need to focus on it too. We need no discussion about who is perpetrating and who is responsible for the cross border terrorism. Pakistan is responsible for it and we should not be afraid of telling that Pakistan is doing it all. We should speak it out repeatedly. Innocent people are being frequently killed in J&K and particularly a specific community is being targetted. So that they flee from Jammu & Kashmir. It is their conspiracy not to let reside a particular community in Jammu and Kashmir. We shall have to prevent this also. I express my condolence to the families of those 27 people shot down by terrorists in Jammu on behalf of my party. In future it is the responsibility of the Government, our opposition, we people and the whole of India to put an end to terrorism. Some concrete measures will have to be taken for the safety and security of life and property of all the people of India. We need to work smoothly for this and are required to take some concrete steps in future. With this suggestion I come to conclude my speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (SAMBHAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion on terrorism under various rules is taking place for the fifth time in 13th Lok Sabha and we want to repeat that government has been fully supported by the opposition on the stand that whatever action is taken by them to stamp out terrorism, the entire opposition, entire country and army will support them.

Though it has been repeatedly assured that government will take action against terrorism and will succeed in its mission but today situation remains the same. In the morning of 13 July, 27-28 innocent people who were originally Rajasthani and had gone to Kasim Nagar (Rajiv Nagar) in search of livelihood, were massacred there. The motive of terrorists behind the killing of these innocent people is to spread terror in the entire country. This terror is being spread at a time when Parliament is in session, when the session of Kashmir Assembly is about to begin and particularly when US Secretary of the state and other representatives of America are coming on a tour to hold talks with both India and Pakistan. On the one hand the terrorists are blatantly carrying out their activities, the whole attention of government is on America with a hope that the latter will check terrorism. We are always of

the opinion that India will have to fight against terrorism on its own. Terrorism can neither be fought nor stamped out by depending ourselves on another country. But what is the approach of the government? So many type of statements have been made Tripathi ji is not present here. He asks us not to react. Who is there to react? We people react in the interest of the country and to improve the security situation in the country. How do these people react? 30 innocent people were attacked and killed in army camp in the wee hours at Kaluchak. This incident occurred on the day when army jawans and their families were present in large number. Soon the Prime Minister reached Kaluchak and said that now a decisive battle was about to begin and jawans of the country should be ready to make the sacrifice. On the next day while leaving for Delhi, what did he say, you know? He said the Minister of Defence is sitting over here and he would tell what instructions were received on telephone from America. The instructions were given to change the language and wordings of the statement and soon the Prime Minister said that war clouds had disappeared and there was no possibility of lightening. Thereafter he went to Simla and Manali for summer holidays. We had made preparations to fight against terrorism on border. We were prepared for any eventuality of war. But all those preparedness has turned out to be futile. For the last seven months, our jawans have been posted on borders. They have not been granted any leave. The Defence Ministry should realise the condition in which they must have been living. The rough estimate that more than Rs. 8000 crore are being spent on Indian jawans. Now how far this estimate is correct, only Defence Ministry can tell. However all this is without any results. I fail to understand how the terrorists are committing such heinous crime and killing the innocent people despite the posting of entire army and security force there. These terrorists manage to flee after killing these innocent people. It is beyond our understanding where the infiltrators are infiltrating from so far no such terrorists has either been apprehended or killed. We came to know that marriages of most of the jawan posted on the border were fixed, but had to be postponed as they could not return to their homes due to cancellation of their leaves. We should ensure that arrangements for their lodging is taken due care of and note should be taken of the circumstances in which they are living there. Besides, it should be observed as to where the people of terrorist affected areas are going and how they are migrating and searching for their livelihood at far places. In spite of all these, we are not able to fight terrorism. What is the reason for it? The government should reply to it. About Rs. 8000 cr. has been spent; the

leaves of jawans have been cancelled and their marriages have been postponed. All this is demoralising the army. Earlier there was a kind of fervour among them. They were prepared for any sacrifice. But today we should also see what is their condition and what has been impact of terrorism on them. I think that there can not be any other government more weak and incapable than this. While we condemn heinous crimes of terrorists, at the same time we also condemn this weak and incapable government.

'Hindustan' dated 15 July reported that after Kaluchak massacre at Kasim Nagar, Rajiv Nagar incident is the result of carelessness on the part of the government. It is a lead story in that newspaper. I hold the government responsible for it. Government should also accept that it has failed in fighting terrorism. For the last one and half year, Jammu is on the target of terrorists. So far 150 persons have been killed. Earlier Kashmir was on their target. Thereafter for some time some parts of Himachal Pradesh and then Kargil were on their target. Now the whole of Jammu is on their target. We agree with Shivraj Patil that the people who are being killed, are neither Hindu nor Muslim nor Sikh. They all are Indians. We people never talked of Hinduism. You people came to power with the help of slogan of Hinduism. All Hindus have migrated from Kashmir valley. Today, Kashmiri Pandits are staying in camps and tents at various places of the country. Nobody is looking after them. No arrangement is being made for their rehabilitation in the valley. We feel that if government remains to be so weak like this no Hindu families would be left in whole of Jammu like Srinagar and whole of Kashmir where hardly and Hindu family lives. By chanting slogan of Hinduism and spreading the feelings of Hinduism today, these people have come to power. Now where are the patrons of Hindus who used to talk of Hinduism and call me anti-Hinduism. We accept the fact that Prakash Mani has served as Lt. General in the army. But we have also seen and he also knows how a war fought, how neighbourly relations are maintained and how the morale of the Army can be boosted.

14.00 hrs.

How arms are supplied? I would like to let you know the manner in which the statements were made the Prime Minister has admitted with disappointment that we should have attacked Pakistan immediately after the Parliament was attacked on 13 December. I am referring to the statement of Prime Minister because he said that we did not go forward to take action due to international pressure. I want to say that this reference has been made by me

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

just to show how the interest of the country can be sacrificed for the sake of the international interest. They claim to be big the great patriots. But no body knows what we endured. The poster were printed to defame us. That is why we want to point out how this government can sacrifice the interest of the country just to please international community. We are saying this all knowingly. It may be a bitter word.. But one thing is clear that you have succumbed to international pressure by ignoring national interest.

The Amarnath yatra is going to start from 19th July, last year, you promised that you would make complete security arrangements for the yatra. But out of 1,80,000 pilgrims, more than half of pilgrims have come back fearing lack of adequate security. Today the people can not go Amarnath pilgrimage. You have failed to make adequate security arrangements. Tell us where you are fighting terrorism. You should tell us where your fought against terrorism alongwith action taken in this regard when the journalists ask the Home Minister, who is now Deputy Prime Minister, the latter says that unless and until inquiry is completed, he can say nothing about it. The Minister of Defence, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Dr. Farooq Abdullah all are silent and the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs both say that Pakistan is involved in the incident.

The Prime Minister has been made silent as to who is responsible for it. Statements of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defence and Minister of External Affairs are different. It is a sensitive matter. The Government is not unanimous in the matter of the defence of our country. However, the opposition, the people and the army is with the Government on this issue. What is the reason that different statements are made? You should tell whose statement is correct. The Prime Minister has said that leaders of Hurriyat Conference should be taken into confidence before the elections. The Minister of Defence said that the Government would not talk with Hurriyat about election. The Prime Minister visited Lucknow and made a statement that President rule can be imposed in Kashmir on the eve of election. I would like to know whether by doing so peace would prevail in Kashmir. The situation is worse there. The Government should keep it in view that the assembly elections due in October are not be hampered. All the militant outfits operating in Pakistan and

Jammu and Kashmir are playing their role to stall the elections. After independence, what did Kashmir get? Have jobs been provided to the people of Kashmir? Has education been imported to the people of Kashmir? Has the transportation facility been provided to them? Has economic and social development taken place there? Now elections are going to be held there. Do you know that out of the total persons serving there, how many persons are outsiders and how many persons are Kashmiris? Are bank transactions not taking place during the last 13-14 years? No development has taken place there. Every kind of facilities is lacking there. The Government provide plethora of packages, but the people of Kashmir are still suffering. The people of Kashmir desired to remain with India and they have opposed Pakistan. Have you ever known the feelings inculcating in the minds of the youths of Kashmir? Who is responsible for it? The Government policies are responsible for it? You should amend these policies. We talk again and again that you should take the people of Kashmir in confidence. You take America, England and international groups of other countries of the world in confidence. If you take the people of Kashmir into confidence then the terrorism will come to an end. By taking only America, England, European countries and international community in confidence, you can not end terrorism. Hon. Minister of Defence, Sir, I do not know where your policies are changed. When you became the Minister of Defence, your ideology changed. You should express your views and take the people of Kashmir in confidence. I am in possession of your statements made during 1989-90. Who is responsible for it? You had opposed it too much and we were united. At that time I was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. You used to express your views firmly. Who has been deployed in charge of Kashmir affairs, who is destroying the whole of Kashmir. I do not want to take name, you must have understood. You have told that time that Hindu and Muslims were working in the factories very cordially. There is no feeling of being a Hindu or a Muslim. They were living in harmony. Now you are the Minister of Defence. Why the situation has changed. All of you know about it. Perhaps, the Prime Minister would understand your view. Then he will also understand. There is a need to take the people of Kashmir in confidence to change the situation. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, by taking America, England and countries of Europe in confidence, you cannot combat terrorism. But by taking the people of Kashmir in confidence, terrorism can be stamped out. By taking the people of Kashmir in confidence, you should take steps in this regard. President rule has been imposed in Kashmir again

and again but the problem still exists. It is the result of that act and it is one cause of terrorism. If you follow the same path as followed by your predecessors, you can not combat terrorism by imposing President rule.

Sir, when the legislators of Bharatiya Janta Party raised a question in the legislative assembly of J&K, the Chief Minister, Shri Farooq Abdullah categorically asked them to go and ask the Union Home Minister, Shri Advani Ji. You can ask for and check the proceedings of the legislative assembly. He said you should ask the Union Home Minister Shri Advani Ji because the whole military is in their command. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir says that Union Government is responsible for it and the Union Government says that Government of Jammu and Kashmir is responsible for it. I say that both the Governments, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Government are responsible for it. Our people are being killed due to the evil of terrorism. Therefore, both the Governments are responsible.

At this instance, Shri Somnath Chatterjee asked the Home Minister about their opinion in this regard. I know what is your reply? The members of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Sangh Parivar are repeatedly demanding that Kashmir should be divided in three or four parts. The BJP members would say here that they do not agree to it. But we allege that the ruling BJP members have fully supported the views of the VHP and the Sangh Parivar. How can you separate Sangh Parivar and Vishwa Hindu Parishad. I would like to know whether Shri Chinmayanand ji is a member of Vishwa Hindu Parishad or Bajrang Dal, or not. He is a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Jaunpur constituency at Gorakhpur. You say that it is the opinion of the Sangh Parivar, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the Bajrang Dal. The Members of the Bajrang Dal and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad are present in the Lok Sabha. People of Sangh Parivar would say that they are proud of being members of the Sangh Parivar. These people wear shorts and salute the saffron flag. These people may say that the Sangh Parivar is a separate entity. It is not a separate entity and it is in your control.

Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, we are aware of your capability. We know that you have full control over the Sangh Parivar, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Bajrang Dal. Without obtaining your consent, why these people should have given suggestion to divide Kashmir?

What is the intention behind the division of Kashmir?

Why do you want so? Do you wish to hand over Kashmir to Pakistan? Do you want to hand over Kashmir to Pakistan by separating Laddakh and Jammu and Kashmir? Jinnah also wanted this from the very beginning. Do the Sangh Parivar and Vishwa Hindu Parishad also have the same intention as Mr. Jinnah had? If you are the supporter of the view of Jinnah then what is the difference between you and the followers of Jinnah? Jinnah, the Sangh Parivar and Vishwa Hindu Parishad all are having the same opinion. Hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister while replying here should tell us whether they have any different opinion. They have failed to maintain the unity and integrity of the country as they are interested in saving their Government only. Is a signal not sent in this way across the country that you are not able to save Kashmir. What message will reach the nation and the military? Are you telling the army to remain prepared to sacrifice their lives? On the one hand the Government is talking about sacrifice and on the other the Government is conveying a message that it is not in a position to tackle the Kashmir problem. You are following the path of Jinnah. Hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister should reply in this regard.

Sir, I would not like to take more time because ten minutes have been given to me. I would not like to repeat the views of Shri Shivraj Patil and Shri Somnath Chatterjee. But I strongly condemn this incident. It is a heinous crime. You should take stringent action against the terrorists. The Samajwadi Party and the Members of all the opposition parties fully support the Government in this regard. We condemn this incident, the terrorists, the perpetrators of this incident and Pakistan as well. We also condemn the callous government. We hope that the Government would take concrete decision in this regard. With these words I conclude.

14.14 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the incident of Rajiv Nagar, the discussion that is going on and the matters that have been raised here are appropriate and there can be no dispute about them. We all agree that the more we condemn the incident that took place the less it would be. We see a trend in this incident and the incident that had taken place earlier in Kaluchak and that has been happening in Doda and in several parts of Jammu Kashmir for the last few months that these are against those who are totally unarmed and incapable of defending themselves.

[Shri George Fernandes]

This has also been seen that the weakest section of the society who were engaged in jobs after immigrating from other states for seeking employment the women and children living in the camps of the Jawans of the army deputed there are being targeted. Terrorism is having a naked dance in a bizarre fashion.

Mulayam Singhji and one or two more speakers said that despite the deployment of army along the border in huge number, terrorism is still rampaging in Jammu-Kashmir. The army has been deployed on the international borders where the problem of any type of terrorism has not existed and it is not existing even today. Among the forces fighting terrorism are army, paramilitary forces, border security force and other central forces and along with them, if we talk about Kashmir, the Kashmir police is also involved in that. All these security forces are carrying out their activities along the line of control for a very long time. This has been observed here that they should be brought together in carrying out their activities. The fact is that there is coordination in their activities and there is no lack of coordination among them. There is the unified command which has its headquarter in Shri Nagar. Under its purview, all these security forces have all along fought terrorism and / are fighting it even today under the guidance of the highest officer of the army of that area. Hon'ble Patil Saheb pointed out in his speech towards the need for improvement in it. It is true that there was further need for improvement and equipping them with sophisticated weapons. The action for equipping them was taken up swiftly. I can tell the House as on date that the most urgent weapons like hand held thermal imagers, battle field surveillance radars, ground sensors those were considered necessary for them, were in short supply now have been made up to a great extent. We also acknowledge that we are taking for fulfilling other requirements as a number of items are not being manufactured indigenously till date, so these are to be imported. There are so many problems in importing them and how much time is taken in this is best known to Patiljee because he had been discharging his duties well being incharge of this department. Shri Mulayam Singhjee also knows because he had also been the Minister of Defence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Deputy Prime Minister has also pointed out the morale of the security forces but I would like to submit that we are fighting against terrorism in Jammu-Kashmir which is like a war. There is a need to bring together all the Ministries at the official level as all

these ministries have a role to play in it. For conducting this work smoothly, not only they have the responsibility to take the necessary decisions but they have all along been discharging their responsibilities as well.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not speak on the same problems related to policies but would disclose some issues concerning the Ministry of Defence because some hon'ble Members have some misunderstanding in this regard. For example it was said here that the army was deployed at the borders for quite some time, how was their morale being maintained and how much expenditure was being incurred on them. So far as the expenditure is concerned, Rs.8000 crores does not have much worth. I would also like to add here that it would not be proper, in my opinion, to put forth here the amount of expenditure to be incurred when we are at war for the security of the country.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is not a matter of expenditure, I had asked for the result.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a problem which is discussed time and again within the House and outside it is about the morale of our Jawans and officers. At times it appears to me that a campaign is being run in this regard. I hoped that this question would at least not be asked by Shri Mulayam Singhji. He can understand the morale of our army, which has always remained and is being maintained today. I frequently visit the places where the army is deployed. It is my responsibility not only to try to see the conditions in which our Jawans and officers are living, the food they are eating, but also to solve the problems which crop up. We have been discharging our responsibilities all along. I would like to assure not only this House but the whole country that there is no need to be worried about the morale of our army. Their morale is high. As they are deployed to face with full strength any threat or to challenge, so they are not going to retreat.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I told how terrorism is going on targeting the people who are unarmed and could not defend themselves. It was said that Pakistan is behind this. Some hon'ble Members expressed some reservation naming Pakistan for this. It is not only required, but it is necessary because if Pakistan wants that this terrorism should stop, it would not continue for a moment. When this fact is before our eyes then it would be an injustice to the innocent victims of terrorism if we fail to blame Pakistan whenever such incidents take place. The whole world is

having an eye on this part of the world and whenever such incidents take place, voices are raised in the world that Pakistan is behind it, Pakistan is the root cause of it. We agree that the doors for talks with Pakistan should remain open and time and again it has been said that talks with Pakistan should be held and will be held. But until Pakistan is engaged in training, funding and equipping the terrorists with weapons and assisting them in infiltrating into our country, we can not understand under which type of diplomacy it can be fitted that on one hand we are fighting against them and on the other hand we should hold talks with them. So, the name of Pakistan will come time and again. Pakistan may refute these charges. As it was done by Pakistan in the incident of Rajiv Nagar, they condemned it. One can hardly believe their condemnation. When the world leaders condemn such incidents pressure on Pakistan increases, that is also the reason that we should put forward the truth and facts about Pakistan before the country and the world.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the efforts that are being made for the last some months or say for the last one or two years, we call it for the last some months because during this period terrorism took a new form. We have put before the world the strategy of the terrorists as was evinced during the attack on our Parliament House and the subsequent incidents that took place. During the last two years, army has not only fought and subverted the terrorist designs, but has also curbed it to a great extent. I would like to place before the House some figures. These figures are related only to the army, the figures of the paramilitary forces or other police forces are not incorporated. Last year our forces killed 1889 terrorists and arrested other 663. The year preceding the last one saw 1432 terrorists killed and 274 arrested. The terrorism is going on since 1990, though it existed even before that but I submit the figures available with us from the year 1990 onwards. The number of terrorists killed up to 15th July, 2002 is 12940. It is no mean achievement. The task of our forces particularly during the last two years deserves the highest commendation. Fighting in war is, however, a different case where the enemy is in front of us but the sort of success our forces have achieved, in the war against terrorism being fought in the forests and snow covered parts of Kashmir where functions of Radar and Thermal Imaging is no easy thing, has been put forth through figures. While doing so our Jawans have also laid down their lives. The number of Jawans killed during the period from 1990 to 15th July 2002 is 1918. Sacrifices are being made and the number of injured Jawans during these

years is 5440. The points raised are valid but it is not correct to think that there is no policy, no plan and on account of this the situation is aggravating. The figures amply bear it out. It is also an outcome of the sophisticated and requisite material procured during last few years, the possession of which makes it easier for the army to fight the terrorists. If 1432 terrorists during the year 2000 and 1889 during 2001 could have been killed, it was possible only because equipping army Jawans with some sophisticated arms came handy. When we are having a debate on the subject in the House we would like to keep in view the contribution of the army and never let them feel that whatever they are doing is of no consequence or they are not doing that much as they ought to do. I would also like to submit with due respect that none of our comments should smack of it any way.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever improvement is needed, we shall do that. We require such effective Imaging Equipments for surveillance on borders. They are coming. They are coming as a result of a long time endeavour made for their procurement, they will continue to come and with the passage of time we shall have a sufficient stock of them. The fight going on is not likely to end in one or two months or a year. I am not talking about the war which has not taken place, I am however, talking about the war which has been continuing for the last decade and still continuing today will continue to be waged in Jammu and Kashmir until the mindset of Pakistan is changed.

Sir, Pakistan has a thinking of its own. This war cannot come to an end as long as they retain this mindset. At least it does not occur to me since we see the track record of Pakistan of the last 50 years, it never raised any issue except Kashmir whenever it had the opportunity in any International Forum. Unless they under go any radical change, this war will further go on.

Sir, as all the hon. Members have spoken and frequently repeated in their speeches that the whole of the country stands united in this matter. It is a unity not only for our own country but for the whole of the world to see and it should hold until the cross border terrorism is crushed. It is often asked as to when the war would begin. Our reply is that the war in a way is already going on. Further more, we wish the unity of the entire country of which we have talked so much, may remain intact.

Sir, I would conclude after making the last point. Mulayam Singhji has spoken on how to solve people's problems in Jammu and Kashmir. I have my own experience

[Shri George Fernandes]

about Jammu and Kashmir. I have some experience of 1989 when terrorism started in Jammu and Kashmir and I had been appointed for some months the Minister of Kashmir Affairs. I had worked for some months. In those days and even today, if you would talk in person with any Kashmiri youth and ask what they want, their reply would be independence but they would further add that along with independence they should be provided employment somewhere. Often this happens. I hold that there are some people whose terrorism is linked to some thing else. The terrorists would not talk of employment. But for quite some time development has not taken place in Jammu and Kashmir as it should have been and along with the economic development it was also essential to meet the requirements of the people. But it could not be done. These were the drawbacks. It is essential to end the alienation which was generated on account of that neglect.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, UTTAR PRADESH): For this special efforts are being made by you. Respected Mulayam Singhji has drawn your attention to the view point you had in 1989 and 1990.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a good question. I would like to let you know that special efforts are being made not only on behalf of Government but by the Military also in Jammu and Kashmir for the last several years. These efforts include running schools for children medical treatment to the people by the military doctors - wherever they reposted. These programmes are being run there as a good will gesture. These programmes are run not only by the military personnel but by the volunteers also who come from all over the country. I am not referring to any voluntary organisations. The volunteers come to join the programmes as nationwide publicity has been given to these programmes and information in this regard has spread considerably in the country. The information regarding these programmes based on good will gesture has been provided to all the countries through the media.

It has been widely advertised the world over as I have come to know that the people from abroad some times say that they are ready for any contribution they can make. The separate funds for this purpose are allocated by the Home Ministry and from the Defence budget. Further more, some contribution is of course made by the state as well. We understand the economic problems of the State still some contribution comes from them. It is essential to eliminate the alienation there along with the

economic problem and the related social problems. The endeavour to solve the problems is continuing today. Though we are succeeding day by day in our efforts but still we need to take some more corrective measures to end the alienation and achieve economic success. I believe that I am sure that combined together, these steps will contribute immensely to solve the problems in the valley. Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (CANARA): Mr. Speaker Sir, we are here again to discuss the tragedy in Kashmir. Kasim Nagar, which is renamed as Rajiv Gandhi Nagar as it was he who had helped to rehabilitate these people after a flood, is a colony of poor migrant workers in Jammu. On Saturday night, watching the one day match held at Lords, they were attacked and the majority happened to be women and children leaving 27 dead.

14.44 hrs.

(SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU in the Chair)

We are told that there is a gun battle. For three hours, firing goes on and at the end of it, unfortunately - and I think it is a matter of shame - all those who attacked have escaped. Not one has either been shot or captured. What is the preparedness of our Forces? Shri Fernandes, very eloquently spoke about all that is being done by the Armed Forces. After a three-hour battle, you cannot shoot down a single one or capture a single one.

Today's newspapers say you are still combing the forests hoping to find them. What is the state of preparedness in these sensitive areas is the first question that any citizen today asks. I am not talking about Government or Opposition here today. I am not talking of religious groups or who died or who did not die. I am talking about the right of common citizens to the minimum protection in areas, which are known to be sensitive to such terrorist attacks over all these years. I would like to ask, what next? You have today, correct me if I am wrong, reports say, around 400,000 men from the Armed forces, para-military forces or whatever you may call them, of different varieties in Jammu and Kashmir. We are told that you have every possible kind of preparation. Yet the Government today is silent. The Home Minister said that he would assess and then speak, though the External Affairs Minister in some part of the world, immediately made a statement saying it has Pakistani hand in it. Two

different versions altogether in the same evening. And all that we see is shifting, shuffling and changing of masks, change of Ministries, change of jobs and at the end of it, the same old story that we have to deal with the situation, Pakistan is involved and we are prepared. Prepared for what is what I would like to ask.

I have figures here. These are published figures from January to December, 2001. In that, 60 major attacks have been listed on installations, destruction of villages, burning of villages, destruction of homes, of whole colonies with dates and places. Thirty-thousand innocent lives have been lost in Kashmir over all these years. It happened over all these years. I am not saying under whom, where or when. Almost 4,50,000 *Pandits* had to leave the Valley and move out looking for security somewhere else. Look at the events. There was an attack on the *Amarnath Yatra* and 38 people were killed in that attack. Then on 1st of October, 2001, there was an attack on the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly. Then, there was an attack on Parliament on 13th December and 14 people were killed in that attack. On 14th May more than 30 people were killed in the attack on the Indian Army camp. On 21st May, the moderate Kashmiri politician Abdul Ghani Lone was shot dead. Event after event has happened. Each time we come, we discuss, we debate and we pass Resolutions. On this issue the Government cannot fault any party. We have all stood and said that we stand by you and we support you; our local units are with you. Please tell us what do you want us to do and we are prepared to stand by you. But, somehow, I am sorry to say that there is some kind of an atrophy and paralysis in the system which just refuses to act. General Tripathi is not here now. He very nicely said this morning that we are just reacting to the situation and that is our complaint. You do not act. You are always reacting after the events.

[Translation]

Yes, something has been done, something has to be done. Well, we shall discuss, debate, and see what can be done.

[English]

I would like to know from the Government one thing. What is the strategy over all these events like long-term, short-term and immediate ones that it has worked out? Mr. Minister, what have you shared with your colleagues and the leaders in Parliament? Is there anything lacking in your strategy? I am not trying to place the blame at anybody's door steps. As the representatives of the people, we are answerable. This Parliament is answerable to the people of this country. What are we doing? How much more blood must flow in Kashmir before the people can go to sleep in

peace, before they see that their children go to school? They told me once "We do not know how many will come back in the evening. Our boys will go out. We do not know who is going to be alive at dinner in the night." This is the fear psychosis that has gripped the Valley, and I think the whole of Kashmir and even Jammu.

Next, just for the sake of record, I am quoting here the answers given to the Lok Sabha Questions. Shri Fernandes gave some figures about the casualties in respect of the security forces. For instance, about the BSF, the casualties in respect of all-India is 80. Out of that, 55 had died in Kashmir during 1999. In the year 2000, 114 was the all-India figure and out of that, 73 had died in Jammu and Kashmir. In the year 2001, the all-India figure is 71. And, 67 had died in Jammu and Kashmir. It is just a small State and they are dying like this! They are being attacked. Mr. Minister, you have no way of stopping it. Even about the Armed Forces, please look at the casualties. About the CRPF, in the year 1999, the all-India figure is 91. Out of this, 12 had died in Kashmir alone. In the year 2000, the all-India figure is 55 and out of that 26 died in Kashmir. In the year 2001, the all-India figure is 109 and out of that 28 died in Kashmir. But taking into account the overall casualty in 1999, out of the 189 who died in the country, 72 died Jammu and Kashmir alone. In the year 2000, out of the 192 casualties, 103 died in Jammu and Kashmir. In the year 2001, out of the figure of 196, in Jammu and Kashmir alone 99 died. The Armed Forces also pay a price. How do you deal with the situation?

As far as the incidents are concerned, in 1999, you had 3071 incidents and 821 died. In 2000, you had 3074 incidents and 762 people died. In the year 2001, you have 4522 incidents and 919 died. These are the statements of the Government made in the Lok Sabha. These are answers to Lok Sabha Questions. These are not mine.

[Translation]

I am quoting your statements.

[English]

It means that with all the preparation that the Defence Minister is talking about, the incidents and the dead are rising year after year. Who do you blame for this? Is it the ISI or the Government of Pakistan? If Pakistan can hold us to ransom, what is wrong with this country? This country has a population of one-thousand million. I am asking you this question. What is wrong with us? Where are we going wrong? Do we have a strategy, a plan of action? Do we have any way of dealing with it? I can say here without fear and hesitation that you cannot

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

stop it just by bullets. You can shoot down ten terrorists and another ten will appear tomorrow. The answer is not just bullets. You need a much more detailed and an effective policy to deal with the situation.

What are we doing? We have been repeatedly told that we are winning the diplomatic war.

[Translation]

Diplomatically we are winning.

[English]

Mr. Straw comes and Mr. Straw goes. Today, he says that he is "horrified by the attack on the innocent civilians". Mr. Powell comes and Mr. Powell goes. Today, he says that "terrorist thugs are seeking to inflame tensions between India and Pakistan". He is sorry for what has happened. Shri Advani goes and Shri Advani comes back and says: "I must ascertain the facts. Only then I can make a statement." As I said, the Foreign Minister in some other part of the world says that it is a Pakistani hand. The Prime Minister is scheduled to go there. He will make a speech. He will come back. But the killings, the lootings, the destruction and the misery in Kashmir will go on. I would like to pose this question to the hon. Home Minister and Deputy-Prime Minister. How many more must die before we realise that too many have died in Kashmir?

How long more is this agony going to continue? The Prime Minister is not here. When he went to Lahore, they prepared for Kargil. The Government welcomed the self-crowning of the General into President. He came to Agra, quibbled and Shrimati Sushma Swaraj sent him flying home. There is a high alert on the border. Troops are moved, the Navy goes in and then we say: "halt; wait; we are giving them time." The Defence Minister says that the troops will stay on the border and also declares that terrorist infiltration is down. I do not know how and where they have been able to assess this.

Shri Farooq Abdullah says, "impose President's Rule" and continues to play golf. His son, Shri Omar Abdullah, now the President of the National Conference and a Minister here, says, "give us more autonomy." The Government had rejected this Resolution earlier which had come from the Assembly. The Cabinet had rejected it and today we see Shri Farooq Abdullah saying, "A gentleman from Delhi is coming to negotiate the autonomy question." He has called him a 'gentleman'. How has the Government suddenly changed? I do not know how many gentlemen are sitting around. The Cabinet had rejected the Resolution

which came from the Assembly and today outside Parliament, outside their Assembly the Government is going to negotiate autonomy through one individual and another nominee of the State Government. I would like to know whether it is within the Constitution, within Parliament or outside Parliament. I think, the Government owes us an answer on this. Of course, the RSS, the BJP's mentors, have come out with a Resolution for the trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir which, I think, is the last straw. We will have a Buddhist area, we will have a Muslim dominated area and we will have a Hindu dominated area and we know what the future of Kashmir is going to be

Sir, I must say that the Home Minister himself has openly said that the General cannot be trusted and yet he bows to Western pressure and says: "Let us give him time; let him prove his sincerity." I am putting before this House all these contradictory statements, the contradictory moves and the confusion that is there in their mind. How then are they going to solve anything in Jammu and Kashmir? Do they have a plan other than inflaming the flames and creating more confusion? Each one speaks in a different tone; each one speaks on a different note. What is the plan of the Government? Do they have a strategy other than receiving phone calls of sympathy from all over the world from their so-called friends in the West and elsewhere?

The Government is told by the West: "Be patient; a conflict in the Sub-Continent will affect our war on terrorism" and yet just day-before-yesterday, Mr. Bush declares "an attack on a single American anywhere is an attack on the American nation. And the UN Security Council today gives full immunity to the US troops from all war crime charges anywhere in the world. Afghanistan is overrun, marriage parties are bombed and now Iraq is going to be targeted and we expect them to come to our aid and assistance and protect us from Pakistan and its strategies. What do we expect? What are we expecting?

Sir, the US doublespeak is so obvious. On the 11th of June, the US Secretary of Defence, Mr. Rumsfeld was in Delhi. He spoke very strongly against terrorism in Pakistan and the Pakistani infiltration. The G-8 met the next day. But there was a totally different note; there was not even a mention about the problem with Pakistan. What is their agenda? Do our interests coincide? I would like to ask the Home Minister whether he is convinced that they really are on his side. How dependable are their so-called friends? Today's papers, have the headlines "Sheikh Omar condemned to death and four others to life imprisonment for the murder of the American journalist Pearl".

15.00 hrs.

Well, we welcome a court's decision. A murder

anywhere of anyone is not something to be condoned. But this is the same man that you ceremoniously flew to Kandahar. The Minister of Foreign Affairs escorted him and ceremoniously handed him over. His lawyers today claim that the trial was fair but the judgment was under American pressure. They can influence judgements of a court according to their own interests in Pakistan. But they cannot get 20 most wanted men on our list of terrorists to be handed over to us for fair trial in our country. This is how effective our diplomatic initiatives are.

We are not asking to cross the border. They are telling you, "Do not do it." We are not saying, "Bomb their terrorist camps, like you are bombing marriage parties or Afghan camps." We are simply saying: "See that Pakistan hands over to us these 20 men whom we wish to bring to trial." What is their response? Not one person has been handed over or released to you. But someone who touched, who killed or belonged to a terrorist group, which murdered an American single person, has today been condemned to be hanged in Pakistan. The Indian lives, of course, are not as precious as those perhaps with white skins!

I would now therefore like to put a few specific points before you. India's current responses - I plead with you - should be based on India's national interests and strategic imperatives concerning Kashmir and not on what external powers expect us to do. I think, for too long, we have tried to please and pamper the powers that really are not with you. No Prime Minister and no Government can keep the Indian public or Parliament in the dark on issues on which India's security existence and social fabric are dependent.

You have with you the Subramaniam Committee's Report. It is yet to come to Parliament for discussion. Where are - may I say - the follow-up decisions on the recommendations of the Subramaniam Committee? There is absolutely no seriousness on the question of internal security or of national security itself. We have never been able to debate, discuss or come out with anything concrete as follow-up. I am appealing to you: Make sure that pressures to internationalise the Kashmir issue, which are on, are not succumbed to, and please do not give Pakistan a back-door entry for a dialogue without ceasing its proxy war of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir because, otherwise, you have already lost the battle.

You have to take three factors into consideration before getting a must into any kind of peace initiatives.

Please note that Pakistan is following a two-track policy: Manipulating the *Hizb-ul-Mujahideen* to declare a cease-fire while, at the same time, directing the *Lashkar-e-Toiba* and others to intensify the killings in the Valley. On the one hand, they will talk about peace and negotiations. On the other hand, on the eve of the elections in Kashmir, there is going to be more violence. There are going to be more attacks. There is going to be a systematic effort to disrupt the elections and see that what we have committed to do cannot be done.

Also please note and I quote Bulletin 6/7/2000 of *Lashkar-e-Toiba* where they have declared:

"We will promote *Jehad* in India after solving Kashmir's problem. We will now make efforts for the success of the suppressed people of Kashmir alone."

So, the target, to begin with, is Kashmir. But they have a bigger plan. It will not end with Kashmir.

And Pakistan's military ruler Gen. Musharaf has repeatedly declared that *Jehad* is an instrument of foreign policy. You are dealing with a very dangerous set of people across the border. It is therefore, native to presume, as is being done by you and the West with you, that peace will prevail in South-Asia once the Kashmir issue is resolved. I feel you need to have a long-range strategy.

Are you going to depart from the principle so far adhered to, that is, Kashmir is a bilateral issue and no scope should be given to third party involvement, external or internal? Second, that no talks on Kashmir with Pakistan can take place until the proxy war and State sponsored terrorism from Pakistan ends. Third, that the final solution, if any, will have to be within the Constitution of India.

Sir, we need to have categorical answers from him on these issues because we find that we are told something in Parliament and something else seems to be happening outside. Do not forget that the Taliban and Al-Qaeda fighters have infiltrated Kashmir. They are there, they are not in Afghanistan, they have moved across to the so-called Pak-Occupied Kashmir, which I hope you have noted, the World Bank has begun to call in its official records, 'Azad Kashmir' and not 'Pak-Occupied Kashmir'. They refer to it as Azad Kashmir. The motive is to disrupt peaceful elections in Jammu & Kashmir and also to boost the General on the eve of their own elections in Pakistan. Therefore, I would say to you that you need to look at it as a multi-pronged strategy.

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

He spoke about POTO. He brought the Bill and in the morning we have talked about it. Now it is POTA. He said: "We needed it to fight terrorism, without POTA you just cannot do it and the Opposition is irresponsible. They do not realise the danger. Look at what is happening in the country. The Parliament is attacked, something else is attacked. Tomorrow, maybe nuclear installations will be attacked".

What is happening with POTA? Killings are going on, everything is going on, only poor Shri Vaiko is got caught on the wrong foot and is sitting in jail now. This is what we said and when Shri Vaiko was standing and speaking eloquently and shouting here, I stood up and said: "Shri Vaiko, please be careful, you could be the first victim". I do not know if I have a black tongue, but that is what has happened and he has become the first victim among the great proponents of POTA.

Gen. Tripathi, speaking this morning, said "there was no mention of cross border terrorism, till we coined it and brought it out when we came". I do not know what he has talked about. He is a General and I have great respect for him. I wish to say that in 1990, the talks with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan broke down simply on the question of accepting the fact that cross border terrorism was the main issue.

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, in her interview the other day on the TV, telecast widely, has spoken about what was happening when she was the Prime Minister, how helpless she was in trying to stop the involvement of the official quarters in cross border terrorism. And yet, when the Lahore Declaration came in February 1999, there was not a word, not even a mention of cross border terrorism in the Declaration, which was jointly issued.

But then they go to the Agra Summit and the Agra Summit collapses over the mention of cross border terrorism in the Declaration. So from where to where you have leaped and how many somersaults you have made, I do not know. But the Prime Minister finally spoke at Kupwara saying cross border terrorism is the result of frustration after Kargil". That was the interpretation of our hon. Prime Minister. I do not know, therefore, what your interpretation of cross border terrorism is and whom you blame and where you say, it all began.

Sir, I do not wish to take much more time. I have just

a couple of points to make. I do want to point out that we need very much to keep up the military pressure. I agree that we have to keep it up.

But with it, we need to ensure, as Shri Patil pointed out this morning, the protection of the civilian population by the Police, home guards or whatever may be the force. And even local committees of the citizens themselves to protect the civilian lives.

We need to offer negotiations to the in urgent groups. Maybe some will talk; maybe some will sit; maybe they will be divided in the process of negotiations but we need to offer them to come to the negotiating table and find a way out. We have done it in Mizoram. We have done it in Nagaland. We have done it in Assam. We have done it in Punjab. We have been able to do it at various times. And, of course, the most important thing, perhaps, is the revival of the political process in the State. Elections are coming. We need to ensure and guarantee that people's participation becomes possible. Most of all, I believe, that the youth of Jammu and Kashmir need to be brought into the mainstream both of the political processes and economic development. There is tremendous frustration. There are no jobs. There is no development. There is corruption. Most of all - I hope I am not wrong - about 70 per cent of the Budget of Jammu and Kashmir is financed from Delhi. Please see how much of it actually reaches the people. Where is the money going? Do you see economic development and change coming in Jammu and Kashmir with all the investment and all the money that has flown in over the years? I think, we need to make the economic development of Kashmir the number one issue in this multi-pronged strategy. I would say to you that you cannot do all this by yourself. You need to take the nation, all parties and all sections of the people - Hindus, Muslims, Christians and everybody else with you. Development has no religion. Terrorism has no special target in Jammu and Kashmir. These innocent people and workers, who were sitting at home after a hard day's work, were gunned down. Therefore, I appeal to you let us create an atmosphere of trust, confidence and nation building together and not be divided. It is said that we build walls around us for protection but do not grow tall enough to look over them. Therefore, let us break down these walls and try to find a solution to Kashmir in a spirit of understanding, love and if I may say so, forgiveness and of service. Otherwise, I feel that Kashmir is going to be a very difficult issue for you to deal with.

Of course, I can only end with the words, which, I think, Shri Advani would be most happy to receive normally, from Shri Sudarshan of the RSS, who he has

said in the statement which has been, widely quoted today:

"The RSS would like to express its strongest exasperation over the repeated failure of the Government both at the Centre as well as in the State in protecting the lives of the people of Jammu."

If not my voice, I hope you will, at least, listen to this voice and make sure that something is done urgently.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (AMROHA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, once again we are discussing such a tragic incident which is concerns everybody in the entire country. Whatever has happened in Jammu is highly regrettable. Words are not sufficient to condemn this incident.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Advani went there. The manner in which the grief stricken and agitated people of that city expressed their anger mixed feelings revealed that it was not only their feelings the whole country shares these feelings. People of the entire country feel the same pain as the people of Jammu feel. With due respect I would submit whether it is an individual or a community unless and until we learn from the past mistakes, we cannot make our future bright. We cannot set our coming tomorrow right if we do not learn from the mistakes committed in the days gone by. I am sorry to say that we go on committing mistakes upon mistakes. We stumble, recover, tears trickle down our eyes, our heart weeps, we share our feelings with each other in the parliament yet we do not learn a lesson from mistakes of the past.

I do have the data which George Sahib has presented but I do not want to repeat. Incident of this type will continue to occur, terrorist would die, army men would die, police men would die, debates will continue to take place and the situation will remain as it is. Pakistan was formed on Two Nations theory. Hindus stood separate and Muslims also. In Kashmir certain forces want to isolate Kashmir. Unless we go deep into the root cause of terrorism properly diagnose the exact malady. We cannot cure it. No doubt Pakistan is involved in it but you look at its strategy. It infiltrates its men in our territory and get the people killed and then helps its men to run back to safety after committing murders. The next day issues statement that they are pained, they are sorry and we believe them thus it tries to give a proof of its innocence before whole of the world.

15.17 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*)

The common man is feeling that we want to fight terrorism but certain forces are preventing us. America is playing its own game. Recently, Foreign Secretary of America has come on a visit. We reduced the tension at the border, ordered our forces and weapons to recede a little bit and gave this impression to the whole world. I am not saying that we did this because America's Foreign Secretary was on visit. We may have done this as per our strategy and the Government may have taken the decision after considering all pros and cons but we showed the world that we did this under America's pressure. We gave this impression to the entire nation that US Foreign Secretary is visiting our country and we have taken this major step under their pressure. I have no doubt about your intentions. I know that you really want to fight terrorism. If you lose the confidence of the people of the country then we will not be able to fight terrorism and those forces which have been promoting terrorism in the country since last ten years. Governments come and go. Terrorism reached its height during the reign of Janata Dal. Then came the time of Congress rule and today we have BJP led NDA Government. We have not been able to combat terrorism successfully during the last 10-12 years. I do not want to accuse anybody or hold anyone responsible. This issue involves the whole country. Entire nation is worried and apprehensive as to whether we would be able to fight terrorism or not? If the world gets this impression that India is a weak nation and we cannot resolve our problems on our own then we will not be able to fight terrorism. It is a cruel world. It does not let a weak person, tribe or nation survive and thrive.

I can quote examples from history that the world does not respect weak persons, tribes or nations. Iraq was stronger than Kuwait and it invaded and annexed Kuwait within 24 hours while America was stronger than Iraq and it defeated and compelled Iraq to retreat from Kuwait and not only this America has taken control over the oil fields of Iraq in compensation for the weapons used against Iraq itself. It is America which is deciding how much oil would be extracted, the nations to which it would be sold and the amount of money which Iraq would keep. The President of America is deciding these issues and not Saddam Hussain.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a powerful nation. I submit with all humbleness that we should not show our weakness to the world. We have to strengthen our nation. Be it a MP

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

of the ruling party or the opposition, nobody doubts the morale of Indian Army. I agree with Shri George that nobody can doubt the bravery of Indian Army. The army protects the entire nation all through the year bearing chilly winters, scorching heat and rains at the border but the country would like to know how we would fight terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to state that Shri Farooq is the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir. Hon. Deputy Prime Minister is present here. I would like to say to him that no issue can be resolved until elections are conducted in Kashmir in a fair manner. India is not anybody's property. This is not the Mogul era wherein all property belongs to an emperor and he can give it to anybody. The people of Kashmir should not get the impression that the leadership of India is distributing property and a particular person may be awarded Kashmir. This would benefit neither Kashmir nor its people. If you involve the people of Kashmir in the Elections sincerely then they would feel that it is their country and Kashmir is a part of India. Religion cannot be the basis of formation of any nation. Pakistan was created. Had it been formed on the basis of religion then Bangladesh would not have separated from India or Pakistan. I can give many such examples from all over the world. Libya and Egypt have adjoining borders. Both the countries have decided several times during the last 25 years to unite and become one but failed. Similarly, Iran and Iraq share their borders with each other. Shia-Sunni communities are the native of both the countries but still there is enmity between the two nations. Iraq says that America had kept its 150 planes during war time which have not been returned. Both the nations belong to the same religion but still there is animosity between them. The people of Kashmir have to understand that they have to fight the forces which are arousing communal feelings in Kashmir. Shri Farooq may be an able and honest leader but unless people of Kashmir are involved, no problem can be resolved. Distributing rice at the rate of 2 rupees will yield nothing. This is going on for the last 50 years and even from the regime of Sheikh Abdullah that the people should be given wheat and rice on cheaper rates so that they should join the mainstream. But I would like to say that the youth of Kashmir should be given employment in other parts of the country. They should be asked to set up an industry and be given money only then all problems can be solved. It is possible that one brother will remain in Kashmir and another brother who has been working in Madhya Pradesh will never wish that Kashmir may be divided. A strategy should be formed to solve the problem and it should be solved accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been stated in the Annual Report of Ministry of Home Affairs that 14793 terrorists and 12905 civilians have been killed from 1990 to 2000. 50 major incidents have occurred between 20 April, 1999 and 19 December, 2002 in the country and one thousand crores rupees have been spent on security related matters from the year 1999 to 2002. It is according as per the report of Ministry of Home Affairs. About 35 thousand people including civilians, security forces and militants have been killed in Kashmir. Almost 1.5 thousand to 2 thousand foreigners are active in Kashmir. The ratio of people killed by security forces and militancy was 1.33 which has now increased to 1.38. It is my humble submission that it is upto the government to conduct election in Kashmir either under President rule or under popular government. It is not possible to conduct fair elections under the present government. Elections should be conducted there and the common man should feel that it is the government which has been elected by them. I request that the people of Kashmir may be given such a package as may be helpful in solving the problem of there.

15 years ago the innocent people of Kashmir used to be scared even with a small knife. If someone brandished the knife, the people used to shut themselves in their houses. What is the reason that a youth who used to scare with a knife is playing with AK-47 today. We have to find out the root cause and also have to dispel the dissatisfaction. The only solution of terrorism going on inside Kashmir is to win over the people of Kashmir and to fight against terrorism together. Besides, I would like to say that we have also to understand the psychology of terrorists. Whenever any dignitary of big country comes here, an incident occurs one or two days before his visit. A major incident takes place before an important day of the country. Today, session of Parliament is about to commence and such an incident has occurred just two days before. Maulana Azad had said that only he who has for sightness, can lead the nation. Who can understand what is going to happen in future. The present govt. should understand what the psychology of terrorists is and how we can fight against them as well as the Pakistan. Troops are deployed on the border. It is upto you to decide whether we should fight a war or not. The whole country of the view that terrorism should be wiped out, if needed, battle should be fought against Pakistan. There is no need to hesitate.

It was said about Kashmir:

Gar Firadaus barraye Zami ast, hame asto, hami asto, hami asto.

If there is heaven in the earth it is Kashmir. It is heaven, It is heaven, the same is Firdaus. But today the situation is totally different, if there is hell on earth, it is Kashmir. It is my humble request to the govt. that the entire house is with you. Bhujan Samaj Party want to curb the terrorism and extend its full support in fighting against the terrorism. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (SRIKAKULAM): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the incident of attacks on poor people below the poverty line, that happened on 13th, is a very barbaric incident and the Telugu Desam Party has condemned the incident. Whoever may be behind the incident, the whole House has to condemn it.

This has happened two months after the Kaluchak incident. The target is very clear. In the Kaluchak incident, they targeted the army people's families and children.

The incident of 13th July was an attack on poor people, innocent civilians. They attacked the Indian Parliament, they attacked the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly also. After the 11th September, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Centre, the whole world is talking about terrorism. But, for the past two decades, India is suffering from terrorism and crossborder terrorism. We have lost thousands of civilians by this crossborder terrorism. We are crying and the international community is watching, but nobody is talking about this terrorism. India is suffering for the past twenty years. If they accepted terrorism long back, it would not have happened in our country and would not have happened anywhere else in the world.

Even today, the United States of America is talking in double standards. They are showing lip sympathy. They condemned what has happened on 13th July. But they should give a special meaning to terrorism. What is terrorism? Is it that something that has happened in the United States is terrorism and something that has happened in Jammu and Kashmir is not terrorism? We have to give a specific meaning to terrorism. If it happened anywhere in the world, the whole world, the whole humanity has to condemn it and then we can prevent this terrorism and crossborder terrorism in the world.

We have also passed POTA to prevent terrorism and crossborder terrorism. After that so many accidents took place in Jammu and Kashmir. We are, the sufferers of the

free trial. We requested the Government of Pakistan to send the 20 accused people. Instead of doing that they are mentioning that our Home Minister and others also as accused. The designs of Pakistan are also not fair. Even on several occasions, our hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister and even the hon. Prime Minister of this country condemned the statements of Gen. Pervez Musharraf that we are not believing them.

At this crucial juncture, the Government of India have to protect the citizens, particularly those in Jammu and Kashmir, the innocent people. On several occasions the Government of India have convened so many meetings with all the Opposition Parties. All the Opposition Parties are behind the Government. We have given a blank cheque. We want peace, restoration of peace in Jammu and Kashmir. We have to prevent terrorism and crossborder terrorism. We have to prevent the infiltrators.

Even this morning when I was watching television I saw a programme wherein the hon. Minister of Defence, Shri George Fernandes was saying about so many young militants crossing our border and they are doing all these things. We are now discussing this on the floor of the House. This is the highest body. If this incident has happened at the initiation of Pakistan, then we have to condemn Pakistan directly. Then the message will go to the whole world. We do not know it so far. Some newspapers are writing that Lashkar-e-Toiba is behind this. The Pakistani designs are there. If the Government have full information about that, if this attack was by Pakistan, then we have to condemn it on the floor of the House. A message should go. We have to see how the international community will react from tomorrow onwards.

We are facing this situation. It is very tense. Under the pressure of the international community we are only watching the situation and everything. We have to play our diplomatic role also. We have also to tell the whole international community about this. In this eventuality, the Government of India should use all the intelligence agencies and should get full information. We have our forces, thousands of forces in Jammu and Kashmir. Even after the attack, we have not caught even one accused so far. It is a shameful thing.

Therefore, taking all these things into consideration and to prevent such things in future we have to take steps. Such incidents should not occur. Not even one single incident should occur in future. What are the measures we are taking for this? What are the plans of the Government

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

of India? Already our hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister went to the spot to get the information and all those details.

We do not know what happened. So, everybody wants to know, the whole country wants to know what happened and why it happened. Though our forces are available there at the LoC in full strength, how is infiltration continuously going on? All these questions should be answered. Everybody wants to know the answer. So, in this situation, Telugu Desam Party is always supporting the Government to restore peace, to prevent terrorism and cross-border terrorism. Even there is 70 per cent of the funding by the Government of India. Even as per the latest Census of 2001, poverty figures are high in Jammu and Kashmir. We are spending thousands of crores of rupees, but money is not reaching the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir. In this scenario, we cannot control everything only through gun, only through bullet. So, we have to improve the economic standard of the people. We have to provide employment to the unemployed youth.

Everybody is talking about autonomy, even Shri Farooq Abdullah. We even rejected the autonomy proposal. What type of special powers are required to Jammu and Kashmir? We should not compare it with other States. Jammu and Kashmir needs some special powers. So, we have to analyse, we have to discuss what powers are required to control all these things. Without waiting, we have to give some powers. We should not compare Jammu and Kashmir with other States. We have to give special status to Jammu and Kashmir. There is a special provision in the Indian Constitution. So, we have to give some special powers to it to control all these things.

The Government should give a commitment, an assurance to this House that even in future, such an incident would not occur, and the Government should take all the precautions. The whole House and all the political parties will support the Government. This is a national issue. This is the issue of the whole country. That is why, everybody will support the Government. The Government should act very firmly. There should be no compromise on it.

They have all inputs. There is no need to given suggestions. In some confidential things, if the Government is required to take some drastic actions also, everybody will support it. Even the all-party meeting has given a blank chit. At the time of discussion on the floor of the

House also, all parties had extended support, but the Government should act every firmly. People are watching the administration of the Government. That is why, my party is whole-heartedly supporting this Government to stop terrorism and cross-border terrorism.

In future, we have to protect the innocent people, particularly the poor people. We have to provide security, we have to provide all the basic minimum services to the poorest of the poor in Jammu and Kashmir. We have to see that there is economic growth in Jammu and Kashmir and we have to provide employment.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (TIRUNELVELI): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. I, on behalf of All India Anna DMK Party, would like to express the views on this motion.

Sir, at the outlet, I would like to condemn the incident as a ghastly incident. We have been deliberating on cross-border terrorism over the last two years at an interval of every three months. ...*(Interruptions)* here in this House. The attack in Jammu at a place where the labour are residing ...*(Interruptions)* has to be condemned by all sections of the community.

Sir, I would like to apprise hon. Deputy Prime Minister of the background of it. About 20 years ago, when I was coming down in a lift at the United Nations, I was introduced to the Deputy Prime Minister. He was there as a Member of Parliament. I was the Deputy-Speaker of the State Assembly. I came down with him in the lift. He went out. I was taking coffee in the Coffee Shop located in the Ground Floor of the United Nations Building. Incidentally, it was run by a Pakistani. He asked me, "Who are you?" I told him that I am an Indian. He said: "We will see that India is torn into pieces." He uttered those words because he witnessed the bifurcation of Bangladesh from Pakistan, and he was under the impression that India was the cause behind he bifurcation or the division of Pakistan. That hatred is being passed on from generation to generation. That is why, the Pakistani youth are inimically disposed of towards India and the Indians. That is the main reason why I wanted to talk about these incidents. Now, it is high time that Pakistan should be given a fitting military reply. That is the view expressed by my leader and the General Secretary of our Party, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Puratchi Thalaivi* Dr. J. Jayalalithaa.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You should become the Defence Minister.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: We have been witnessing a

number of attacks, including the attack on Parliament. We have been advising the Government, while taking part in all-party meeting, and we also supported the Government. It is an international issue, and we cannot take a partisan stand. We have to be with the Government, we have to support the Government. The Government alone can attack Pakistan. We cannot attack because we have no military. We have taken the consistent view to support the Government at the Centre because it alone can provide safety to the citizens.

I have mentioned here, in this House, on a number of occasions, about the diabolic attitude of President Pervez Musharraf, and that he is not trustworthy. He came to India as a tourist. He went to *Taj Mahal*. He saw *Taj Mahal* and took some photographs. Then, he saw his ancestral house and went back.

You have mentioned here that whenever you raise the issue of cross-border terrorism, he started raising or raking up the issue of Kashmir. We must remember that with the amounts spent in the last 50 years on military to safeguard our borders in Kashmir we could have developed India into a big power. We have spent huge amounts of money on our military to safeguard and protect Kashmir. We should not allow somebody to secede Kashmir from India.

President Pervez Musharraf once told that Bin Laden was not in Pakistan. Then, later, he said, and it was published in newspapers, that Bin Laden was in Pakistan. After the attack on the World Trade Centre, President Bush said that he would hunt down the terrorists, that he would hunt down Bin Laden. Now, everything has come to a standstill. We do not know what is happening around the world. We do not know what is in the mind of the President, what is in the mind of the Dictator, what is in the mind of the enemies of India. You have the intelligence sources. The Deputy Prime Minister and the Defence Minister have the intelligence sources. It is high time that Pakistan should be taught a lesson. Ours is a big country, and theirs is a small country. They have no elected Parliament and they have no elected President. To get the seal of approval from our Indian Prime Minister, he visited India.

I would say that this ghastly attack should not be repeated. On a number of instances, we have said these things should not recur in future.

But it has been happening once in almost every

three months. What about the attack about three months back at Kaluchak? So, it is up to the Central Government to take a stringent military action against Pakistan. There is no use talking about religion. There is no use talking about unwarranted things.

Sir, young people even in India are taking to terrorism and terrorists also are infiltrating from across the border. We must try and put an end to this attitude of the young people in India who are taking to terrorism. We believe in democracy. We believe in ballot and not in bullets. So, the terrorists in India should not be encouraged. A banned organisation should not be encouraged. A banned organisation should not be supported by any person, howsoever high he may be. He may even be a Member of Parliament. There is no exception made in any section of the criminal law in this regard. We have 511 sections in Criminal Penal Code. No section in the criminal law says that Members of Parliament are excluded from this. We have 51 sections in POTA. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Are you referring to Shri Vaiko?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: No. I am talking only on the legal points. Everybody, whether he is a politician or an ordinary citizen, is equal under the law. So, if terrorist activities within the country cannot be controlled, then you cannot expect an enemy country to control the militant and terrorist groups in their country that are operating against India. So, it is high time that the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* You please do not interrupt me here. This is not a market. I would not allow anybody to interrupt me here. Please go and learn the law. ...*(Interruptions)* The word in the law says, 'whosoever'. If you do not want that word, then scrap it. If you do not want the law, then you repeal the law. You have the powers to do it. Why do you want a law in the Statute Book to safeguard India and its citizens? If you want to scrap the law, then you can bring in an amendment to that and repeal the existing law. In the morning itself the Government got a law repealed. In just one stroke the Government could repeal a law. I would like to say that as long as a law is there in the Statute Book, we must respect the law. Nobody is above the law. In that way, India should be protected from foreign forces. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN (POLLACHI): Sir, he is referring to a person who not present in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: LTTE is a banned organisation.

[Shri P.H. Pandian]

...(Interruptions) Nobody should support LTTE.
...(Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, he is referring to a person who is not present in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Krishnan, please take your seat.

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, I would object to this. When a person is not present in the House his name cannot be taken. ...(Interruptions) I will not allow him to talk like this.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I am not yielding. If the law-makers do not respect the law, then why should there be a law? ...(Interruptions) The law-makers should respect the law. ...(Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, when a person is not present, his name cannot be taken. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is not for the common man alone to follow and respect the law. ...(Interruptions) I have not taken anybody's name here. ...(Interruptions) I have got the evidence. ...(Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, a Member who is not present. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Krishnan, this is not fair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I am not yielding I have not referred to anybody. I said that whosoever it may be, he has to respect the law. There is no exception.
...(Interruptions)

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, how a reference can be made to a person when he is not present in the House.
...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, in an answer given by the Government in the Rajya Sabha to a Question by Shri Parmeshwar Kumar Aggarwalla, the list of terrorist organisations in the country has been given by the Government. In the list, at No.21 is Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam and at 28 is Al-Qaeda. All the terrorist organisations which are banned are mentioned in this list. It is given by the Government. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Even under POTA, LTTE is banned.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (SANGRUR): Shri Pandian, may I have a word?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: No. POTA covers LTTE which is banned by the Government of India. When it is banned, nobody can promote it, nobody can support it. Sitting in this Parliament, can I support a Pakistani terrorist to practise Jihad? Can I ask a Pakistani terrorist to practise Jihad? That is prohibited.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are referring to which rule?

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Under rule 376.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I am not yielding, Sir. There is no point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me hear him.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, anybody can raise a point of reference. I just want to contradict the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu, Shri Pandian, who has said that whosoever supports LTTE has no right to sit in Parliament. I would like to remind this hon. House that LTTE received its training at Chakrata in Uttaranchal by the hon. Governments led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is not illegal. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, is this a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order. Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: At that time it was not an organisation banned by the Government. Now it is named as a terrorist organisation. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: If you see Section 18 of POTA, you will find a list of 25 terrorist organisations. Since the matter has come to this level, I must read Section 21(3) of POTA.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI . Sir, our Adjournment Motion is on a different subject.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: It is on terrorism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should speak on the Adjournment Motion.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: A person commits an offence if he addresses a meeting for the purpose of encouraging support for a terrorist organisation or to further its activities. You cannot encourage a terrorist organisation. You cannot support a terrorist organisation. If you want to support, you should not stand for election. You should not be inside Parliament. You must find a place somewhere else. This is a law-making body, the highest body. When a law is passed, at least we the 544 Members should first respect that law. If we do not respect this law, we cannot expect the terrorists to follow this law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the subject.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I urge upon the Government of India to maintain surveillance over the terrorists operating in Jammu and Kashmir in order to avoid recurrence of such incidents in the future at least. We have been debating this Adjournment Motion after 28 lives have already been lost in a ghastly, barbaric incident engineered by the terrorist. We condemn this incident on behalf of All India Anna DMK Party. We appeal to the Government to take action on terrorist organisations, whether foreign or Indian, and their supporters so that Indian citizens can live in peace and that Kashmir is not allowed to be liberated on this count.

Sir, there is a ghastly move engineered by Pervez Musharraf that Kashmir should be liberated. This is an attack to attract the attention of the international community. All these attacks have been engineered by Pakistan to attract the international attention.

Now, the Centre has announced the poll plans in Jammu and Kashmir. This attack is to scuttle the democratic process; this is to scuttle the people's democratic rights. This ghastly attack has been directed towards the poor people.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (JADAVPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I express my heart-felt condolences

to the families of the victims of the terrorist attack at Rajiv Nagar.

I had been listening to all my colleagues with great attention. Why this particular attack had to happen at this time? Some explanations came up, viz., this was to obstruct the poll process which had started in Kashmir. The other reason was to frighten the *Amamath Yatries*. But the most important one was that the de-escalation process had started and somehow or other some people wanted to jeopardise this de-escalation which has started on both sides of India and Pakistan.

Sir, when our Parliament was attacked on 13 December, 2001, that was done by five Pakistani *Jehadis* or *Fidayeens* as you call them, and there was a wave of anger sweeping throughout the country. But it is also true that these *Jehadis* had a support network inside India, in Jammu and Kashmir and even in Delhi.

Now, every attack on a high profile military target or on a soft target like Kaluchak or Rajiv Nagar had been carried out by non-local *Jehadis*. It is true. But it is also true that they always have a support network somewhere who help these religious zealots who come from outside. Between say, mid-1999 and end of 2001 - I will not go into the smaller encounters, but the big encounters, the big attacks - there were 45 big attacks of which 35 were carried out by *Lashkar-e-Toiba* which is based in Pakistan and led by Pakistani zealots. But it is also true that the Indian Counter Insurgency Authorities have said that the local people do give them shelter and support, and they recruit from the local people also. The deaths during these encounters also show a large percentage of local people who had been in it and who had been killed in these encounters.

Now, Sir, keeping all this in view, I think, our Government's policy should be two-pronged. One *vis-a-vis* Pakistan and the other one with our own people in Kashmir. What should be our policy with our own people in Kashmir? We have to think about that.

Let us take Pakistan first. Well, President Musharraf has told the Americans that he will see to it that there is a permanent closure to cross-border infiltration. We have been told that. But two questions come to our mind. Does he have a political will to do so? Does he really mean it? Is he sincere about it? That is one question. So, we have

[Shrimati Krishna Bose]

to tread very carefully on that promise. But the second question is this. Does President Musharraf have the authority at all to stop this infiltration? We all know that after 11 September, 2001, Pakistan went round a full circle and became the closest ally of USA.

16.00 hrs.

That brought some good news for them. From international isolation, they suddenly emerged as a powerful ally of the most powerful country at the moment. It also helped them economically because they were almost on the verge of collapse. That is true. But at the same time, he has incurred an abiding hatred of the religious fundamentalists of Pakistan and surrounding areas.

They say that General Musharraf has betrayed them. That is their perception of it. As we all know, the ISI, which is very powerful, although its head was removed sometime back, is very much against India and is active against India and particularly, in Kashmir. We also know that the armed forces of Pakistan or a majority section of them, are still very much against India.

So, we have to ask the question as to how far General Musharraf has the authority, even if he wanted to, to stop infiltration. What should we do under these circumstances? What can India do? We must keep open the door of dialogue. There is no other way. The door of dialogue between New Delhi and Islamabad must be kept open. Now of course, we have not shut the door naturally. But we have said that when there is less of infiltration and when there is at least some dismantling of some of the terrorist camps, we will think about it. But we will have to keep the door to dialogue open because the alternative to it is very very grim.

I did not understand this. Many of my colleagues were saying that we are not afraid of war. Some of them said that we must teach a lesson to Pakistan. How do we do that? We are neighbouring countries and we are nuclear powered countries and our armies are standing face to face, as many hon. Members have said, at the borders. So, to talk about teaching them a lesson or saying that we are not afraid of war, is very dangerous. We have to be very very careful because it would mean annihilation, and we will have nothing to think about, any more. We have to show utmost restraint here. We must refuse to be provoked. Provocation will come again and again, but we must refuse to be provoked.

We saw what happened in May and June, when the world had a perception that we were about to go into a

nuclear warfare. I was in America and in the European countries at that time. I saw with my own eyes, the genuine panic that was created at that time. To me and to other Indians, it appeared to be an over-reaction. But for them, it was not an over-reaction. They thought that India and Pakistan did not have any idea of what a nuclear warfare was about, and that is why, we were gesturing and posturing. So, they thought that we might go into a war any moment.

We saw the international reaction there, we must be very careful and we must not talk in that manner. We must show extreme restraint, whenever we are discussing this problem.

Of the two-pronged policy, as I was saying, I would attach much more importance to our policy, to our own people in Kashmir. We have to admit that there is a general sense of alienation in Kashmir and we must not deny it. The healing touch for them has been long, long overdue. We have to address the alienation. Repressing people's genuine feelings or grievances will never help. We have to think of how we can bring all of them back to the mainstream instead of putting them in prison or repressing them in other ways. Some of the moderate leadership of Kashmir with whom we could have had some dialogue had been assassinated in recent times because many people do not want that we bring them back to the mainstream. There are some pro-azadi people also, but definitely belonging to anti-Pakistan groups in Jammu & Kashmir who have been put in prison, that too under POTA. I do not think that that was a very wise thing to do because we need very broad-based coalition of people with whom we can have a dialogue. Otherwise, speaking just to one group will not help. So, instead of repressing them, putting them in prison, we should try to bring them back to the mainstream.

I will just mention one of my personal experiences. A few years back. We had a closed-door round-table discussion on Kashmir in Calcutta at Netaji Bhavan where besides Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, some of the so-called 'militants' were present. I still remember, one of the very important militants after saying whatever he wanted to say got up and said, "if we have such a forum where we could speak out our grievances and we have people to listen to us "we would not have taken up to arms". I think he said a very significant thing. He said that since there was nobody to listen to them - they were trying to say

something but nobody listened to them - it led them to take up to arms. This was a very significant thing I heard from one of the very important leaders.

As we all know, elections in Jammu are due. We must see that the election process is as broad-based as possible. We should try to bring as many such groups to the election process as possible. We must also see to it that it is genuinely free and fair. Why I say it because perception is a very dangerous thing. Even if we have a free and fair election and the world perceives it as not so free and fair, it is very difficult. So, like Caesar's wife, we have to be above suspicion and show to the world that it is indeed a free and fair election that we are about to hold there.

I have only one request to the Opposition. This is a 50 years' old problem. We are carrying the baggage of this problem. This baggage is the result of many omissions and mistaken policies of various governments predecessor to this Government. Many of those governments are now in the Opposition. We must keep that in mind. We cannot wish away the problem in a moment now. The Opposition cannot say that the Government did not try at all. We have not forgotten Vajpayeeji's bus ride to Lahore. We have not forgotten the Lahore Declaration. We have not forgotten that the Prime Minister invited President Musharraf to Agra. The Opposition seems to be angry at everything. For example, they are objecting to Prime Minister's going to Lahore or inviting President Musharraf to Agra. Well, these were the attempts made by the Prime Minister and in such attempts break-downs do occur. It is all right. It was a very sincere effort on the part of the Prime Minister. He did try and you have to remember that this Government did try several times to get to this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to ask the Deputy Prime Minister to keep in mind the Northern Ireland peace process. The problem there is very much like ours. It originated from the partition of Ireland just as many of our problems have originated because of the partition of our country. We must have a model peace process and I think Mr. Deputy-Prime Minister will think about it. If Northern Ireland peace process can be a model for us, it will be good.

To the Opposition, I only have to say, please lend your full support to the Government as you did last time. We are also supporting the Government because this is a national crisis. Only if all of us stand up together, we can do it.

Apart from India and Pakistan the other country being mentioned again and again is America. Somehow, our Leftist friends have a mind-block against America. But we have to admit that America is in a unique position now because Pakistan is its ally. If America has a word to say to Pakistan and if it says so, it is for our good. We are an independent country. We have our own independent foreign policy. We will not be led by other people but if somebody is saying something to Pakistan, it is good for us.

So, with these words I conclude.

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA (TURA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join this House in condemning the Kasim Nagar massacre of the innocent people by terrorists obviously from across the border. On the 17th of May, 2002 this House had debated on the massacre in Kaluchak. In that debate, the House explored the possible options against Pakistan - whether we should go for a full-fledged war, whether we should go for a limited war, whether we should go for economic sanctions, whether we should go for coercive diplomacy, etc. The House was unanimous that certain actions have to be taken against Pakistan and we left entirely to the Government to decide what kind of action should be taken. We gave the Government a blank cheque saying do whatever you want to do, we are completely with the Government, behind the Government, and that you can go ahead with whatever you want to do. The Government in its own wisdom decided to go for, what you call, the coercive diplomacy.

16.11 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

After having opted for coercive diplomacy, the Government has claimed that their policy has been successful. Now as a part of that diplomacy, what did the Government do? I would like to trace the history of our policy and our actions on Kashmir issue since this Government has taken over. The Defence Minister, Shri George Fernandes mobilised the forces along the, LoC. He also mobilised the Navy on the Arabian Sea strategically. The Government expelled the Pakistan High Commissioner from India. The Government of India prohibited the Pakistani flights over our air space. The Government withdrew our High Commissioner from Islamabad. My good friend, Shri Jaswant Singh, the then Foreign Minister did his diplomatic work. This is what has been done from the side of the Government. Internationally, there was subtle diplomacy on the part of American authorities right up to the Defence

[Shri Purno A. Sangma]

Secretary, Mr. Rumsfeld, the European Union authorities, and Mr. Jack Straw from the United Kingdom also joined the bandwagon. They kept on visiting New Delhi and Islamabad. I do not know how many times they came. I have to remember it. Every time they came to India whether it was Mr. Jack Straw or whether it was Mr. Rumsfeld or whether it was anybody else, they deeply appreciated the restraint on the part of India. They also claimed that General Musharraf of Pakistan had promised to end infiltration and cross border terrorism into India permanently. That is what they claimed and the Government of India was very happy. Our Defence Minister, our Foreign Minister, our Prime Minister, and our Home Minister were very appreciative with the kind of help that the United States, the United Kingdom and the European Union were giving.

They believed them so much that the Government and the Defence Minister decided to call back the Navy. The Navy was withdrawn. The Government decided to restore the Pakistani flights over the Indian space. The Government also decided to restore the diplomatic relations with Islamabad. The Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan has already been named though he has not yet joined there. Having done that, what is the atmosphere in Pakistan? What is the reaction of Gen. Musharraf? Gen. Musharraf is laughing. He has ridiculed India.

The Times of India in its report on 25th June 2002 quoted Gen. Musharraf as saying that the so called de-escalation by India withdrawing the Navy from the Arabian Sea is a measure which is cosmetic. That is what he has said; that it is nothing but a cosmetic measure. Gen. Musharraf said:

"By the so called de-escalation, India is easing its own problems. The Defence Minister of India, by mobilising the Forces in the LoC and also mobilising their Navy in the Arabian Sea, created problem for themselves and therefore they wanted to ease that problem and they have withdrawn the Navy. So, this exercise is nothing. It is only easing their own problems."

This is what Gen. Musharraf is talking about our Defence Minister and our Prime Minister. In spite of the fact that the Defence Secretary of USA saying that Gen. Musharraf has promised to stop infiltration into India and the cross-border terrorism into India permanently, he said that he had not given any assurance to anybody about

these things. I myself saw and heard what Gen. Musharraf said on the electronic media. He has said that he has not given any assurance to anybody regarding infiltration and that he cannot assure that nothing will happen for years to come. This is what Gen. Musharraf said. He said, "I have not given any assurance to anybody. I cannot guarantee that there will be no more cross-border terrorism, that there will be no more infiltration in India. I cannot guarantee that." This is what Gen. Musharraf says. But because Americans were saying, "No, Gen. Musharraf has told us and has promised that he will stop infiltration and cross-border terrorism permanently.", the good Indian Prime Minister and the good Indian Defence Minister believed the Americans so much. I remember Shri Fernandes appearing before the Star TV and saying that there was downscaling of cross-border terrorism. He has claimed that. How do you justify your statement that there is downscaling of terrorism and cross-border terrorism after what has happened in Kasimpura? Does it justify the statement of the Defence Minister of India?

I really respect and appreciate our Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri I.D. Swamy because he is really an articulate and very confident person. Whenever he appears on television, I find him so confident and articulate that I really admire him. I heard him on TV saying about Kasimpura incident. He said that the incident of this kind cannot be prevented. He said it on TV that an incident of this kind cannot be prevented. What a state of helplessness on the part of the Government and what a state of surrender on the part of the Government of India! It is a Government for one billion human beings and the Minister of State for Home Affairs speaks like this! I have also been the Minister of State for Home Affairs at one point of time, maybe 15 years ago. I never dared to make a surrendering statement like that. Why should a Minister of State for Home Affairs of the country say that an incident of this kind cannot be prevented? All right, if it is not practically preventable, you are not supposed to say like that. It demoralises the whole nation. It demoralises the country. I think the Minister should be a little more careful in his own statements.

What is the net scenario today? It is a very difficult situation. We have the ruler in Pakistan who speaks in multiple voices. He enjoys ridiculing India. I have seen him so hundreds of times. He enjoys ridiculing India. And we are a very silent society and a silent country absorbing everything. We have the so-called international community, the United States, the United Kingdom and the whole European Union who are not able to hold Gen. Musharraf, who are not able to make Gen. Musharraf do what he had promised to do.

When it comes to United States, and when it comes to attack on twin towers of New York, Americans are very sensitive. They feel that it has hurt their ego and they declared a war against terror. They are very concerned and committed to implement United Nations' Resolution No.1373. But when it comes to India, and when it comes to Jammu and Kashmir, it is all right. What to do? It has been happening for the last fifty years. It will continue to happen. They are not at all concerned. What about us?

On 17th May, in this House I delivered a much lengthier speech on the attack at Kaluchak. Every time something happens, Opposition demands that there should be a debate in the House. The Government says that it is ready for the discussion on any matter. Everybody speaks out, everybody criticises the Government and everybody gives his ideas. Once Parliament Session is over, everything is forgotten. Every time in Parliament we say, 'We authorise you to whatever you want to do, we are with the Government and the nation is united.' After all this, innocent people die. What are we doing? What is the benefit of the debate of the 17th May? I have not seen any effect of the debate of Parliament of 17th May, two months back. I read out chapter after chapter of the Kargil Report. There were about 25 recommendations of the Kargil Commission. Let me know whether any one of those 25 recommendations of the Kargil Commission has been implemented by the Government. I shouted on the floor of this House. Till today, has anyone of them been implemented? No. Then, what is the point of debating here? I think the Opposition should apply its mind very carefully while demanding for a debate? If the Opposition demands for a debate and when the Government immediately concedes it, then we are helping the Government only. It may think, okay let it be laid over, let them shout and let the discussion take place.

[Translation]

We have nothing to do, let the opposition shout, let them speak whatever they like. We will sit quietly. The debate that takes place in Parliament is a regular feature but what happens after the session is over. Everything is forgotten by the Government.

[English]

I feel the so-called coercive diplomacy of the Government of India has been a disaster, absolutely a disaster. The Government claims that its diplomacy has been a big success. If it has been a success, then to

whom the credit goes? The credit goes to Shri Jaswant Singh, the then External Affairs Minister. Then, why has the Government transferred him to Finance Ministry? What is the logic? A successful External Affairs Minister, who successfully carried out the Government's policy of coercive diplomacy has suddenly been shifted to Finance Ministry. And who has gone to External Affairs Ministry? It is Shri Yashwant Sinha. I was in the Government of India for seventeen years as Union Minister. I had dealt with the bureaucracy. I know the ego of the IAS officers. I also very well know the ego of the IFS officers. From my past experience, I have my own doubts about an IAS officer presiding over the kingdom of the IFS officers. Mr. Minister, please do not do such things just for the sake of doing it. You must apply your mind. Shri Yashwant Sinha, who was a bureaucrat, who was an IAS officer, cannot possibly preside over the kingdom of the IFS officers. I have my own doubts about it. I would request you to think over it. I do not understand the interchange of the Foreign Minister becoming the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister becoming the Foreign Minister.

The BJP has a lot of good qualities. You are very capable. I think the BJP is the only party which has a very solid kind of a think tank which applies its mind. This has been demonstrated in such a manner that the BJP think tank has been able to conduct a coup against the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee so smoothly, so successfully and so democratically. ...*(Interruptions)* When you can conduct a coup against the Prime Minister Shri Vajpayee, I do not understand why you cannot plan and do a similar coup against Mr. Musharraf. Why can you not do it? If you want to do it, I know you can do it. You have done it. A coup against the Prime Minister is a big thing. Why can you not do it against Pakistan? Please do it. Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, I think it is time that you acted. At the same time, I am not at all advocating a war. But if the U.S.A. can go to Afghanistan and destroy the training camps, the terrorist camps in Afghanistan, if the U.S.A. has a right to do it, why should India not have that right to do it? You are depending so much on what the U.S.A. is doing. You should also do what the U.S.A. is doing. Please do not depend on what they say. You should also do what the U.S.A. is doing. Please act.

With these words, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJIHARPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are debating the

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

adjournment motion. The more we condemn the incident that took place in Rajiv Nagar or Kasim Nagar, the less it would be. I strongly condemn such incidents and express my condolence towards the families of the massacred people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorists have massacred innocent, helpless and poor people who were living below poverty-line and had gone there in search of job. This debate is continuing in this House for the last few days. I want to submit that our country has been fighting terrorism for the last two decades but we have failed to reach any decisive point. We are facing undauntedly. The hon'ble Defence Minister has said that the country is proud of the role played by our army which is most pertinent. We are proud of our army. But in this context it is not the question of the role of the army rather it is the question of the incidents which occur time and again and we continue to beat about the bushes. Whether we would reach any final conclusion or not? I think our integrated plan which we are implementing to fight the menace lacks some thing somewhere. Has it ever been looked into? I am raising this point because there was a time when Maharaja of Kashmir was having an army of just 7000 soldiers. The hon'ble Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister is present here. We know that this type of militancy was not in operation at that point of time. But the 7000 strong army of the Maharaja fully succeeded in curbing the menace of criminals, looters and robbers who were coming from Kabul and Pakistan. But today with such a huge army and platoons and the state police and Border Security Force helped by the large number of personnel from the intelligence agencies we are not succeeding. We do not doubt their intention but there is certainly something. We are missing in our planning and implementation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time we held discussion on Kaluchak incident. That day also I had told in the House that due to geographical conditions we may have difficulties in preventing infiltration in Jammu and Pathankot but infiltration is rising from the entry point also. There are no indications of any decline in infiltration, the number of infiltrators is continuously rising. It explicitly means that we have no coordinated action plan and if there is any coordinated action plan at all then why and how the Border Security Force, intelligence agencies and state police are failing? Why the infiltrators are not being apprehended and how they cross over and after committing the crime they disappear? Which is why I say that our

strategy to implement the coordinated action plan is flawed somewhere.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from this there are people within the country who are providing refuge to terrorists. There are people who are doing over ground work and providing assistance to terrorists. It has not been stated as to how many people out of them have been caught. The Defence Minister has given the figures regarding the terrorists apprehended and killed but has not given the number of the people helping and patronising the terrorists. We want the hon'ble Minister to let us know as to how many such persons were apprehended during the last five months. I hope that the whole House, the whole country and all the opposition parties are in unanimity and share my views on this question.

Sir, terrorism has become a national problem in our country. We have to fight it and we are fighting it, but we are not succeeding. Incidence takes place but we carry on our futile exercise like beating about the bushes. Kaluchak happens, J&K Assembly and Parliament House is attacked but again we fail to take any decisive action.

When this proposal was being mooted this morning some of our colleagues sitting over there started speaking loudly and were trying to give it different colour. I am sorry to say that I do not share their views. This is a fight against not a particular community rather it is a fight against foreign sponsored terrorism which is threatening the safety and security of our country. Any particular community or society is not involved in it. Foreign sponsored terrorism is threatening the lives of the citizens of our country. That foreign country is covertly operating their terrorist activities on our soil. They have got roots in our country also. They are getting support from some people in India. I, therefore, would like to know as to how many people, who finance and support the terrorists have been caught in the country during the last five months. This should be told to us.

Sir, due to geographical condition, detection at the entry point is difficult which I do appreciate. There are several other things which are not to be said publicly. But inspite of the all out efforts made by the government which include manning the border by our army men, we are getting no fruitful results. We are not succeeding in checking the infiltration.

Foreign terrorists do come from across the border who sometime massacre 27 innocent people and othertime 30 people and then they disappear. Our follow-up action includes condemnation, discussion and counter-action. But

the end result is just nothing. Which is why we require today is a concrete and flawless planning and targetted action. Without any action plan we cannot be successful. We have to see whether the action plan formulated is being monitored or implemented in a proper way. We have to see whether there is any lacuna in this action plan as a result of which we are not getting success and infiltrators are frequently entering the country. The infiltrators have two links which they use for their infiltration. Infiltration should be fully checked. Infiltration should be fully checked at the entry point. Those people, who are harbouring the infiltrators and the terrorists in the country, should be identified.

Many action plans would have been formulated. Further, there are other problems also. The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs would tell about the problems of Kashmir. It is a matter of autonomy and development of Kashmir. The people of Kashmir should be brought in the mainstream of the development of the country. It is necessary to make the state economically sound so that those who support terrorism may be eliminated. The state should be brought in the mainstream of the country. There is need to lay special emphasis on removing the hurdles coming in the way of bringing it into mainstream. The sequence of incidents is going on for a long period. We are combating terrorism for the last two decades. We take steps but do not achieve our goals. My submission is that such type of incidents should not take place in future. We should pay attention in this regard because after Kaluchak incident, Kasimnagar incident has taken place. The sequence of incidents, which is going on, should be stopped. We never thought that such type of incident would take place on the very first day of the commencement of this session and we will have to discuss on carnage there again. But we having a discussion on it.

I think that the House should be assured in this regard and by removing discrepancy of the present action plan, an integrated action plan be formulated. Today the country needs an integrated action plan. The whole country is with you. There is no difference of opinion in this regard. All the parties are with the government on the issue of the defence of the country or combating terrorism. All the parties, either they are within the NDA or outside the NDA, are with the NDA. All the people are united and they are with the country. We must reach a conclusion and should ensure that such incidents are not repeated in future. We should provide a guarantee to the people so that an environment of confidence is created among them as their confidence has shaken there. The way terrorist

activities have increased there the crisis of faith among the people of Kashmir has increased. Elections are going to be held in Kashmir. Therefore, in order to restore peace in the area stringent action should be taken against the terrorists.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say one more thing and perhaps it does not have any precedence in the world. There is military build-up on the borders for a long period. My submission is that you should take action. State Police accompany the military in integrated action plan. Therefore, the government should consider on taking a separate military action to root out terrorism. Diplomatic pressure should be put on Pakistan. Last time, you did so. You got too much cooperation. Hindustan got success in this regard. The International community supported the country over this issue. Our NDA government has remained successful in creating such an atmosphere which is against terrorism. When the sequence of such events is going on then you should get Pakistan declared a terrorist state. Get it endorsed by the international community. There is no need of support and military aid from foreign countries. Ours is a sovereign state. It is a matter of sovereignty and self defence of our country. Therefore, we should get Pakistan declared a terrorist state. Those countries which are supporting Pakistan, ask them also to endorse that it is a terrorist state. If they do not endorse it a terrorist state and assure it only verbally and plan to allow Pakistan to set up its embassy, there is no improvement in our situation. Therefore, we ourselves will have to combat terrorism. We will have to combat terrorism with our military, State Police and Border Forces. We should combat terrorism with our own power. It will be nothing but aberration if we seek advice from other countries time and again in fighting terrorism. Therefore, we should build up diplomatic pressure so that international community not only supports us verbally but also supports earnestly in this fight against terrorism.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 15 Members remaining in the list. The Deputy Prime Minister has to take the floor at 6 o'clock. I will allow five minutes to each of the Members.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Adjournment Motion has been taken up. The most salient feature of an Adjournment Motion is

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

that the Hon. Speaker accepts it in case of utter failure on the part of the Government.

16.46 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The House is to pass it as the debate over it is in progress. There goes a saying in our region which means that the State is on the path of impoverishment, and the ruler is becoming more and more tyrant. We are seeing that the stature of Home Minister's post is growing as he has become Deputy Prime Minister but his performance is constantly declining. He has been promoted from Home Minister to Deputy Prime Minister but his performance is becoming poorer and poorer. On 14th May when Kaluchak incident took place, we saw there was indignation in the Government at that time, we had observed that time that our Government wanted to teach Pakistan a lesson. But now we are seeing that same old statement is being heard. Only those hackneyed statements are repeated that they condemn it, they are pondering over it, they are correcting their diplomacy etc. When a person dies in a village people recite the mantras of 'Shradh' and with this people think that they have fulfilled their obligations. The Government is engaged in the similar exercise. Once it was stated that a cease fire be observed against terrorism. Sometimes it seemed that attack would be carried out. The terrorists, who were involved in the incident of Kaluchak and the recent incident in which poor people have been killed, had come into the guise of 'Sadhus'. The Government has still not made it clear as to what was the reality. The terrorist had gone disguised as 'Sadhu'. ...*(Interruptions)* Recently a resolution has been passed that Jammu and Kashmir be trifurcated. What sort of resolution is this, why the Government is not taking action in this regard? Who was disguised as 'Sadhu' why the Government is not clarifying it? The Government wants the chapter to be closed after a ritualistic debate over it. It concerns the security of the country and is an issue of paramount importance.

It came to be heard that they are enacting POTO, making a law and we are opposing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (GOPALGANJ): It has not come into force.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please sit down. It seemed that they will root out terrorism after

bringing the POTO and we are putting obstructions. The terrorism has neither ended nor diminished, in fact it is on the rise despite the POTO. Mr. Viako was held under POTO. We do not know why the rest of their Ministers have been spared. Mr. Jaitley has also supported the BJP. It was said that whoever supported terrorism would be arrested under the POTO. If implemented scrupulously, most of the members of the BJP and other constituents of the NDA will be in jails or booked under the POTO. Why are you not implementing it honestly. You say that you want to end terrorism hence the POTO. We see that it is being misused. The argument was there that many articles are misused POTO is also likely to be misused. It was exactly what was said then. The people from that side kept repeating the same statement. Therefore, we would like to know from the Home Minister who is getting himself promoted and having people killed as to when will he resign? What more else he awaits before resigning and confessing his failure. Therefore first of all we ask for his resignation as he is unable to combat and end terrorism. Further more, he lacks the will power. In my opinion the interests of the country are not safe in the hands of this Government. However, the people of the country are living at the mercy of God, the people in Government are incapable of doing anything. Mr. Sangma had come across a statement of Shri I.D. Swami that such incidents cannot be averted. Then what is your duty? Is your duty merely to setting fire and perpetrating riots? The Vishwa Hindu Parishad has stated that the Parliament is coming in way of the temple construction. This means they are charging even the Parliament and say they will not abide by the law, the decisions of the courts. This type of people are there in the allies they say that there is the 'Sangha Parivar' how shall the problem be solved? Mr. George was just speaking. We hold that the military is not to be blamed. They are saving the country by making their supreme sacrifices. But we have expressed our reservations on contradictory statements made by the different Ministers. You say that Pakistan is spreading terrorism which is not a new revelation. The External Affairs Minister has hurriedly stated that Pakistan is doing all this. It is known to all inside and outside the country. It is an incident which has been condemned by all the big and powerful countries like America, Britain, China, Japan etc. and stated that terrorism should stop. But what is the concrete policy of the Government in this regard aimed at ending terrorism.

Earlier terrorist infiltrations were heard of in Doda, Chhattisinghpura and other parts of the valley but due to the incompetence, weakness and indifference as well as

feeble will power of this Government the terrorists are infiltrating into the country, be it the Kaluchak, Kasimpura, Rajiv Nagar, the planes of Jammu region and even the Parliament came under attack. Having entering the country they used to foment trouble here and there in border areas but they are now coming well inside the country. If Pakistan is behind all this, who else will rectify it? What is the remedy? With the Military build-up on the border still people are asking questions regarding the safety of the country. The military is deployed on the border as a result of which the people living in border areas are compelled to take shelter in refugee camps situated 5-7 km. inside the border. 1.5 lac people have taken shelter in Jammu, Punjab and Gujarat areas. The Minister of Defence deployed the military on the border. We are not defence experts but we have also talked with the officers of armed forces. Why you have deployed forces on the border? Either the forces should attack Pakistan or they should come back to their units. I do not know what is the policy/strategy or diplomacy behind deploying forces for monitoring the border. The Minister should tell why the forces have been deployed on the border. The Prime Minister repeatedly announced that war would not take place. I do not understand the need of deploying the forces on the border and increasing tension there. They know it very well. They should tell us clearly the reasons therefore. We have talked with our experts in this regard whether the military build up would have country wide or world wide effect. The Government cannot fight against terrorism.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude, because your party's time is over.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I would conclude after saying last point. Swami Vivekanand Ji said that any good and ideal work cannot be done cleverly or by trick. But these people are playing tricks. The Government introduced Prevention of Terrorism Bill when the elections were to be held in Uttar Pradesh. Now elections are going to be held in Jammu and Kashmir - that is why these people are making such statements. Reality is that the Government would not like to root out terrorism. These people use tricks. In this way terrorism

can not be rooted out. These people can not maintain internal as well as external security of the country.

American diplomacy is prevailing here like a juggler America is making both India and Pakistan to dance on his tune. When Shri Jaswant Singh ji was the Minister of External Affairs, he used to talk about Mr. Talbot of America. He used to visit India and Shri Jaswant Singh ji talked with him. Now, Mr. Armitage from America and Mr. Jack Straw from Britain visit India and Pakistan and he talks with both these persons. We will have to become self reliant and also resolve our own problems. But you do not have will power.

Recently, the Deputy Prime Minister have made a statement that he would work as a coordinator between the party and the Government. It means there was no cooperation between the party and the Government till now.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me act as a coordinator. Please conclude because other hon. Members have also to speak.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am concluding. He has upgraded his post. The party's existence is in danger. The Government is also not taking steps in this regard. The Government is unable to protect the innocent people from the menace of terrorism. Therefore, we are making efforts to topple the Government. By doing so we can protect the country otherwise terrorism would spread in every corner of the country.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on behalf of my Party, the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference to condemn the incident that took place in Rajiv Nagar, Kasimpura, whatever name you want to call it by. It was, as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister mentioned, terrorism in its most naked form

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are you intervening as Minister?

SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH: I am also speaking on behalf of my Party.

As I was saying, as the hon. Deputy Prime Minister said, this is perhaps terrorism in its most naked form and to seek to give this attack a communal hue would be extremely unfortunate and extremely unfair.

[Shri Omar Abdullah]

The fact is, if you look at figures of terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir over the last 12 years, if you look at the nature of the attack, the nature of the incident, yes, you have not seen attacks wherein 27 or 28 or 30 Muslims are killed in one day because they die in twos, threes, fours and fives and barely make the front page of the newspaper. But if you look at the number of deaths, it becomes very, very apparent. If you look at even the official figure of civilian deaths - of course, some people question this figure - they are more than 13,250, of which Muslims killed are 11,747; the Hindus killed are 1,400; and the Sikhs killed are 103 - other religions are included in this. So to assume or to perhaps suggest that we only become affected or only become inflamed or impassioned when Hindus are killed is a great disservice to those Muslims who have also laid down their lives in the interest of this nation, who have also laid down their lives because they have been made sacrificial goats in the hands of this heinous campaign that Pakistan has sought to wage against us.

I think we have enough to criticise each other on political lines. We do not need to fall into Pakistan's hands by allowing this to become a communal issue because that is all they want. If they did not think that this was one of our weak points, they would not do this. They would be happily seeking other targets or looking at other means of continuing this terrorist campaign. But the fact is that in 12 years, they have not been able to shake the religious unity of Jammu and Kashmir. Be it the attack on Chhattisinghpura, be it the attack on Raghunath Mandir, be it the attack now on Rajiv Nagar and be it all the other attacks that have been directed against the minority community, the fact is that all religions in Jammu and Kashmir have come together.

17.00 hrs.

They have said that 'we will not allow this terrorism to break up, the religious unity that we have'. So, I think, this sort of communal hue to give it from Parliament could be extremely unfortunate and that is something that we must avoid.

Similarly, politicising this event is also not in the interest of this country. I am very grateful to the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in Parliament, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, when he, in his opening remarks, has said that the people who died are Indians and there is no place for politics in this. This is a national issue and must be treated

nationally. Unfortunately, the fact is that I was at the spot, less than 12 hours after it took place. I saw the naked politicisation of this event that was sought to have been done and Unfortunately the fact is that members of the Party to which Shri Shivraj V. Patil belongs were at the forefront of this. I have the machinery of the State Government at our disposal because my Party is the party in power. I know who the people are: who are holding this agitation. I know that the newspapers and others have sought to convey that it was the residents who were up in arms and were shouting slogans against the State Government, against the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and against others. The fact is that this is not true. There may have been minority of people who were actually affected by this incident. The majority of people were being led by people who had lost the last Assembly elections, who were perhaps seeking a ticket and thought that this was the best way to politicise an event and to take advantage of it in the run-up to the elections.

Now, this is most unfortunate. There is enough political ammunition to use against the National Conference, the BJP and against any other political party in the ensuing elections that will come up in two-and-a-half months. We do not need to use the lives and the blood of innocent people to play politics with. We do not need it. I would humbly request all political parties with whatever little I have at my disposal to ensure that we do not play politics with the people who have died because the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will, when he speaks, mention the fact that if the passions of the people who have been most affected by this incident have been what was on display there, then these people would not have called on the hon. Deputy Prime Minister in Raj Bhawan. The *Mukhia*, the *Pradhan* of that area and five or six people came very peacefully. They spoke to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, to the Governor and to the Chief Minister. There was no acrimony, there was no animosity, there was no blame, and there was no finger-pointing. None of it was there. They said that this should never have happened. It is unfortunate. Our lack of security has been taken advantage of. The fact that we did not have electricity for four days has been taken advantage of, but they did not demand anything more than what is justified and that is that they should be given security, some amount of police presence should be provided, electricity should be restored and relief to kith and kin of those who have been killed, those who have been injured, nothing more than that.

So, my humble submission is on two accounts. Please do not communalise this and please do not politicise this. This is a national issue. Let us deal with it as a national issue.

Now, what has transpired? Unfortunately, in events like this, especially where none of the people has either been caught or killed as yet, we are relying on hearsay on what people, eye-witnesses have suggested. I know some people have tried to suggest in some accounts in the newspapers that these people were dressed as 'Sadhus'. I myself was briefed by the Major General on the site at that time and at no point did he suggest that the people there were dressed as 'Sadhus'. Yes, one of them may have been wearing a light coloured shirt and one of them may have been wearing an orange shirt. But it was only one. The others were in different coloured shirts, trousers and they had flowing beards, but at no point that they were dressed as 'Sadhus' or tried and made a sort of religious thing because otherwise we have seen that they sometime come just as policemen, sometime come just as Army people. But in this case they were purely dressed as civilians. They had thought this thing out very well. They had planned it to perfection and, unfortunately, the results were there for us to see. Why would an incident like this take place? There are any numbers of reasons that I can think of. It is obviously to try and take advantage of this weakness that we sometimes show of being prone to communal differences. That is obviously one. Elections are only two-and-a-half months away in Jammu and Kashmir. Any amount of fear that they can build into people obviously helps. The *Amarnath Yatra* is not far away. Obviously, they would like to seek maximum disruption to reduce confidence to a maximum level so that they can have an effect on this *Amarnath Yatra*. I also believe - and this is my own opinion; this is an opinion that I have gathered by talking to some people - and I do believe that there is a much deeper conspiracy in this. The President of Pakistan has now sought to convey that there is no cross-border infiltration, that infiltration has stopped and there is no supporting terrorism from Pakistan. I know for a fact that infiltration continues. I have had detailed discussions with my State's police and intelligence officials. I know the levels of infiltration that are going on. I am not going to get into that. But I am saying, assume even for a moment that General Musharraf stops infiltration, what then? There are already more than three to four thousand terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir. These people will continue to wreck havoc. General Musharraf, for the next six months, will say, no infiltration is going on, no infiltration is

going on. He will get a clean chit from the international community. Perhaps if infiltration stops, to that extent we will give him a clean chit as well. But those three or four thousand people that are operating, will continue to operate. And then what? General Musharraf will turn around and we will play directly into his hands. He would have said: "Look, there has been no infiltration for six to eight months but terrorism continues. This is just what I mean. I is an indigenous problem; it is not sponsored from outside. Therefore, the international community can no longer blame Pakistan for what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir." And this will be extremely dangerous. So, let us not continue to talk just about infiltration because there is a lot more support to terrorists that comes from Pakistan besides infiltration. There are terrorist training camps that operate, there is financial support that continues, there is political support, there is moral support. It is all this that must end before you can begin to suggest to the Government of India that they must start de-escalating or withdrawing their forces. I know, a lot of you have perhaps suggested that our forces on the border have achieved nothing and we have just kept them there as show-pieces. The fact is that the sort of responses you are getting from the international community today, the sort of condemnation of terrorism that is being heard, the fact that Washington, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, London, you name the world Capitals, are telling Pakistan that infiltration must stop, is something that you have never heard before. You tell me, after the 13th of December attack against our Parliament, did you hear even one international Capital suggest that Pakistan must stop infiltration? Did you even hear the word 'infiltration' being used? They said, yes, this attack was terrible, it was a crime, it was dastardly and this must stop, but at no stage were the words 'Pakistan' and 'cross-border infiltration' ever used together. Today you have reached the point where General Musharraf, when he tried to turn his statements around as he did in an interview to *Newsweek* or *Times* magazine, immediately the American Government slammed down on him very very hard and said: "You may have made promises to India that you have not kept, but this is a promise you have made to the sovereign Government of the United States of America and you will have to keep this promise." These promises did not come about because the United States has some great concerns about terrorism in India. Let us be honest. Let us call a spade a spade. Terrorism in India has gone on for 20 years now. Why now suddenly the international community has decided that it must stop is because I think for the first time the Government of India, the people of

[Shri Omar Abdullah]

India, all of us in Parliament, together put our foot down and said, "This will end. It will end either by you stopping it or it will end by us stopping it. And if you do not do it, we will do what is necessary to stop it. So, just be careful of the steps that you take". And that is coercive diplomacy. It is sometimes not the best diplomacy, but in this case it is the only channel of diplomacy available to us and we used it. And I would like to believe that we used it to great success. I sincerely believe that in the months ahead, Pakistan will have to dismantle its machine of terrorism. They will have no other choice. They have not done it yet. They have not even come close to it. But there is no alternative for them except for this.

Some Members of this hon. House, including the hon. Member of the BSP, Shri Rashid Alvi and others, have sought to bring in the performance of State Government, corruption, autonomy, free and fair elections and all sorts of other things into a debate that is purely about terrorism. I am not going to stand up here and defend the Government, of which my party is in charge in the State. The verdict on the performance of that State Government will be delivered by the people in two-and-a-half months from now. That is an election we will fight. It is an election that will be free and fair because the Election Commission of India will ensure its freeness and fairness.

We all want a free and fair election and that is a fact. This election will be no freer and no fairer than the other elections that have been fought because that is what the Election Commission is all about. It ensures freeness and fairness of elections. It does what is necessary for it and that is as much as I am going to say on this subject.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, just to end, what can we do to ensure that incidents like this do not happen? These terrorists are looking for soft targets. They want to be able to hit us where it hurts most; they want to be able to hit us where we are weak. Unfortunately, in areas like this Rajiv Nagar or Kasimpura, whatever name it goes by today, it was an area that was in darkness; the police post was a little far away; there was no regular security. It was a poor area and these people came purely with the motive of shedding blood. There was no other motive. When the firing started, one woman asked the fellow who came at her with a gun and asked:

[Translation]

what do you want, we are poor people, we have nothing.

[English]

Then the fellow looked up at her and said:

[Translation]

we want nothing, we have come here only to kill you.

[English]

No money, nothing was wanted. Instead they just wanted to shed blood.

Therefore, obviously, the Central and the State Governments together are going to have to sit down, work out and identify areas where we are vulnerable and - if we cannot set up police posts everywhere - set up mobile patrolling and not at a regular interval but at random intervals so that there is no regular routine that the militants can be aware of and take advantage of. We are going to have to, the State Government particularly is going to have to, look at our police stations and looking at whether we can provide the police stations with rapid reaction forces. It is because, our police station was only a kilometre or so away from this place. But we did not have the sort of trained specialists in this sort of fight stationed in Jammu. Most of these people, unfortunately, are stationed in the Valley where the majority of our terrorist action is geared against.

So, can we look at some means of perhaps the re-deploying some of our special operations group forces, making them available at select police stations so that they become a sort of rapid reaction force until other specialist forces can move in? Yes, this is also something we can look at in the run-up to the elections. Intensive patrolling by the Army is needed because the Army will now have to begin to start looking not only at the border but at the hinterland particularly in the run-up to the *Amarnath Yatra* and the upcoming State elections.

As far as other demands of the people are concerned - be it development, be it jobs, be it money - these are the things that the State Government and the Central Government are well aware of. The hon. Prime Minister's recently announced package for Jammu and Kashmir was an indication of this. I am sure in the days and weeks ahead this is something that will continue ahead.

I would like to end, Mr. Speaker, Sir, just with this humble submission that I started with - can we please not communalise incidents like this and can we please not politicise incidents like this because it cheapens the blood that these people have sacrificed and sacrificed because they were Indians and for no other reason.

MR. SPEAKER: The next speaker is going to be Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi. Shri Chaturvedi, I must tell you that you have only eight minutes to speak because the time of your Party will exhaust after eight minutes. All other hon. Members will have only four minutes each because the reply from the Government will start at 6 o' clock.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, this morning your honour told us that only two per cent of the Starred Questions are answered. Will you also calculate how much time minority Members get to speak in this House? I pray that we should also get all opportunity to speak and express our views on a very, very important subject like this. I am today wanting to represent the combined strength of the Akali Dal and the leading member of the Akali Dal Shri Tarlochan Singh Tur has given to you in writing that I am going to speak on behalf of Akali Dal. So, I need ten minutes and not, four minutes. Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Out of four minutes, you have already exhausted one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: If the minorities get this much, then it is all right.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO): Mr. Speaker Sir, we have heard when something exceeds the limit it becomes a matter of concern. For quite some time, we have been witnessing that the terrorists are carrying out their terrorist activities be it at Chattisinghpura or Doda or Kashmir assembly or Kaluchak, or the Red Fort or the Parliament. The Government is not able to check such incidents despite having army and police there. Each time we discuss some matter or propose something, the Government seeks our support and whenever the Government has asked for any kind of support be it on the issue of Parliament incident or the issue of Kashmir Assembly, the entire opposition has extended its full support to the Government and left it to the Government to take appropriate decision. Can the Government deny it? However there is no improvement in the situation despite all this. There has been no session in which we have not discussed such incidents. But now the situation has become quite intolerable. This situation is prevailing in the regime of this Government which used to be in the opposition in the past. These people had made tall claims that if they come into power, they would solve Kashmir problem within 15 days. Especially, Advaniji must recollect

because it was he who had coined the words like 'Pro active policy, Zero Tolerance', 'hot pursuit' etc. He used these words when he was sitting in the opposition. But when his Government came into power these words surprisingly disappeared. The reasons are not clear. I do not know whether it is due to the policy of Armitage or Powel. But it is clear that today these words are not used any longer. We are not going to advocate them.

I support most of the points raised by Shri Omar Abdullah. But while concluding his speech, he levelled an allegation that the agitation followed by visit of Advaniji, Farooq Abdullah and Shri Girish Chandra day before yesterday, was a handiwork of the congress. Omar Abdullah ji the people might have believed you. But the time has changed now. The people watched live picture on TV in which the women were crying and condemning and raising slogans against you people. It was not the Congress party. Those people were crying whose sons and daughters were killed there. You are accusing that it is a handiwork of the Congress party. Who is playing politics? Pardon me. The two speakers Shivraj Patil and Margaret Alva spoke on behalf of our party. I can say this firmly, that there was no such allegation in the speeches of both of them, which might have been levelled to gain the political mileage. The allegation levelled from your side is an irresponsible charge which should be withdrawn. There was resentment among the people not because some people were killed, but because their own people had been killed. The people who visit Kashmir either for earning their livelihood or for tourists purpose or whatever be the reason, visit the place by risking their own lives. All are aware of the situation prevailing there. The reason for holding agitation was that ultimately the police resorted to shut the people inside the shops for their safety. This is not a good thing. We were not happy about it. The people lost their confidence. Why was the confidence lost? There is a reason for it. Earlier whenever such incident took place, you must remember, the tall claims were made. It was stated that no body would be allowed to cross the 'Laxman Rekha' the point of the limit. There is a limit to our tolerance. The Prime Minister also talked about it. After Kaluchak incident, a statement was made that if in future any incident similar to Kaluchak takes place, India would not hesitate take action and there would be a decisive battle this time. Terrorism is our problem. We have to solve it on our own. All these statements have been made by the responsible people holding high offices in the Government, i.e. the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Defence Minister etc. All these statements instilled a sort of trust in the people that perhaps some positive action was likely to be taken and

[Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi]

Government was about to do something and an atmosphere of safety was likely to be created. But after each statement the situation remains to the same. No improvement has been made in the system and the innocent people are still being killed.

This Government remains mute spectator. We discuss the matter in the House, but the result is nil. What is the reason behind it? The reason is that this Government is a victim of its own internal conflict and dilemma. It succumbs to the pressure of America and other foreign countries. This situation is prevailing due to these very two reasons. In this context, I want to cite an example. Our Deputy Prime Minister who is also Home Minister reached Kasim Nagar. The media persons and local people asked him as to how that massacre took place and who was responsible for it. The Deputy Prime Minister uttered not a single word as to who was responsible for it. Soon after Kaluchak incident, the statement kept on coming. Whereas Home Minister said nothing, on the same day the External Affairs Minister in Delhi said that Pakistan was behind all this. Besides, the DGP Jammu Kashmir, Shri Suri asserted that Lashkar-e-Toeba was involved in it and he had evidence in its support. After all what is the reason that one Minister says something and the other Minister says something else. And some senior officer in the Government says something else. Due to this inner conflicts, there is no unanimity among them. There is one reason for this the internal conflict. This Government never learnt to do the work by formulating an integrated policy. This is not a lone example. I can cite such examples of last two and half-three years.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kazakhstan the Prime Minister had said in a meeting that Pakistan and India can carry out joint patrolling. The statement was given there but Mr. George Fernandes here says that it is not possible. The Prime Minister and the Defence Minister both are making conflicting statements. Similarly Mr. Pramod Mahajan and Mr. Arun Shorie have expressed divergent views on disinvestment in VSNL. It is their contradictions that prevent them to formulate a concrete policy in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Army has been deployed along the border for the past seven months. I understand that we all would agree that the deployment of army cannot be made a matter of joke. If army has been deployed, it must have some objectives. We would like to know what we have ultimately achieved as a result of army's deployment as lacs of army men have been braving heat wave and cold wave conditions for the last seven months. What objectives they have achieved as yet? Whole of the country would like to know.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, some people are talking of Kashmir's partition but here they are demanding trifurcation. These two words have been growing popular for the past several days. This is not without any reason. You say that this issue should not be politicised. I also agree with you that it should not be at any cost but the safety of the innocent Kashmiri people has ceased to be the priority of the Government. The priority of the Government at present is to hold elections in the next two or two and half months. Therefore a policy has been formulated under a well thought out strategy by the connivance of BJP and the National Conference. One talks of trifurcation so that Hindu voters may be polarised on the basis of sentiments. The other wants to retain Muslim voters by talking autonomy. This is a collusion aimed at the polarisation of votes, a conspiracy due to which all the administration has become tardy and is in a state of chaos and confusion. The administration is not discharging its duties as it is supposed to discharge. Who knows what would be the outcomes tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to two or three very important points as there is the shortage of time. I would like to caution the Prime Minister that if the issues of trifurcation and autonomy are raised, the Kashmir problem would further deteriorate and all the doors would be closed to overcome it. In the wider interest of the country, please stop this issue from snowballing into a controversy. On the face of it you refute the issue of trifurcation but it is crystal clear that the people who belong to your party, 'Parivar' are fuelling it. Efforts should be made to stop this. This should happen if you are really serious in solving the Kashmir problem.

At last I would like to submit that elections are due to be held there. Holding of free and fair elections is being talked about, it is the first demand. We are happy that the Government has declared that it would ensure free and fair elections there. But for that two things are necessary. Firstly, whosoever you appoint as Governor, you say that elections would be held under President's rule or Governor's rule. You have to decide, it is upto you and him. You say one thing while Mr. Abdullah says other. The position is not clear even till now. Even if so happens, there is so much rigging as the government machinery has been wholly politicised down to the grass root level and a Sub Inspector works like a party worker there. It does not matter whether you hold elections there under National Conference Government or under the President's rule unless you deploy fair people in the administrative machinery. For this, I want to caution you.

The second thing I would like to say is that whatever measures were to be taken you took. You would reply to discussion that we have had here so far. Now you are left

with only one alternative, the rest of the diplomatic measures you have tried. Unless economic aid to Pakistan is stopped and economic blockade is done, inspite of all the battles against terror and all sorts of warnings, Pakistan is still getting economic aid worth billions of dollars. So long as Pakistan continues to get this aid terrorism in Hindustan is not going to end. It is, therefore, essential that you have some adequate options for this if you are really interested in achieving diplomatic victory, a plane crashes at Lockerby, Libya is declared a terrorist state. Here thousands of innocent citizens have been killed and you have got all the proof at your disposal. Inspite of all this we have not been able to get Pakistan declared a terrorist state till date. We have totally failed. We should work in this direction.

Thirdly, I would like to say that even today firing takes place in the bordering areas from Pakistan side to give cover to the infiltrators consequently villagers are deserting the villages. For this the Government of Punjab has done a commendable job. It has provided alternative lands at safer places away from the border, helped them settle down and has also given economic assistance. Be it a part of Kashmir, Jammu or Kargil, wherever the people are affected by it and fled the areas should be given land and alternative means of livelihood. They should be given compensation and plots to construct houses. It is really necessary. The Government should have a system to receive information about these people through surveys.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude with this point that a unified command was created last year through which it was sought to check terrorist activities in Kashmir. As far as I remember, unified command has met only once since the incident of Kaluchak took place. If more meetings have been convened then no one knows what motions were passed, what recommendations were made and what action was taken and nobody is aware of Subramaniam Committee's recommendations. 2½ years have passed since then and we could not find time to discuss it in the House. But please inform the House about the steps taken by the unified command and action taken with regard to its recommendations. Time is short and there are many things to be said but right now I will say that our party support you and the Government. We want to forget all the differences and extend our support not for the Government but for the security of the country and in the interest of the

people of the country. With full strength the Government should overcome this crisis. I hope that not at present but later on the Government would be able to curb it.

[English]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (BHUBANESWAR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I wonder why these things have been happening on the date 13. On the 13th of December the attack on Parliament took place. The Kaluchak massacre took place on 13th May. Now the attack at Quasim Nagar slum took place on 13th July.

After the recent attack took place, the Pakistan Foreign Ministry announced in the papers that the motive behind the attack seems to be to enhance tension in the region. This statement indicates that the Musharraf regime recognises the fact that the activities of terrorists are not in the interest of the region. After acquiring such awareness, what is the action taken by them?

"Reechokhere parome vyoman yasmin devadhi vishwe nishedhu"

Knowledge is structure in consciousness. Within that state of consciousness, the impulse to creative intelligence may reside. Where thinking is transcended, mind may come in contact with pure thoughts. Thoughts are of two types. One is damaging and the other is supporting. We Indians are moving within the periphery of supporting thoughts. Musharraf and the Pakistanis are moving around damaging thoughts.

This happened even during the time of Ravana. Lord Ramachandra requested Ravana, 'Oh! Dearest Ravana! Please return my wife, I will never wage war against you.' He requested again and again. Ravana never paid attention to that. He started attacking Lord Rama. What happened ultimately? Ram had to plunge into war against Ravana.

The same thing happened during the time of Mahabharata. Lord Krishna with his conch, which is blown in the war field, spoke in favour of peace. Ultimately what happened? Lord Krishna later had to lead the holy war.

The same thing is happening in our country now also. Innocent people are dying every day. How long are we to tolerate this? We have been discussing and deliberating upon this. The killers, the annihilators, have slaughtered the poor mothers and their children. Think of the children who will never go to the laps of their mothers again!

[Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani]

A.K. Baren, the international humanist very boldly announced about Thanatus, which means war stress. Every individual is undergoing war stress in his heart. Stress can be compared with anger and anger can be compared with war. When stress, strain and fatigue are deep-rooted in the heart they are released into the air. Everyday we are releasing stress, strain and fatigue into the cosmos. Cosmos is acting like a blotting paper. It absorbs the stress and strain which is accumulated in the air which is resulting in famine, flood and war.

From the prehistoric times to the modern day, the world has witnessed about 14,600 wars. But this war is different. It is not a war. It is a result of individual stress and anger. These are acts of individuals who have been trained by the Government of Pakistan. They are a bunch of butchers butchering the poor people of our country. They are not warmongers. They are individuals who are indulging in backstabbing and annihilation. It is beyond the ethics of war.

Sir, I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence to deploy spies to locate the camps of terrorists and start bombing them immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (BHATINDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my grief over the incident that took place in Jammu and convey our condolence to the people who were killed. I feel that such incidents are not going to stop as our hon. Defence Minister lives like a saint and talks like a saint. He is not able to handle the affairs of Defence Ministry. We can see what is happening in defence, Tehlika has revealed all. Earlier the CAG's report on Kargil revealed that crores of rupees were embezzled but he is not ready to accept this. Even last week military personnels were found selling petrol in Bhatinda. Petrol worth lakhs of rupees has been sold. If this is happening in the armed forces then what can the saintly Shri George do? It is beyond his power to check all these things.

We do not doubt our army. They are always ready to sacrifice. I believe that no one is satisfied with the Defence Minister's style of functioning. We know this now. He should resign. He was asked to go but he has been recalled for reasons best known to the Government.

On the other hand, there is Shri Advani. He has a different style of functioning. He prefers to listen to RSS

and other people. His style of functioning reflects his RSS background. He visited Gujarat. I also went to Gujarat. He is protecting Narendra Modi though such heinous crimes have been committed in Gujarat. We visited the camps. One camp housed 5000 women. They told us what ordeal they have gone through. They told us that they were raped. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (PARBHANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Member that I too accompanied him on this visit to the camps. Dr. (Shrimati) Beatrix D' Souza was also with us. She is also present here. I request the hon. member not to say things which are not true. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were 5000 women in a camp out of which 58 women gave us representations stating what ordeal they had gone through and that they were raped. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these words of Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhan Singh Bhauraji, please conclude in a minute.

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, however he may deny, everybody knows what happened there. Shri K.P.S. Gill found out the mistakes of the Hindu officers but Shri Narendra Modi asked him to leave. All these facts are coming to light now. Therefore, you cannot save Narendra Modi now. I want to tell Advaniji that if he wants to protect the country, he should leave the RSS camp and join the ordinary people. It will be in the interest of the nation. Thank you for giving me opportunity. I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what ever has happened in Kasimnagar has been described here by the hon. Members. There had been no power for one week over there as the transformer installed there was out of order. All the residents of the colony were listening to the radio in a temple. Majority of the people residing in that colony belong to Rajasthan, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and they have been residing in Jammu for the last 40 years. Some among them do boot polishing and some work as labourers. They return home in the evening. As all of you know that a prestigious match was being played on that day, and there was no power supply in the colony, all the people had assembled in the temple

to listen to the radio. The militants came in a van. After alighting from the van they first hurled grenades and then started firing. As has already been told by the Members that they brutally killed the people. A four year old child and a blind person, who was living in the temple, was also killed in this attack. Their aim was to spread terror. Pakistan wants to spread terror as Amarnath Yatra is to begin now. Besides, elections are also going to be held there. The militants who have crossed the border and are present in the valley, also want to show their presence in the valley. At times they find out a soft target and carry out such attack. After killing the people the militants easily fled away because there is forest and mountain in the vicinity.

It is rightly said that six incidents have taken place around Jammu city during the last four-five months. Such an incident also took place in the Parliament. After the attack on the Parliament security was strengthened, now every Member feels how difficult it is for him to reach the Parliament. I feel that there is a lacuna because one after the other incidents are taking place there. The militants came upto Raghunath temple, killed the innocent people and fled away easily. Repeatedly, it is being said since long that some demographic changes are taking place around the city. Such colonies have come up there whose residents give shelter to the militants. I think the whole problem should be observed in this perspective so that we can hammer out its permanent solution in future.

As my colleagues have mentioned that Amarnath yatra is an important yatra. Lakhs of pilgrims bring water from Kanyakumari for offering at Amarnath. We do feel the importance of the security arrangements to be made in the whole area in such a situation. We feel the need to do our duty and prepare the people to fight against terrorism. The issue of terrorism is debated in the Parliament repeatedly. The purpose of the debate is that we want to wipe out terrorism. We want to give a message to the world that our country is united over Kashmir problem. Kashmir problem is not a problem of any party but it is a problem of the whole country. Naturally, our today's debate should atleast reflect our unity. The Government should take stringent action against the militants so that such incidents could be averted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to take stock of the situation, I visited the incident site last time. Even today also I visited Kasimnagar. Now a days media is presenting news in a different way. Whatever media have covered that is not the truth. The fact is that there is resentment among the people. The people want that it had been better if the

militants were killed but they easily fled away. This is the main cause of resentment among the people. I think that media has not depicted this incident in proper way. Last time, when I visited the incident site, I saw a sepoy there. His children were killed. He came to perform the last rites of his children. But he was telling his relatives that make haste as he was to join his duty on the border. If such a brave sepoy and the army the country have I think their morale should not be weakened. It has becomes our duty that we should depict high morale of our army.

Three things have happened in the whole episode. The deployment of army on the border has resulted in fleeing the farmers of bordering villages from their homes. Besides, the farmers could not go to their fields and sow the fields for the last seven months. Their children cannot study in schools. The fodder is not available to their animals. These farmers have many problems to which we should pay attention. It has been said here that people of Punjab and Rajasthan were also displaced. Adequate compensation was given to them. But in Jammu and Kashmir, the State Government have not sent proper record as a result of which we are not compensating the farmers. We should pay attention towards the children whose education is being hampered and the people who need ration. All of you know that three-four thousand militants have infiltrated the state. The militants have there hideouts at various places. Their camps are being operated at many places. In such a situation, unless we get support from the local people, we cannot fight terrorism. The people there formed village Defence Committees for this purpose which are fighting this menace sincerely. There is a need to strengthen them.

I want to submit that I have been hearing the discussion since morning. Afterall, it is both Jammu and Laddakh which constitute Kashmir. No one has mentioned either about Laddakh or Jammu. From any angle you can see that Jammu is the largest in terms of population, while Laddakh is largest in terms of area. Unless we understand the problems of these three regions, we will have a little difficulty in understanding the problem of Kashmir.

One of my colleagues talked of bifurcation. I have been in Jansangh. Col. P. Mohammed Khan, an ex-serviceman was the President of Jansangh. Whenever he delivered a speech in public, he used to say that Jammu Kashmir was a state which the people had formed at their own. Not only this, he also used to say that the day the people formed the state, they carried Indian flag even upto Hunja and Gilgit. At that time, there was no home in

[Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta]

Jammu where there was no widow of today it is stated that the people want bifurcation, I think and as my colleague told, it is a move to politicize the matter. Hon. Advaniji being under pressure said that he opposed it. All of us have raised a voice that the state should not be bifurcated and we do not accept any kind of bifurcation. Besides, we have always been asserting for it time and again. In 1987, when the convention of Bhartiya Janta Party was held in Jammu first time, a resolution was passed that regional council should be formed so as to do justice with three regions. We have been making the demand that funds amounting to billions of rupees being allocated to the state should be spent properly in three regions. Even today we reiterate that the regional councils should be formed and the three regions should be given justice.

As far as the issue of autonomy is concerned as Farooqji always talks of autonomy, I feel that Government of India has withheld the matter of autonomy. But the Government of India has definitely admitted that it is in favour of devolution of powers in the entire country, in north east as well as in Jammu and Kashmir. If anyone construes the meaning of devolution of powers as autonomy, it will be nothing but misinterpretation. Actually neither the people of Jammu nor Laddakh nor Bakarwal people nor Sikhs nor Kashmiri Pandits want autonomy. Then who is demanding autonomy? What I mean is that all the people want to see the state united but for the last fourteen years. ...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Vishva Hindu Parishad and Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh passed a resolution in their convention Hon. Home Minister has refuted any such resolution by Vishav Hindu Parishad. We people are not levelling any allegation. Rather people of your own party have levelled this allegation. Please restrict Vishva Hindu Parishad and R.S.S. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: That is why Shri Arun Jaitley has been compelled to give a statement relating to autonomy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to reply this question. You please complete your speech.

PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: They are saying that they do not politicise the matter. But I would like submit that we have had an experience of this when Resettlement Act was enacted. While we people were opposing this Act, congress people, particularly Indira Gandhi ji went to the

state and communalized the situation. She said that none other but she could save people from Re-settlement Act. In this way, she garnered all Hindu votes by totally communalizing the situation. Even today I would say that the stand of Bhartiya Janta Party is very clear. We would never let the integrity of the country suffer at any cost and the way Dr. Shayama Prasad Mukherji sacrificed life. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Your people have communalized it you are pro-Hindus and they are pro-Muslims. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. CHAMAN LAL GUPTA: We have sacrificed our 17 people who were members of Bhartiya Janta Party and who were killed while hoisting the flag therefore, to say that we would tolerate the disintegration of the state in this say, would be totally unfair.

I would like to say that we people want unity. We have made sacrifices for the sake of unity and will always be ready to do so in future as well. But so far as the three regions are concerned, all of us want that justice should be done with them. The village defence committees should be strengthened and the affected farmers should be provided assistance.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Chaman Lal ji we fully agree with you. But those who are talking of autonomy are traitors. At the same time those who are demanding trifurcation, you must agree, are traitors as well it is not in the interests of the country. You know all this but would not say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mandal ji, please you begin your speech.

[English]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (JOYNAGAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with deep concern the Opposition has moved this Adjournment Motion. The terrorists have struck again in Jammu.

[Translation]

... As per my knowledge two days ago terrorist killed 27 poor, innocent people at Rajivnagar, Kasimpura. I strongly condemn that incident on behalf of my party RSP and at the same time I express my condolence to the bereaved families.

After the incident of Kaluchak, we had condemned terrorism during the last budget session and all the parties helped the government and also passed a unanimous resolution. In that resolution it was said that government would take firm steps against terrorism, but even after two months we have no knowledge of any such firm step being taken. Our Defence Minister said that Kashmir is the border state between India and Pakistan and our security forces will remain deployed in that state.

There are police personnel, but even, then after terrorists continued their killing spree of innocent civilians for three-four hours, and not even a single terrorist was apprehended. So, the general public of the country has no faith that this government could provide them security. Only due to the lack of adequate security, terrorism is spreading in our country. The US Deputy Secretary of defence went to Pakistan and then visited our country also. After his visit the Pakistan President Musharraf had given statement that infiltration would stop. But till date we have got no such proof which could testify that infiltration has stopped in our country from Pakistan. Pakistan is blackmailing India and we are falling prey to their design. I allege that the government is not strongly combating terrorism that Pakistan is spreading in our country. The Pakistan sponsored terrorists attacked the Parliament House on 13th December, 2001. In this way, people in the different parts of the country are falling prey to terrorism. This government is not capable to prevent it. Recently the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Advaniji had given a statement which created an impression that something would happen, but his statement remained only a statement and the government did not take any action. My submission is that today the Government should apprise the House of what steps they are taking to curb terrorism.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (SANGRUR):
Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal, the combined strength of the Akali Dal; and my taking the floor on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal, does not alter the complexion of our support to the NDA Government. The Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal) will continue with its support to the NDA Government.

Sir, many speakers have spoken about terrorism in Kashmir, which our Party wholeheartedly condemns. We think that no useful purpose will be served by killing innocents. In fact, militants' image, as has been our experience, will come down with the killings of innocent

people. But, we also think that the principal Opposition Party and the Government advocate more forces to be used in Kashmir in the war against terrorism. The principal speaker from the Congress said that the police should be used more forcefully and it should be given more armoury from the Indian Army. The Government also wants to use more forces. But, we feel that peace requires another chance and we strongly feel that peace should be given a chance and alternative method dealing with the Kashmir issue should be tried. That is, that the people who are fighting this war for India should be strengthened. The democratic forces in the Kashmir Valley have democratically and constitutionally asked for a status prior to 1953. We think that this should be given.

18.00 hrs.

But the Indian Government, the Indian State tries to purchase the people of Kashmir. Recently, the Prime Minister went to Kashmir and gave a package of Rs.6000 crore. I think that loyalty is something that cannot be purchased. We cannot purchase the loyalty of Kashmiri people. It has to be won, because it is a sentiment, an emotion. So, I humbly think that another approach is required and a military and police approach should be abandoned.

Then there are promises made to the Kashmiris. Shri Omar Abdullah, the hon. Minister in the NDA Government himself is reported to have said that the Indian State treats his father like a dog. It gives him a morsel, it gives him crumbs to eat. If a promise has been made to Shri Farooq Abdullah that he will be the Vice-President, then that promise should be kept. If a Hindu can be the President of India, if the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Army Chief, the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and the Speaker can be a Hindu, then there is enough room to have two Muslims as the President and the Vice-President of India. I fully support the demands of the National Conference. There is nothing unpatriotic. They should not be alienated from the mainstream as it was tried with the Sikhs. Kashmir needs a political solution.

We have ample knowledge and experience of Kashmir affairs. Kashmir was not a part of India but a Province of Afghanistan till 1818 when the Sikh empire brought Kashmir within the Indian fold, we took the boundaries of India to Afghanistan and, Ladakh was also annexed. We have the experience and we know how to deal with it. If India's boundaries touch china it is because of the Sikh conquests. ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling you that we are the people

[Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann]

who have held on to India as one. As soon as Hindutva entered Indian ideology, India has started shrinking. And Hindutva has not been brought in by Shri Advaniji or Jan Sangh or Shiv Sena. It took birth in 1885 with the birth of the Indian National Congress and since then, the two-nation theory came into being. In 1947, we retreated from the Durand Line, came to the Redcliff Line and surrendered Kashmir. We surrendered both the LoC and Aksai Chin. We have been surrendering our territories. The latest thing is now the trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir. This is in accordance with the Dixon plan.

Sir, I think the answer is a peaceful, political solution to Kashmir. It should be given a chance. Elections should be fair, and independent observers like Nelson Mandela, Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton should be called to Kashmir. Certain observers must come to India to watch the scene. I do hope that the House feels that if Shri Abdullah has been promised Vice-Presidency, that promise should be kept.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chandrakant Khaire may speak now.

[Translation]

Two minutes left for your party.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (AURANGABAD, MAHARASHTRA): I have stood up to oppose the adjournment motion brought by the Congress and opposition against the killings of Kasim Nagar and Rajiv Nagar in Jammu on 13th of July. Supporting the government I would say that several incidents have taken place in Jammu-Kashmir. Amarnath Yatra is to start from 22nd July. I would say that during the last 10-12 years thousands of people have been killed there. Thousands have become victims of terrorism, be it at the Jammu Railway Station at Udhampur or in the explosion at the precincts of the Legislative Assembly or in the Raghunathji temple in Jammu Kashmir or the incident of cantonment area at Kaluchak. I would say that a bold Deputy Prime Minister is sitting in the House. The first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of the country was Shri Vallab Bhai Patel. During the period of Nizam the marathwada region of Maharashtra also used to witness such incidents when people of that region suffered and there were killings police action was taken by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and the incidents to this effect came to an end. In that context I want to say that our hon'ble Home Minister is bold and he

has contended to give befitting reply. Now it is time to give befitting reply, how long will we continue to have discussions. Now there is no time for discussions. There was extensive discussion when the daughter of Mufti Mohammed Sayeed was abducted and also at the time when Shri S.B. Chavan was the Home Minister. We the members of Shiv Sena want tit for tat. If bullet is not retaliated with bullet, then how long will we continue to suffer. Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims all are getting killed. There is no communal feeling.

I would submit what our leader Balasaheb Thakarejee says as to how long will we observe the things we must take immediate steps. I want to reiterate that instead of holding discussion measures should be taken to curb terrorism. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (COOCHBEHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I condemn the massacre at Qasim Nagar on 13th July and express my grief for the people who were killed.

Sir, for how long will this continue. Terrorism is spread from Kaluchuk to Qasim Nagar and incidents of mass killings are commonplace and they will continue to take place. Why is terrorism flourishing? I heard our Deputy Prime Minister's speech in the Doordarshan news when I was watching TV in the morning. His speech seemed to be motivating people to kill and spread terror among those who kill and spread terror among them. After this he said that there are challenges in front of the country and a strong Government is needed. There is no doubt about it that Government should be strong. He should be clear whether he is mentioning the Central Government or the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. He said later on that the country needs a strong party. He should say this if BJP continues to stay in power. The Deputy Prime Minister of the country should not say such things. He should not play party politics with regard to Kashmir issue. This should not be done. This kind of politics should be condemned. Cutting across the party line all the hon. Members of opposition have assured the Government that they are with it and it should wipe out terrorism. Two months have elapsed and nothing has been done. Then this incident took place and such incidents are taking place regularly. This will not do. This way Jammu and Kashmir will not remain an integral part of our country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of dividing Jammu and Kashmir into three parts - Jammu, Kashmir and Laddakh, has been raised. You should give your opinion in an

unambiguous manner. What are you doing in this regard? ...*(Interruptions)* You should inform us about your opinion regarding the stand taken by RSS and Vishva Hindu Parishad. A number of hon. Members have spoken but nobody has mentioned the issue of autonomy. We have read it in newspapers and seen it on TV that there is a demand for autonomy in Jammu and Kashmir, why is it so? Have you talked with National Conference to know their opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Amar Roy Pradhanji, please sit down, your time is up.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Sir, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Farooq Abdullah

[English]

has said that "Autonomy is not to be given at the cost of India's sovereignty and territorial integrity....

[Translation]

This can not be done. I want to ask the hon. Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister whether they have discussed it with him or not? What is your opinion about article 370 of the Constitution. ...*(Interruptions)* Please state whether free and fair elections would be conducted in Jammu and Kashmir or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

We extended our support to you in the interest of the country and it is a matter of regret that you did not use it properly.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (MANJERI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the anger, anguish and condemnation of my hon. colleagues on what happened in Jammu. This brutal, dastardly and barbarous killing is to be condemned with all the power that we will be able to command.

Sir, I may also take this opportunity to say that my party, the Indian Union Muslim League, will extend its unstinted support to whatever steps the Government would take to combat, control and curb terrorism as well as steps to wipe out terrorism. Our party has been opposing extremism and terrorism because a democratic nation like India cannot survive if there is terrorist and extremist activity going on in the country. But, at the very same time, I would also like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister one thing. After this incident, the hon. Deputy

Prime Minister made an observation that the nation will give a reply to what happened there in Qasim Nagar in Jammu. In this case, I would like to say that the Government should also take the Parliament into confidence. If there is something which cannot be revealed to this House or to the public, of course, it need not do it. But we must see to it that this menace of terrorism should be controlled. Terrorism should be wiped out. I would like to request the Government to take an imaginative and credible initiative to meet the nefarious designs of Pakistan.

The hon. Minister of State Shri Omar Abdullah and the other hon. Minister Shri Chaman Lal Gupta have said what all things are happening in Kashmir. Again they say Pakistan is doing this and Pakistan is doing that etc. etc. I came to this House as a Member in the Tenth Lok Sabha, in the year 1991.

Since then I have been hearing the same thing. At that time, Shri S.B. Chavan was the Home Minister. Then, Shri Indrajit Gupta was the Home Minister and now Shri Advani is the Home Minister. Only the Ministers have changed, but all of them have been saying the same thing. I would like to ask one question to the Government. What are we going to do against these people? Pakistan shall never be let down by America. Shri Omar Abdullah was very happy because when Gen. Musharraf gave an interview and spoke something. Mr. Colin Powell, State Secretary of US has telephoned and snubbed him. If Gen. Musharraf tells him that he would withdraw his forces fighting against Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, then, America also will come down to Musharraf with folded hands. So, we will have to take America with all these permutations and combinations. We can never take America with full confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI E. AHAMED : Sir, I just want only two minutes more because I represent a big section of the people who would like to express their views to the Government.

Sir, Jammu and Kashmir is an important State and integrated part of our country. Kashmir issue is not a communal issue. I fully agree with Shri Omar Abdullah that it is not a religious issue either it is a national issue for every Indian and every Indian will stand by the Government in whatever decision that it takes in respect of Kashmir. We are here to support the Government and let Pakistan and everybody in the world understand that all the people of this country, irrespective of their religion, irrespective of

[Shri E. Ahamed]

their State and region, stand as one man behind the Government on the issue of Kashmir.

I would like to ask a question to Shri Omar Abdullah. Is his speech not an admission of lapses of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir? He said that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is going to have a discussion with the Government of India on the question of autonomy. What were you doing all this time? Is it also not an admission of failure on the part of the Minister of State for Defence Shri Chaman Lal Gupta, when he said that there was no electricity in Jammu for four days? What have they been doing? Why was there no electricity? A lot of money is going into the State of Jammu and Kashmir from the Central Government.

Then, I will come to the question of autonomy. I know that whenever there is election to the Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, there will be talk of autonomy and after the election, there will be no talk of autonomy, devolution of power and nothing will be said about the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Even now, Shri Omar Abdullah proposed autonomy to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Shri Chaman Lal Gupta disposed. This is the state of affairs that we have now. I would like to make only one request to the hon. Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. They should take the ordinary people of Jammu and Kashmir into confidence. They want to be with this nation. But they have been sandwiched between the security forces on the one side, the terrorists on the other side and the renegades on the third side. Where will they go and what will they do? Nobody is taking the ordinary people into confidence. So, they have been alienated. Therefore, the Government should do something to instil confidence in the ordinary people of Jammu and Kashmir. They do not want either bifurcation or trifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir. They want that Jammu and Kashmir should be one and an inalienable part of the Union of India.

Sir, I, once again, extend the fullest support to the Government in whatever pragmatic and practical steps that they take in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. But at the very same time, the Government should also act to the satisfaction of the general public of India. We have many doubts about the Government's action. So, I fully endorse all the sentiments expressed by Shri Shivraj Patil in this House and we fully support his view.

Sir, Shrimati Indira Gandhi never did anything to split the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Whatever my friend Sardar Simranjeet Mann has said about Shrimati Indira Gandhi is quite unfortunate, unnecessary and we do not

agree with him. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the only leader who wanted the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir to be an inalienable and integrated part of the Union of India.

[Translation]

SHRI NAGMANI (CHATRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you for giving opportunity to the member of Rashtriya Janata Dal (Democratic) to speak which was formed to fight tyranny and exploitation.

I oppose the adjournment motion. It should be brought in when there is no business. I thank the hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, Home Minister, Shri George Fernandes, Jaswant Singh ji and Yashwant Singh ji for creating for India the image of a peace loving nation and making Pakistan stand out as a terrorist nation. After the incident at Kaluchuk, the hon. Prime Minister said that there would be a decisive battle now, people are still waiting for some kind of action. Sir, today Pakistan stands alone, the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri George Fernandes is quite impressive. No one in the world can try to cast a slur on the leadership of India. Pakistan would be finished the day India wills it but we do not want it. People are asking to wage a war against Pakistan on the ground that if Pakistan has nuclear bomb then India too has it. If nuclear war begins then both India and Pakistan would be finished. The policy of our leaders is quite right. Today India has got the support of whole of the world but Pakistan has been isolated. I believe that our leaders have done a wonderful job and now they enjoy the support of every section of the society including workers, common men and, for that matter, everybody in India.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZZHA): Sir, on behalf of the Indian Federal Democratic Party, I would like to strongly condemn the killings that took place in Jammu and Kashmir. I would say that the whole House is one and the whole nation is one in giving full support to the Government in taking whatever actions are possible or to combat terrorism, and also to stop this cross-border terrorism. I would rather say that instead of dividing the House, we should have a common Resolution after this discussion. A message should go to the international community that Pakistan has been changing its views. Whatever General Musharraf has been saying with regard to stoppage of cross border terrorism has all been thrown into the winds. So, I say that a message should go to the international community that if they are really serious in

combating terrorism, they should immediately do one thing. They should take immediate action to declare Pakistan a terrorist State. That is one thing which we should forcefully ask at the end of this debate.

There are other issues on which there is total unanimity. I would say that with regard to the confidence-building in Kashmir and with regard to taking the people along in the most democratic way, we have to have the political process much more in Kashmir.

There should be some financial autonomy to the State. I would rather say that the financial autonomy should not only be to Kashmir, but it should also be thought of regarding all the States. All the States are really in doldrums with regard to the finances.

I thank you for the time given. I strongly support the action that may come after the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have two minutes left. Two speakers- Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale and Shri Ramdas Athawale - are there. Shri Mahale will speak first.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (MALEGAON): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, like the waxing moon, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is deteriorating day by day. However, the Government are making efforts in this regard, but the honest and knowledgeable person tries to improve the situation, when it becomes out of control. But the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir is demanding to grant autonomy to this state. What a strange thing it is! The people sitting here speak different language on reaching there. What a strange it is! It does not seem to be proper. I would like to remind you and these members of the time of Morarji Bhai Desai sitting before me, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Defence Minister are the witnesses to the fact that when elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir he even at the age of 85 used to travel in Kashmir telling the people that they may cast their vote in favour of any party but they should come forward to cast their vote fearlessly; Since then 75 percent polling did not take place till date. But during the tenure of Morarji Bhai, this much of percentage of polling took place when at Shri Raj Narain violated section 144 Morarji Bhai expelled him immediately. I, therefore, request the hon'ble Prime Minister that it is necessary to check the people who demand autonomy for Kashmir and also those who talk of Hindutava. I request this much only. The members

sitting in the opposition are with you. After saying this much I conclude. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (PANDHARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of all the followers of Ambedkar, I strongly condemn the incident of killings occurred in Rajiv Nagar and convey my heart felt condolence to the families of those killed. Atalji, you are expanding the Cabinet and the terrorists are increasing their attacks in Jammu and Kashmir. You are promoting Shri Lal Krishan Advani as the Deputy Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* You have made Advaniji as Deputy Prime Minister and for what you are showing conciliatory gestures towards General Musharraf. The issue of Jammu and Kashmir is not the issue of joking. It is the issue concerning the whole country. We belong to different parties but Atalji is of the view that all opposition parties should support the Government on such issues. We support, when the situation so demands. But when it is not required, we don't support. You have seen that we had recently supported you on the issue of Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. We should have supported you on this issue and we did support you after the announcement of the name of Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. We, the people of India, are all united. This message should go to Pakistan that there is democracy in our country and we all citizens of India are United when such a issue come before us. But despite the fact that we are all united incidents of such attacks are becoming a daily routine. But despite that, you are negotiating with them. Earlier the situation was that General Musharraf was not ready to negotiate with you, but we were ready to talk with him. Now, General Musharraf is ready to negotiate, but we are not prepared to do so. But it will not be enough to negotiate with him. Atalji, at this juncture we assure you that we including myself, Soniaji, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri Pandianji and the members of DMK are all with you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Vaiko is also with you.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Shri Vaiko is also with you, but right now he is behind the bars. We are saying that some action is required to be taken by you in this regard. Just now Shri Omar was speaking. We also support you. There is a demand of granting autonomy for the State, but they need more and more funds for the development of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

If we want to resolve this issue once for all, I am of the view that Pakistan should be attacked in such a way that it may not even think of spreading terrorism again. Advani ji is our Home Minister and he has also been appointed as Deputy Prime Minister but I think that there was no need to make him Deputy Prime Minister. As your party has made him the Deputy Prime Minister and the party is now sufficiently empowered, the responsibility of protecting the Kashmiri people rests with you. If you want to run the Government you should take the responsibility of protecting 100 crore people of the country. If you cannot protect them step down and make your exit, we would come there and protect the people. You had talked of a decisive battle. Every time there is an attack after an interval of a week or a fortnight, we discuss this issue. We say that we are united but my only submission is that merely saying so will not do if the issue is to be resolved. We will have to go to the Jammu and Kashmir border and there is a need to teach a befitting lesson to Pakistan. Atalji, we are with you, go ahead. But it will not do if only you go ahead and 'Sena' (the army) withdraw.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (BARAMATI): Which 'Sena'?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Not Shivsena, 'Sena' the army of our country. Meanwhile there was a statement of Mr. Balasaheb Thackeray ji. Who had said that let the command of the army be given to him and in eight days he would teach Pakistan a lesson. Do not clap in applause. I would like to tell Shri Thackeray that recently Shri Advani has been made the Dy. P.M. Bring in Shri Thackeray in place of George Fernandes as Defence Minister. It will also meet our demand for the removal of Fernandes ji. Thus, we are entirely with you to resolve this matter.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the reply will be given by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advani.

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): The Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I would like to give my thanks, not formal but genuine thanks to Shri Shivraj Patil and other hon'ble members who have participated in today's discussion. This is so because I do not remember that we had ever held discussion on an Adjournment motion and the tone

and tenor of the discussion had been what it was today. It is true that main credit for that goes to those who initiated the discussion as they have stated in the very beginning that it was not a matter of scoring points. This is the issue on which not only this House but the whole nation stands united. Therefore, I found that there was no acrimony in the debate, whether it was discussion on the attack on Parliament on 13th of December last year or the discussion on the Kaluchak terrorist attack or today's discussion which is the third such discussion in the series, although the earlier two discussions were not on adjournment motion, rather they were on Substantive Motion. Earlier, a resolution had also been passed and today the discussion was on the adjournment motion which is considered a little less important than the 'No Confidence Motion' in parliamentary debate.

I would begin with my reply as to why I did not name Pakistan. Since it was pointed out that I did not name Pakistan and somebody else did. Is there a change in the situation? As far as the cross border terrorism is concerned, it did not start from today or from December 2001, or from May 2002 or July 2002, it has been going on for the last twenty years. It may have started from 1989 in J&K but

[English]

cross-border terrorism started around early 1980.

[Translation]

First decade of terrorism was experienced in Punjab. We have been experiencing it since 1989 in J&K till today. There is, of course, the difference that Pakistan has been eyeing J&K greedily since 1947.

Today itself somebody has pointed out here that since 1947 they have not been able to reconcile with the fact that Kashmir did not opt to go with Pakistan despite it being a predominantly Muslim state. If we go by the formal position, the then Maharaja of Kashmir had every right to accede either to Pakistan or to India. The Maharaja said that he would accede to India. But our Prime Minister stated that he was not satisfied with it because Muslims were in majority there and he wished the decision to be taken by the representative assembly there in this regard. The National Conference was the representative assembly there with Sheikh Abdullah as its president. He and the constituent assembly there decided to wholly accede to India. From then onwards Pakistan has not been able to reconcile with this position.

Due to its malicious intent it waged three wars

against us from 1947 to 1971. First in 1947, second in 1965 and the third in 1971. After 1971 it started contemplating the situation and decided on another course of action with actual implementation after 1980. It decided to avoid a direct war. They knew that in an open battle at the borders they would be defeated like before. That is why they resorted to another means. They started implementing their methods not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in Punjab, ISI was entrusted the job of spreading its tentacles all over the country, establishing its nodules and through them igniting the feeling of separatism wherever possible.

Jammu-Kashmir has already been facing the problem. The problem there was resolved initially in 1971 but it was not so in Punjab. They ignited separation over there and for ten years the situation was so bad that it was hard to believe that normalcy would be restored, people would unite and trust each other. Everybody there were incidents of killing innocent persons. People of Punjab remember those days. Nobody said at that time for how long will this continue in front of you. We lost a Prime Minister due to terrorism in Punjab but nobody raised the issue that for how long will the VIP's and parliamentarians be killed.

I remember I used to visit one or the other district every week or fortnight to express condolence on behalf of the party. I am mentioning this only to convey that we have been fighting this war since 1980 and our enemy should not get the impression that they have achieved something great by killing innocent people.

Qasim Nagar was founded by Rajiv Gandhi, he himself visited it and helped people in setting over there. I have also been to the place, I have been to Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab several times. If you visit Rajiv Nagar and get to know about the people who were killed and talk to their family, you will get to know that a blind person was killed who used to put up in a temple and a four year old child was killed. A six months old baby had been hospitalized. Omarji has said just now that he has also met that lady. She told us that she asked the terrorists what did they want and, they did not have anything valuable. The terrorists replied that they did not want anything, they only had to kill people. What is the naked reality about terrorism, it is to spread terror by killing.

Margaret Alvaji has said right now that our security forces fought with them for three hours. They were neither able to catch anyone nor kill anyone. She might not be aware that they had done their job in ten minutes. Police

never reached there. Army reached afterwards. If we take this kind of incidents as a sign of their victory then it should not be so. This will not happen. But this does not mean that we should be told that such incidents can not be stopped. It is our duty to stop such incidents and we should do so. Omarji has said that mobile patrol force should be set up for such areas and we will do this. We should take a resolution in this regard but we should also not let our enemies feel that they have been victorious. They have killed our Prime Minister. Nobody said that they have been successful even when they assassinated our former Prime Minister. It was not their victory but their defeat. We have been successful in uprooting the terrorism from Punjab after 10 years during which our former Prime Minister was assassinated. Neither the present Government nor any other is responsible for the present situation. Pakistan have been following a well planned conspiracy for the last several years to train the people of a neighbouring country in terrorist camps, give them arms and money, send them back, illegally and support their family if they are killed. Omarji has stated rightly that the International Communities attitude towards terrorism has undergone a change after September 11, 2001. But our experience says that they have not condemned Pakistan publicly till December.

[English]

They used to say we share your concerns about terrorism and we would like to see. That terrorism in India also comes to an end.

[Translation]

Pakistan is the perpetrator of the terrorism we are facing here no big country of the world was prepared to say this. They were compelled and prompted to say so only because of the Resolution of this Parliament which showed the world that the people of India as well as its representatives have given a mandate to the Government that the Government can take resort to a direct war or declared war if they feel so under the circumstances. Whenever somebody asks us whether there would be war our invariable reply to the question is that the war is already going on. The question regarding the war is meaningless. The war has been going on for the last twenty years and the discussions and deliberations continue to be held on how to tackle and combat this war and as a result of these the Ministry of Defence or the Cabinet Committee on Security had to decide the deployment and build up of army on the border since who knows as to

[Shri L.K. Advani]

what sort of situation might develop at any time and for that we did exactly that. Your concern is obvious as to why the build up of army on the border for so long. We frequently ask such things but when we ponder over it then we realise that this something necessary to do that. It is for us to do whatever is in the interest of the country. So we want to mount the diplomatic pressure or whatever else we want to we must do that, we are doing the same.

Some people said that we should not rely upon America. America will not part with the company of Pakistan. Every one has got one's own analysis. But, I can say that some recent statements by certain prominent Americans surprised us but it also appeared to us that they have their own assessment that terrorism from across the ponder should come to an end.

[English]

General Musharraf seems to be our best bet.

[Translation]

It is their assessment. We might not agree with their assessment but they have their assessment and every country adopts the policies keeping in view their own national interests. Nobody should have any misunderstanding about it. That's why I had said earlier and today I again reiterate that if terrorism has to be checked in India it will have to be done by India on its own and not with the assistance of anybody else. On this issue our country is very much concerned, cautious and the whole country is united. This is also reflected from the speeches delivered by Shri Shivraj ji Patil and Chaturvedi and even others on the adjournment motion that they are with the Government in this cause. On the motion of Adjournment no one from the opposition is supposed to be with the Government as it always seeks to throw out the Government. But the mood and the tone characteristic of an adjournment motion was altogether missing because we are discussing cross-border terrorism and expressing our views on how to combat cross border terrorism. The terrorism, might have started way back in 1980 but we have concentrated during these four years on tracing and subsequently destroying the ISI camps which have been spread all over India. I am happy to state that

[English]

154 such ISI modules have been traced and liquidated, bulk of them in Delhi. The second comes perhaps Maharashtra and the third comes U.P. Even in

West Bengal, seven modules have been traced and liquidated.

[Translation]

It is true that Pakistan is formenting terrorism as it gets support of the countries of the world though for different reasons. There are many countries of the world which understand that a dispute is going on between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

[English]

They see it as a dispute when it is not a dispute by any touch stone.

There is no question of dispute.

[Translation]

We had gone to the UN in 1947 to tell that they subjected us to aggression invaded us though in the name of the tribesmen but it was the Pakistan army which had attacked and our Government went to the UN to lodge a complaint in this regard and we were put in the dock in stead. From then onwards a number of countries were given to understand that Kashmir is a dispute between India and Pakistan. Some of them even show it as a disputed territory in their maps. We should solve it. Gradually it became clear to them that India does not consider it disputed and there is a unanimity of view here that no external interference is required when some hon'ble members had pointed out in between and I would also like to reiterate that the Government of India is committed that no mediation would be accepted, we hold J&K as the integral part of India. We swear by the Constitution of India when Musharraf Sahib had come here I had told that I am a member of Parliament and being an MP I have to swear by the Constitution and according to my constitution

[English]

Jammu and Kashmir comprises of not only the areas we are actually administering but even the area which is occupied by Pakistan, even the area which you have ceded to China,

[Translation]

a part of Jammu and Kashmir according to our constitution.

It is my Resolution. I have said that I understand you and that is you believe that we created Pakistan

[English]

on the basis of the two nation theory

[Translation]

and on the basis of that two nation theory the Muslim dominated areas of India should have been a part of Pakistan, I said

[English]

unfortunately this was not part of the India Independence Act.

[Translation]

The India Independence Act gave a choice to the states and the princely States to go to any side. When the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India we insisted that the representatives and the general public should also be willing to join us. You are not reconciled with them and now this problem has arisen. We had agreed in Simla that we will sort out this matter through negotiations. We are ready to hold talks. The hon. Prime Minister has invited General Musharraf to Agra for talks. This issue can not be resolved through terrorism. He had disputed this and said that that had nothing do with terrorism, the violence being carried out in Jammu Kashmir was a struggle for freedom. They have denied that there is any problem of terrorism. The Agra Summit failed as he was not ready to accept this fact. After that Pakistan's language changed before Almati. Now they said that if innocent people are killed as were killed in Kaluchuk then that can be termed as incidents of terrorism. International community have also started blaming Pakistan after the incident of December and the incident of Kaluchuk, their language has certainly changed but this change is not at all reflected in their deeds.

I said to an American leader whom I met previously that if they wish to put an end to terrorism they can do so by telling Pakistan that unless they wound up the whole infrastructure built up for spreading terrorism in their country they would declare Pakistan a terrorist state.

[English]

It is not only merely infiltration.

[Translation]

Only infiltration is not the issue, the issue is

[English]

the infrastructure that they have built up about terrorism, cross border terrorism.

[Translation]

The terrorist camps that are being run there where training is being imparted, money and arms are supplied and then infiltration is engineered,

[English]

all this is part of the infrastructure for terrorism. Unless that infrastructure is wound up we will declare you a terrorist State.

[Translation]

Terrorism will be wiped out the day you resolve to do this because Pakistan will not be able to face this, Pakistan would not be able to bear the consequences of being declared a terrorist state and the sanctions imposed as a result there of. Sometimes they say

[English]

you are exaggerating our clout. I said I am not. We can understand Pakistan's strength. Pakistan does not have the strength to resist your directions on this score.

[Translation]

But I say that we should not expect much from them. We should make efforts in this direction that the world should accept this reality. The World has now started realising

[English]

that the epicentre of international terrorism has now shifted to Pakistan.

[Translation]

They now understand this reality. Due to this they might at some point feel that we should take certain steps but we should trust ourselves, have confidence in ourselves and try to maintain a united stand about this. We should make efforts for this and move ahead. Shivraj Patilji has said certain very good things

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[English]

about modernising and equipping the police force.

[Translation]

We have never taken this stand that the functioning of police is the responsibility of States and we will do nothing in this regard. I admit that at the time when the Constitution was framed, law and order was state's subject. At that time law and order was merely meant theft, dacoity, murder etc. Terrorism was never conceived. It was so even when we came to power for the first time that is when the Government was formed under the leadership of Shri Morarji Desai, there was not need for so much security then. Even the Prime Minister was not given the security cover. But today even MP's and MLA's have tight security. Some people have security covers because they feel that their status has been enhanced and when their security cover is withdrawn they feel bad about it. But despite this.

[English]

security climate has become such that security is needed.

[Translation]

Now security is provided, this change has taken place. But there has not been any increase in the resources of States. The States do not have enough resources to modernise their police force. I collected data in this regard since you raised this issue and I found that

[English]

modernisation of the police forces by giving Central subvention started way back in 1980's.

[Translation]

It started in 1980. From 1980 to year 2000, during these twenty years 14.84 crore rupees had been given to Jammu and Kashmir. We submitted to the Prime Minister in year 2000 that we are not to be blamed for granting inadequate subvention for modernisation.

[English]

But this is a practice that has continued for years.

[Translation]

Central paramilitary is another thing, but a meager

amount of fifteen crore rupees has been given for the modernisation of state police.

[English]

In the year 2001 and 2002, Rs. 60 crore have been given against Rs. 15 crore in 20 years. Rs. 60 crore have been given during this period.

[Translation]

It is also inadequate and I do not deny.

[English]

It is totally insufficient, totally inadequate.

[Translation]

A lot of will have to be done. Today most of the policemen, do not have house, place to live in. Yet they have to work hard, make sacrifices and bear difficulties, but they do not have anything. I would like to request the Finance Minister, who is not here, to provide as much amount as possible to Defence Ministry but provide more amount to Home Ministry. I am thankful to you that you have mentioned about it, but I would like to tell you.

[English]

that the Government is conscious of this fact.

[Translation]

The Government is not indifferent towards this. I think that it is an important aspect which should be given due attention.

I would like to say a few more things as my colleague Shri Omar has already discussed several issue so we have not heard about trifurcation for the first time. Chaman Lal Guptajee has rightly said that nobody has talked about trifurcation right from the days of Jansangh to till date. As the influence of Jansangh was mainly in Jammu, we used to say that injustice has been done to Jammu therefore Jammu should be separated from Jammu and Kashmir and merged into Himachal Pradesh and then

[English]

We will be part and parcel of the whole rest of the country. There will be no Article 370 with respect to Jammu.

[Translation]

We demanded for this. We never accepted that, we said that Jammu and Kashmir State is a unit which includes Jammu, Kashmir and Laddakh also.

19.00 hrs.

They may have different features but it is true though incidentally that different communities have majority in different areas. I have already pointed out that India was divided on the basis of religion one time due to which we suffered heavy losses. We will not accept the division of any state on communal basis at any cost and therefore the question of trifurcation does not arise. However justice should be done with the three areas, there is no doubt about it. I do believe that whatever government elected there, will keep this in mind and will take right decision. There should be free and fair elections in the state. I am happy that being a leader of National Conference and the representative of the Government Shri Omar has emphasised that there will be free and fair election after about two and half months in Jammu and Kashmir and efforts will be made that more and more people participate in the election under security. For this, the Government as well as the Election Commission would provide assistance to them.

POTA has been discussed here, name of Shri Vaiko has been mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)* autonomy has been discussed and Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said that a resolution was passed in the Assembly and this Government had rejected that resolution. Shri Farooq Abdullah had met us that time also. At that time we said that the reason for the decision of the Cabinet was that the thrust of the Government in the resolution was to restore Pre-1953 position, autonomy was also demanded but thrust was on to restore pre-1953 position. At that time we told this to Shri Farooq Abdullah also and after that in 1975 when Smt. Gandhi was Prime Minister, it was discussed in detail. In that meeting you had admitted that all constitutional amendments that were made at that time, were acceptable to you, there will be no change in it. But the matter of concern is that the pre-1953 means that rights given to the people of Jammu and Kashmir after 1953 the provision under which they were brought within the purview of Election Commission, Supreme Court and Comptroller and Auditor General should be withdrawn, which we will not do. It will be wrong. We do not accept pre-1953 situation but the then Prime Minister had said to Farooq Sahib that the Government was ready to consider their demands for

having more rights needed to serve the people of the State because they are committed to the NDA manifesto.

[English]

We will see that greater powers are devolved on all states.

[Translation]

I agree with Shri K. Yerranaiduji that it is not needed to have the same yardstick for Jammu-Kashmir as we have for the rest of the states. The criteria for the rest of the states may be different that could be on the basis of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission but

[English]

Jammu and Kashmir is a 'special' state; it has a special history.

[Translation]

Therefore, if they ask for increase of their rights in specific spheres we have no objection. The Prime Minister has decided that on our behalf our former Law Minister Shri Arun Jaitley will start the process of talks in this regard with the Government of Jammu-Kashmir and with the different political parties of that state so that we could arrive at a decision as soon as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (BANKURA): This has not happened in two and a half years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Even if it happens belatedly, there should be little room for grievance on your part. At least welcome it now. I think that the desire of the people of Jammu-Kashmir may be got fulfilled and that would also help us in our fight against the menace of terrorism. It is a fact that social and economic development is required in the state and that the State Government has been working to that end I am sure and whichever new Government comes it would carry out the same expeditiously. I think that instead of saying something more at this time, I should thank Shri Shivraj Patiljee and all other parties.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: What have you to say about POTA?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Some discussion about POTA has already taken place in the context of Shri Vaiko. I want to say only this much that it is not correct to assume that POTA has been used only in the case of Shri Vaiko. I

[Shri L.K. Advani]

would like to inform that action has been taken under POTA against several persons in India. Action has been taken against several people in Delhi. Probably there 96 or 91 people in Jammu-Kashmir against whom action has been taken.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Do not relate Vaiko with POTA. He has been implicated totally with political vendetta and malice

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am not relating with that. I am giving an example, I mentioned such cases where it appeared to me that POTA had been used to combat terrorism. Many many thanks.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all those hon'ble Members who participated in the debate. But what has been achieved from this debate? Agreement on certain issues has certainly emerged in this debate. The matter agreed upon is that Kashmir should not be trifurcated. This has been said by several Members in the House and also by the Government. We welcome it. But, at the same time, we want to add that the other outside organisations helping the Government and expressing this view, could have impact in our country. The responsibility to prevent that will have to be taken by the persons in Government, then only the contention of the Government will have any meaning, otherwise it would turn meaningless. It is essential to keep this in mind.

The second thing agreed upon is that the elections should be held fairly. This has been said from the opposition benches as well as by the Deputy Prime Minister. It means that all have got apprehensions in their mind that some mistakes may occur place in the elections and those mistakes should be removed. This is an apprehension and this will have to be addressed to by the Government of Kashmir and by the leaders of that state. Only saying that elections will be held as before and in a fair way is not enough. People have got apprehensions and the Government of that state will have to perform the duty of removing those apprehensions. Where is the discussion? This has been said by the opposition benches that nothing has been done to curb terrorism. Some people have also said that something has been done, but not much has been done and terrorism goes on unabated even today. It has said from the treasury benches that much has been done to curb terrorism. They have agreed that perhaps that much has not been done to curb terrorism as should have been done and more is needed

to be done. There is discussion over this matter between the opposition and the treasury benches. Since there is no agreement over this matter so I think that it is absolutely necessary to keep it in mind.

Sir, in my speech I have frequently raised an issue and have very politely reiterated it. That issue is related with the Government policy to curb terrorism. If there is a policy, that should be stated. They should tell as much as can be told regarding the way they want to create public opinion and international opinion and take economic steps. How they want to chalk out police and defence strategy. How are they planning for today and tomorrow and trying to restrain them by utilizing technology and other methods. But I would say with full modesty that Advani Sahib has spoken of me in very nice terms. If I say something in response to what he said, it will sound somewhat awkward. That is why I feel somewhat hesitant to say anything. However, I consider it my duty to say it. Advani ji, we want to know something in this context. If you can not tell the whole thing here in the House, you should reveal it to the committee and to National Security Council. The Prime Minister should invite our leaders and the leaders of other parties to inform in regard to this. Tell about it to as many people as they can. But we are disappointed over it. We want to tell them that in your last speech you had put all the points before us in very good manner and we had listened it attentively. At that time, we had said nothing about that speech. We have time and again asked them to let us know about the policy of their Government and also pledged that we would fully support the Government in this regard. We said this earlier and are asserting it even today. But you did not say anything. In spite of request from every leaders of parties they did not tell anything in this regard hence we are utterly disappointed. Therefore, I want to say with reverence that it would have been better, had you informed the people as to what you were going to do. It would have been better, had Pakistan and the people of the world known that whatever we do, we do with responsibility. We definitely like to use our force in such a way so that we could contain terrorism and avoid war. Nothing of this sort appeared in your speech. That is why we are utterly disappointed. Pardon me. I am being compelled to reiterate as we have not been told anything earlier and not even after repeated requests. That is why we have been utterly disappointed. It has been discussed here whether it is a weakness of Government or not. Even Omar ji stated this in his speech. I attentively listened whole of his speech. He has put some of his points very distinctly. But I do not agree with some points raised by

him. He said that the people of Congress Party politicised the matter there.

Omar ji, I want to tell you humbly that we have high regard for you. Despite the fact that you were there, I want to ask if you did not watch T.V. the way the people had gathered on road carrying BJP flags in Jammu. Did you not see it? But I and many people saw it. Then why did you mention Congress alone? Why did you not mention BJP. If you are mentioning Congress alone and sparing BJP, tell me if you are not playing politics? If you are doing it, I will ask you not to do such thing. I appreciate the way you put your points. You told what you wanted to do in Kashmir. You said in your speech that you would identify vulnerable areas and deploy police and keep vigilance there as per your policy for Kashmir which might not be same for the entire country. This is a good thing. The same thing should also be done in Kashmir and other regions. All these should be included in the plan formulated for the country to check terrorism. There is a need to identify states, districts and regions and take steps to check terrorism. You mentioned to implement it in the state but it should also be implemented in the country as well. You talked of deployment of Rapid Action Force. It is a good point. You go for it. Today, you are in power. You start it today itself. Let the Government which come in power in future carry forward it. The deployment of Rapid Action Force was envisaged in the world 15-20 years ago. The Rapid Action Force has been deployed on land as well as on sea to have a control in the country. If you think that you can have control through the deployment of rapid action force in the country, regions, states, districts, you should go forward.

You said that many things have not taken place there what does it mean? It means that what should have happened, has not happened. If the deployment of Rapid Action Force can be thought fit for Gujarat, why can it not be done in Kashmir where the terrorism had been going for the last 20 years? Why can it not be deployed in other regions? It is a weakness on your part. The vulnerable areas have not been identified till today. It means your oral assurance has not been implemented. It is not me who are saying it, rather it is self explanatory. It shows what should have happened, has not happened you do not have any policy and whatever is there, you are not implementing it.

Advani ji has said that earlier Rs. 14 crore used to be given but at present the Government are providing Rs. 60 crore. Certainly the Government are providing more money. We are thankful for this. Is an amount of 60 crores

sufficient for the modernisation of the police force in a state like Kashmir? You may ask Fernandes Sahib in this regard. 60 crore is the price of an aircraft. Is the amount of Rs. 60 crore sufficient to check the terrorist activities. Perhaps you may think so, there might be the compulsion of the Finance Minister and money might not have been released earlier. Perhaps the new Finance Minister may give more funds at the instance of the Prime Minister. We had said that we would raise this matter here. You will have to release more money for the modernisation of the police force. We were told in the meeting of the Committee that an amount of Rs. 2000 crores has been allocated for the entire country for a period of four years but Rs. 2000 crore are not adequate. It implies that the Government have not kept in mind the enormity of the situation and have not given as much money as was needed. No policy has been formulated and the plan that has been chalked out has not been implemented. In this way it happened. There is no plan and these have not been implemented, adequate funds have not been provided and what was desired has not been done. Whatever the Government has done in this direction, it cannot solve the problem. You have complemented me but I do not want to belittle the feelings expressed by you. Let me put my point humbly as a matter of duty. Whatever you have stated here does not and will not solve the problem. Only expressing your points will not help to solve the problems.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BOLPUR): Sir, we are totally dissatisfied with the answer given by the Government. ...(Interruptions) In protest, we are walking out.

19.19 hrs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members then left the House.

19.19½ hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and some other hon. Members left the House.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I have a curiosity to know this. How can a Member walk out on his own motion? One can walk out on somebody else's motion. But now, the hon. Member has walked out on his own motion, without knowing the decision of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Okay. I go ahead with the voting on the motion now.

The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived.

19.20 hrs.

[English]

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up item no. 7 of today's agenda. Shri Anant Gangaram Geete to move for leave to withdraw a Bill.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move on behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh for leave to withdraw a Bill further to amend The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the Bill

19.21 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR. SPEAKER: The matters under Rule 377 may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

*Treated as Laid on the Table of the House.

(i) **Need to set up more TV transmitting centres in the country specially in Mandsaur and Neemach Districts of Madhya Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (MANDSAUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the media has got a significant place in the progress of the country. 'Akashvani' and 'Doordarshan' enjoy a special importance among them. Though in the recent years a lot of expansion has taken place in 'Doordarshan' however, there are certain places in the country which are not receiving this facility directly. Therefore, it is essential that the capacity and range of such Transmittng Centres be augmented and Transmission Centres be set up at some other places. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are the states where many far flung areas are still deprived of the facility of Doordarshan.

Therefore, I request to the Government that Transmitting Centres should be set up at Suvasra in Mandsaur district and at Javad and Singauli of the Javad area of district Neemuch so that people there can take advantage of the facilities and know about the world outside directly with the progress of the country. It is my request to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting for issuing the necessary instructions in this regard.

(ii) **Need to set up Bauxite based industry in Lohardaga Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand**

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (LOHARDAGA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are huge deposits of Bauxite in my Constituency, Lohardaga in Jharkhand region. Raw material from here is taken to far off area of Renkoot, U.P. and Moori area of Ranchi. If Bauxite based industry is set up around Lohardaga, the tribals of the area would get employment and it would help in the economic development of the region. Besides Unuseful transportation costs can be saved and as well as the loss of the raw material while being transported.

I would like to request the Government through the House that incentive oriented action be initiated for the setting up of Bauxite based industry in my Constituency, Lohardaga.

(iii) Need to check pollution in Damodar River caused by Central Coalfields Limited Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (GIRIDIH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, various coal mines of Central Coalfields Limited, an ancillary of Coal India, are cutting the trees, encroaching the land and throwing the effluents in Damodar river as a result of which the water of the river is being polluted and it has also become poisonous. The environmental norms are openly being violated by deforestation and the pollution is affecting the health of the people of this area.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to inquire into the above case and protect Damodar river from pollution.

(iv) Need to provide more air services between Ahmedabad and Delhi particularly during day time

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (BANASKANTHA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are only two flights between Delhi and Ahmedabad and there is long waiting list in these flights. Due to absence of flight during day time, the businessmen and other people are facing inconvenience. The people have to go to Delhi via Mumbai. It is the demand of the people of Gujarat that a flight should be introduced between Ahmedabad and Delhi in the afternoon. There are nearly 20 flights in a day between Delhi and Mumbai. Out of these some flights operating in the afternoon can be diverted via Ahmedabad.

I, through the House, urge upon the Government that a flight should be introduced between Ahmedabad and Delhi in the afternoon at the earliest.

(v) Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Singhbhum Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA (SINGHBHUM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency Singhbhum is a tribal dominated area and there are inadequate hand pumps in the tribal villages there which do not cater to their needs. Even the existing hand pumps are out of order as they are not being repaired. Due to lack of drinking water, the tribals have to drink contaminated water of the pond due to which they are being affected by various diseases. On the other hand, the funds provided are not being utilized properly. In public interest, stringent action should be taken against the people responsible for it.

I, through the House, urge upon that required number of hand pumps should be provided in my Parliamentary Constituency Singhbhum and out of order tube wells be repaired at the earliest so that the problem of drinking water could be solved.

(vi) Need to implement the Marine Fishing Regulation Act with a view to safeguarding the interests of fishermen community in the country

[English]

SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE (UDUPI): The fishermen community of India, especially from Dakshin Kannada region has been attempting to secure their just rights. The Centre has sent back the Marine Fishing Regulation Model Bill, drafted by Majumdar Committee to the States and nothing has come out of it. The Centre has not implemented the recommendations of high-powered Murari Committee which was accepted by the then Cabinet Committee. The recommendations *inter-alia* stressed the need to provide HSD and kerosene to traditional and small mechanized sector at subsidized rates, enactment of deep sea fishing regulations, cancellation of all licences issued to foreign fishing vessels by the Commerce Ministry and implementation of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRA) notifications after removing all impediments on the settlement of fishermen community across the shore-belt etc.

There is an urgent need to implement the Marine Fishing Regulation Act in all the coastal States. Further to liberate the fishermen community from the clutches of money-lenders, exporters and merchants, all fishermen co-operatives should be superseded and reconstituted with 100% representation/participation by the fishermen community.

(vii) Need to take necessary steps to protect North Bengal region from recurring floods

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): The Monsoon is now in its peak, yet no comprehensive policy decision for the flood management of North-Bengal region of West Bengal in general and Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur and Malda in particular has been finalized by the Union and the State Governments in their plan outlay. I am worried about Itahar, Raiganj, Karandighi, Kaliyaganj, Hemtabad, Harirampur Banshihari Kushmadi Block of Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur and Ratua I and II, Kharba I and II, Harishchandrapur I and II Block of North Malda.

Five times these areas have witnessed unprecedented devastation but till date no long or short term measures have been adopted. In Ratua, devastating erosion is almost liquidating the habitation of a few thousand people in Mahananda Tola and Bilaimari. I demand immediate intervention of Union Water Resource Ministry in this regard at least to arrange short term measures to work on the threat of floods which is imminent in this area.

(viii) Need to ensure that profit making Public Undertakings are not disinvested

[Translation]

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA (SALUMBER): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today India has become totally involved in the process of globalisation. I had opposed it in the year 1991-92. Even now I am not in favour of this process because the workers of the country are becoming unemployed and lacs of workers have already lost their livelihood. In this era of globalisation instead of providing livelihood people are being deprived of it. It is well known to all that thousands of workers have been forced to take voluntary retirement. It has also become known that the new managements of the undertakings transferred to private hands have already declared the company sick. For the sake of profit making private companies will not work for the interests of the country. It is my request to the Central Government that the officers of the private companies should be alerted about the interest of the workers. It is my experience that Hindustan Zinc Limited is still making profit because the workers enhanced the production. But the Government have disinvested that company too. The new management of that company is doing the same, which other companies are doing. I request the Government that even now those undertakings which are making profit through their responsibility and capability, should not be transferred to private companies.

(ix) Need to set up a central hospital in Bhagalpur, Bihar

SHRI SUBODH ROY (BHAGALPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bhagalpur is a very important town in Eastern Bihar. Due to the lack of specialized medical facilities and equipments in the area, the farmers, artisans, businessmen and the general public are forced to go to Chennai, Delhi, Amritsar, Kolkata by incurring huge expenses for the treatment of heart, kidney, eye and other incurable diseases.

Therefore, I request the Government of India that a central level hospital be established in Bhagalpur to

provide better medical facilities to the population of the eastern region.

(x) Need to sanction eight unit of NTPC in Ramagundam town in Karimnagar District, Andhra Pradesh

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI (PEDDAPALLI) : Ramagundam Town in Karimnagar District in Andhra Pradesh is in the midst of 'Coal Belt'. Mandamarni, Mancherial, Chinnoor, Godavarikhani, Peddapalli and Manthani is also called Manchester of India. It is on the bank of river Godavari. The NTPC has Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station in the town. Abundant coal and water are available. The BPL is coming up with 520 Megawatt Power Plant here. I request the Hon'ble Minister for Power who laid the foundation stone for the unit to get it examined and to sanction 8th Unit as soon as possible. I am sure the State Government will extend all the necessary help in the VIII Unit.

(xi) Need to link Agra with other important cities in the country by introducing more trains

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides being a historical city Agra is also an industrial, commercial and a tourist city. Thousands of people from various parts of the country and abroad visit this city everyday. But, the transport arrangement in this city is not as required. I would like to request the Government to strengthen the rail network from this city and develop it as per requirement. For this purpose the Ministry of Railways is requested to urgently undertake the following works.

1. Prompt action to implement the four-year-back approved railway division status.
2. To introduce superfast train between Agra and Mumbai.
3. To allot reservation quota from Agra in the Jodhpur-Howrah passenger train.
4. To introduce superfast train between Agra and Allahabad.
5. To urgently complete the gauge conversion work between Agra and Bandikui.

6. To allot reservation quota from Agra in the Awadh Express which runs from Bandra to Gorakhpur via Agra.
7. To introduce Jan Shatabdi train between Delhi and Agra.
8. To introduce Jan Shatabdi train between Jaipur and Agra.

(xii) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh for free bore-well in drought affected areas of Bundelkhand region

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (BANDA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalawn, Allahabad, Varanasi districts and the southern parts of Mirzapur district of drought affected areas of Bundelkhand region and Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh have stony and uneven land due to which Govt., bore-wells are not successful there and are not installed. Therefore, the Uttar Pradesh State Government is implementing a scheme of free bore wells by heavy ring machine of the department of irrigation in order to provide irrigation facility to farmers, under which a grant of Rs. one lakh is admissible to a farmer. This scheme gives some relief to farmers and is popular but due to scarcity of funds most of the farmers are deprived of the benefits of the scheme. The Govt. of India should provide funds by giving its approval to the said scheme. There is no such scheme with the Ministry of Water Resources. There is a need that such a scheme be formulated by the Ministry of Water Resources or the Ministry of Rural Development of Government of India. There is an urgent need to provide/sanction proper funds for borewell for the help of drought affected farmers.

(xiii) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar for repair of Saran embankment in Gopalganj district.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (GOPALGANJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the flood safety and irrigation, Saran embankment was constructed in Gopalganj district of Bihar almost 100 years ago. 9 ring dams were built for the safety of villages and people falling under embankment area. Before independence, the maintenance and repair work of the ring dam was done by Zamindars. After independence, the Zamindari System came to an end and its entire responsibility rested with the State Government. Out of the 9 ring dams fallen under embankment, 4 dams

were taken under the control of flood control (irrigation department) of the State Government and the rest were abandoned. There has been heavy loss of life and property due to continuous breaking of remaining embankment and main Saran embankment for the last two years. As flood havoc persist this year also, people are scared.

Therefore, I request the Government to get the repair work of remaining dams falling under embankment completed by providing financial assistance to the Government of Bihar.

(xiv) Need to set up an Apparel Park in Choudwar, Orissa under 'Apparel Parks for Exports' scheme

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): There is an urgent need to set up an Apparel Park in Choudwar of Orissa, similar to the Millennium Park in Mumbai, with the Central Government help. The proposed Park may be set up as envisaged in the National Textile Policy - 2000. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme named 'Apparel Parks for Exports' is intended to impart focussed thrust for setting up apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres.

This Apparel Park will have garment units each one of it with at least 200 sewing machines creating employment opportunities for about 20 thousand people. Besides, 3.5 lakh weavers of the State will also benefit as they will get ready market. The Park will also have ancillary units for manufacturing buttons, processing and washing to ensure value addition to the garments.

As Orissa Government has agreed to provide 150 acres of land free of stamp duty for the Park and Infrastructure Development Corporation of Orissa has been identified as the implementing agency, necessary support as grant be provided at the earliest for speedy execution of the project.

(xv) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Bihar for construction of buildings for primary schools in Muzzaffarpur Parliamentary Constituency

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD (MUZZAFFARPUR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government has made education

compulsory for the children upto 14 years of age, but in my Muzzaffarpur Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar 33 primary schools have only one room and 200 primary schools have only two rooms whereas five rooms are essential in a school. Therefore, the Union Government should provide financial assistance for the construction of 5 rooms in each of those primary schools of my Parliamentary Constituency which have only one or two rooms hitherto.

19.21 ½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the

following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th July, 2002."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th July, 2002.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 17th July 2002 at 11 a.m.

19.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July, 17, 2002/Asadha 26, 1924 (Saka).

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